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HISTORICAL
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
ILLINOIS

EDITED BY
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D.

PAUL SELBY, A. M.



AND HISTORY OF
ST. CLAIR COUNTY

EDITED BY
A. S. WILDERMAN A. A. WILDERMAN

VOLUME II.

ILLUSTRATED

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1907.

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PREFATORY STATEMENT.

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To the Citizens of St. Clair County:

Having been repeatedly requested to prepare a history of St. Clair County, to be published in connection with the "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois," as a special St. Clair County edition, I have, after mature consideration and consultation with friends, consented to do so to the best of my ability. I am prompted to assume the task because I believe it a duty that every citizen owes to old St. Clair—the Mother of counties—to assist in presenting to the world her story which, reaching backward into the latter half of the seventeenth century, is rich in all that goes to make up the aggregate of the history of our American Nation. Indeed, I do not believe there is any county in the whole country comprised within the original boundaries of "Territory Northwest of the River Ohio" that surpasses St. Clair in the richness of the material which gives interest to its early, as well as its later, history.

Within its limits were established the first permanent white settlements in the Mississippi Valley, and by these settlers were planted those village communities which still exist, with their peculiar land systems so vividly described by Sir Henry Maine, so unique and so little understood by the present generation, but so dear to the Indo-Germanic stock of both the West and Far East. The earliest of these white settlers were those daring Frenchmen who sought to establish a French Empire in the New World, and those devoted French Catholic fathers who came to teach the great lesson of humanity to the Indian aborigines. A century later came a stream of hardy American pioneers, whose descendants are, to-day, pushing onward and upward in the march of progress, making this country, once a wilderness and the home of wild beasts and wilder men, one of the foremost in all that conduces to the welfare and prosperity of the human race. A little later there came the frugal and thrifty Germans, the mercurial, good-humored Irishmen, as well as the sturdy Englishmen, to enjoy the advantages of our country's fertile soil, its exhaustless mines, its proximity to the early markets and its choice climate, and to assume their share of the burdens and responsibilities incident to the development of a new country, the making of it the home of comfort and culture. It is the story of these people—especially of the pioneer men and women—their struggles and sufferings, their patriotism and their triumphs, which it is the purpose of the proposed publication to tell.

It is to be regretted that this enterprise could not have been undertaken when the stories of those who were the chief actors in our earlier history could have been learned from their own lips, but the task, important as it is,

HISTORY OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

should be deferred no longer. Many of you, like myself, have spent your lives in this county; have grown up with it and been a part of its history. Believing that you will feel a just pride in the story of St. Clair County, I feel justified in appealing to you for assistance in this undertaking. Many of you are, no doubt, in possession of facts pertaining to our local history and representative families, and these you are earnestly requested to communicate to me in brief outline, by mail at Belleville. It may not be possible to use all material in full as furnished, but all important facts, thus communicated, will find their proper place in the work.

A. S. Wilderman

Editor.

PREFACE.

The foregoing letter, written by my father when he first undertook the preparation of this History of St. Clair County, is self-explanatory. Before assuming the duties and responsibilities of the same as historian and editor, he obtained my co-operation as assistant in this capacity, and we labored in conjunction with each other for months, gathering from many and varied sources the material necessary for the completion of the work. While a large proportion of the data was in hand at the time of his decease, some of it had not been placed in manuscript form for printing. With redoubled energy and intensified interest, I have, therefore, sought, in the completion of this history—which may well be regarded as my father's last great life-work—to bring it, with well rounded proportions, to a reasonable degree of completeness and, as nearly as practicable, up to date. In the performance of this task I have been ably assisted by some of my father's life-long and intimate friends, a number of whom have furnished contributions, which appear in the body of the work under their respective names.

My intimate association, from the outset, with my father in the task which he had undertaken, allied me very closely to the motives which inspired him to the assumption of his duties in connection therewith. It was his belief that a debt due not only to the past and present, but also to future generations, could be best discharged by a competent and lasting record, which might serve, in the future, as a mile-stone in history. This history has been undertaken and has been written in the belief that it is needed; that man's immortal instincts revolt at the thought of past virtues and achievements being buried in oblivion—that the fruitage of lives which have accomplished results, epitomized in the word "History," should be forgotten—that lessons of faithful doing, of self-sacrifice, zealous faith and daring courage should fail of their high accomplishment by way of example and inspiration to others, because no one has recorded them—or that present and future generations should be deprived of these teachings, examples and educational forces, simply for the want of a proper and available published record of many facts, now having an existence only in the memory of a few individuals who cannot long remain, and whose passing away will place them beyond the reach of those who come after.

Hence, this history, with the deficiencies, imperfections and shortcomings always incident to human authorship, is submitted in the belief that it will have a value, not only to the citizens of St. Clair County, but to many others interested in State history.

I desire to express the sincere thanks not only of myself but of our family, to my father's many friends for their helpful assistance rendered in

HISTORY OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

the compilation of this work, and also express the hope that the finished volumes will meet the wishes and expectations of the patrons, and have for them an interest commensurate with the labor and expense incurred in their preparation. In closing, I feel impelled to recognize the credit that is due to the publishers for the pecuniary outlay which they have necessarily borne in issuing it from the press, as well as the great care evidently taken in the preparation of the whole work and the placing it in completed form before its readers.

Very truly
Augusta A. Wilckman

Assistant Editor.

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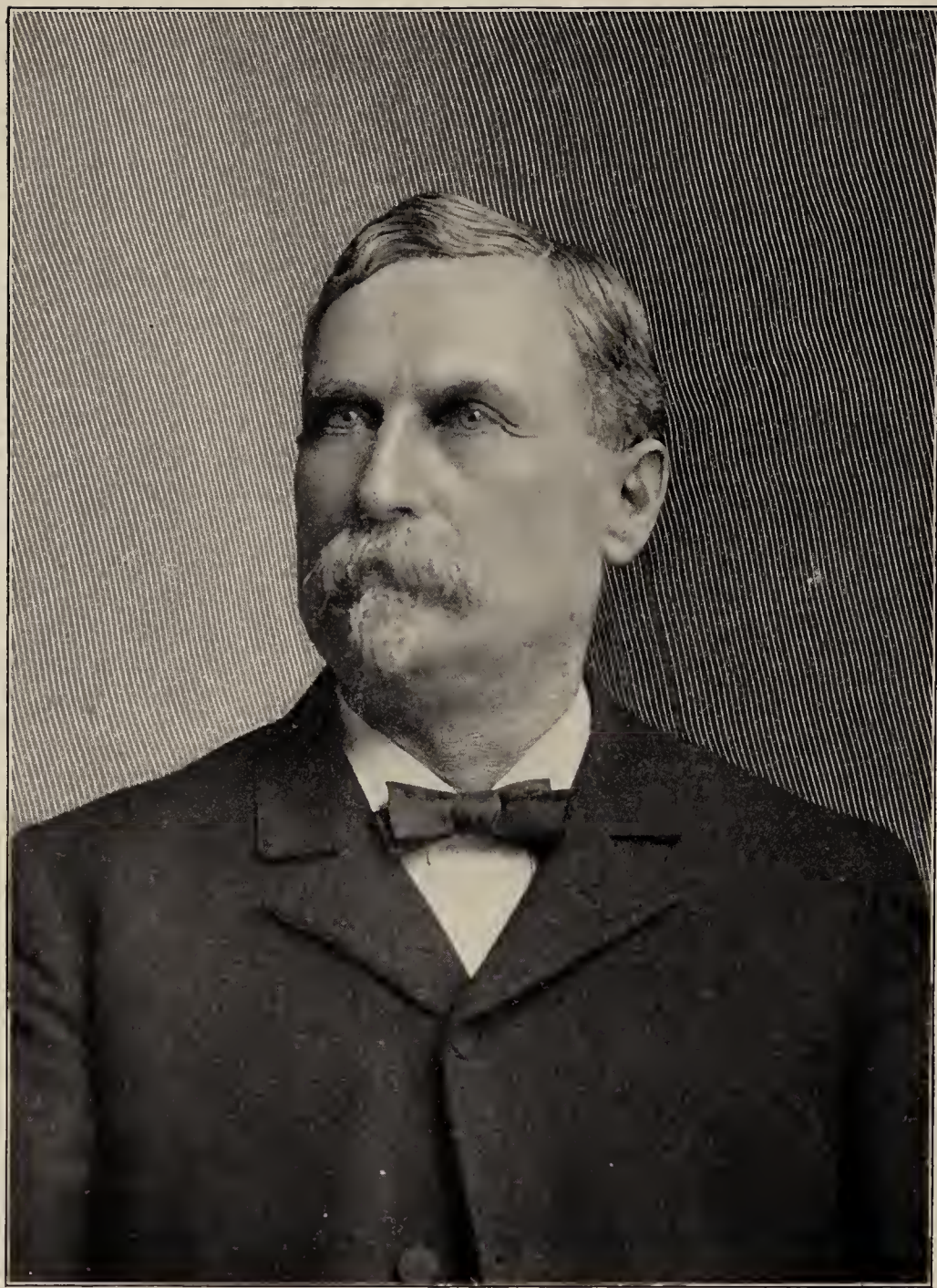
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HISTORY OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

PREHISTORIC RACES.

EVIDENCE OF THE PRESENCE OF TWO RACES BEFORE THE COMING OF THE INDIANS—THE MOUND BUILDERS AND THEIR MONUMENTS IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY—CAHOKIA, OR "MONKS' MOUND," IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM—DESCRIPTION OF THESE PREHISTORIC WORKS BY M'ADAMS, BRECKENRIDGE, SQUIER AND DAVIS—OTHER REMNANTS OF THIS FAMOUS GROUP—THEIR ESTIMATED NUMBER AND EXTENT—NATURE AS A MOUND BUILDER.

We find evidences that, even before the time of the Indians, two races probably inhabited this county. The Mound Builders left memorials of themselves in the form of mounds. The other race, perhaps their more civilized predecessors, have left ruins suggesting large temples, palaces and pyramids, which may be remains of magnificent cities.

These last mentioned works, to judge from their form and structure, were erected by a peaceful people, and, to judge from their number, indicate a dense population at the time of their construction. This is especially true of a part of the American Bottom, in St. Clair County, which contains a remarkable group. The principal one of this group is "Cahokia Mound," as it is sometimes called, owing to its nearness to Cahokia Creek,—or "Monks' Mound," as it is generally called, because in early days

it was occupied by the Monks of La Trappe. This mound is supposed to belong to the class of "temple mounds," being judged by form and size.

We quote the following from William McAdams's "Records of Ancient Races:"

"In the center of a great mass of mounds and earthworks, there stands a mighty pyramid whose base covers near sixteen acres of ground. It is not exactly square, being a parallelogram a little longer north and south than east and west. Some thirty feet above the base, on the south side is an apron, or terrace, on which now grows an orchard of considerable size. This terrace is approached from the plain by a graded roadway. Thirty feet above this terrace, and on the west side, is another much smaller, on which now grow forest trees. The top, which contains an acre and a half, is divided into two nearly equal parts, the northern part being four or five feet higher than the southern. On the north, east and south, the structure still retains its straight side that probably has changed but little since the settlement of the country by white men, but remains in appearance the same today as centuries ago. The west side of the pyramid, however, has its base somewhat serrated and seamed by ravines, evidently made by rainstorms and the elements. From the second terrace, a well eighty feet deep penetrates the base of the structure, which is almost wholly composed of the black sticky soil of the surrounding plain. It is not an oval or conical mound, but a pyramid with straight sides."

The mound is about ninety feet high. Squier¹ and Davis² estimated its contents at about 20,000,000 cubic feet. When first seen by white men, this was surmounted by a small conical mound ten feet high, from which human remains and various relics were taken while the mound was being leveled for the site of a house.

Mr. Breckenridge, in 1811, estimated that the construction of this principal mound must have taken thousands of laborers and years of time. The upper terrace was then used as a kitchen garden by the Trappists, and the apex bore wheat. Many flint and earthen vessels have been found there. According to Mr. McAdams, there are seventy-two large mounds within two miles of the principal mound, and the group, which extends to the mouth of the Cahokia, includes more than one hundred, most of them square and from twenty to fifty feet high, but a few oval or conical. Among these are many small lakes, evidently artificial. Ornaments and pottery specimens have been found there.

Not one of these mounds has been systematically explored. Sugar Loaf, on the bluff near Falling Springs, is one of the highest of these mounds in the county. Standing on its summit, one sees a panorama of rare beauty.

There were similar mounds on and near by the site of St. Louis, which probably belonged to the same system. It was thought that the great "Cahokia Mound" was the central structure, and a suggestion has been offered that it might have been a place of sacrifice. Some years ago, Doctor J. W. Foster estimated the whole number of mounds discernible in the American Bottom at nearly two hundred.

With the same degree of awe with which we regard these seeming remains of a prehistoric civilization on the shores of the Mississippi, other men—ages hence, when our own period shall have, in its turn, become prehistoric—may look upon the ruins of St. Louis, wondering by what race of men it was built.

Brink's History of St. Clair County (1881) has this to say concerning these mounds: "Many archæologists have claimed them as evidences of the existence of a prehistoric race; others, as the work of aborigines—the progenitors of the Indian race. Others still have as-

serted that the finding of crosses within these mounds attests the builders to have been descendants of European races, perhaps the Northmen who crossed the Arctic Ocean several centuries before Columbus made his discoveries in the New World. To them the link between the Christian religion and the cross is plain. Again, there are those who, in view of the irregularity of position of these mounds, believe them but the result of natural causes—drift, clay and loess, deposited by waters which have receded from them. The fact that human bones are found within them, instead of proving them to have been made for interment of the dead, only proves their having been selected for such purpose. That they were erected as fortresses, or as homes, is scouted by many."

From all the facts before us, we can at present say little more than this: That the Valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic Coast were once densely populated by a sedentary, agricultural and partially civilized race, quite different from the modern nomadic Indians, though possibly the progenitors of some of the Indian tribes; and that, after many centuries of occupation, they disappeared from our country at least one thousand—perhaps many thousand—years before the advent of Europeans. No tablets or inscriptions yet discovered prove that the Mound Builders had a written language, and the inscriptions on rocks—so common in the country they occupied, and usually referred to them—are of such rude execution, mythical characters and doubtful parentage, that they throw little light on the history of that ancient race.

NATURE AS A MOUND BUILDER.—Dr. Cyrus A. Peterson, President of the Missouri Historical Society, recently printed and circulated a map of the Cahokia Mound Group. The map bore the statement that the Great Cahokia Mound, opposite St. Louis, is the largest prehistoric tumulus in the United States.

Since the circulation of the map a number of exceptions have been taken to this statement by persons who profess to know of greater mounds. Among others, a mound at Mascoutah, Ill., was nominated for first place. The local scientists had not known of any big mound near Mascoutah, and, being from Missouri, they had to be shown. Dr. Peterson organized an

¹ "Memoir of the Ancient Monuments of the West."

² "The Monuments of the Mississippi Valley."

expedition of investigation and the Mascoutah mound was sought out and properly listed. Professor W J McGee, Director of the St. Louis Public Museum, was a member of the expedition, and in the best of humor, and with a skill which reveals this many-sided gentleman as a poet and humorist of unsuspected gifts, he penned the following:

MASCOUTAH HILL.

By the trail of old Mascoutah,
Where the prairie gleams and glistens—
"Looking-glass," the settlers style it,
While the stranger looks and listens—
There the Red Man found a hillock
Rising far above the greensward,
Crowned with oak and elm and maple
Breaking through the prairie greensward.

Toward the east the Kas-kas-ke-yah,
Filled with fish and flanked with forest;
On the west a smaller river
Bending toward the flanking forests—
"Sugar Creek," the White Man terms it,
From the vernal sap of maples,
Sap the natives taught to harvest,
And to store with White Man's staples.

Here in ages long forgotten
Came the ice-sheet, born in Northlands,
Spilling grist of silt and boulders,
Slushing loess from nearer Northlands,
Shaping scraps and plains and valleys,
Heaping hills with torrents blending—
And the hillock of Mascoutah
Marks today the Ice Age ending.

Came the shaman and the warrior
With the products of the prairie,
With their flints and fictile treasures,
With the products of the prairie,
To this hillock of the Ice Age;
Brought the wives and babes who loved them,
Built them homes, and when life ended,
Heaped the earth in mounds above them.

So the hillock on the prairie,
By the trail of old Mascoutah,
Came a sepulchre and tomb-mark
Of the Red Man of Mascoutah;
So, today, it towers grandly,
Landmark for the lower places,
And in mounds and graves and houses,
Monument of passing races.

When the mounds were torn with ploughshares,
Came in time a visionary
By the trail of old Mascoutah,
To the hillock on the prairie—
Came with crass imagination
And the habitude of wonder;
Dreamed the Red Man built the hillock;
Then proclaimed his arrant blunder.

Came at last the savants grizzled,
Filled with lore of rocks and Red Man,
One-time pioneers and settlers,
Sympathetic with the Red Men—
Came to search for flints and fictiles,
Correlate the loess and gravel,
And, through laws of Nature science,
See the olden record ravel.

Thus the veil was lifted fairly
From the plain of old Mascoutah;
Art and Science joined in reading
The Rosetta of Mascoutah;
Gone the glaciers, gone the Red Men,
Yet their records scarcely vary,
And the tumuli and paha
Witness still Mascoutah prairie.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN OCCUPANTS.

THE ALGONQUIN CONFEDERACY — LOCATION OF TRIBES IN THE LATTER PART OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY—DESTRUCTIVE CAMPAIGNS OF THE IROQUOIS—ORIGIN OF THE VILLAGES OF CAHOKIA AND KASKASKIA—FATE OF PONTIAC—THE STORY OF CHIEF DU QUOIN—TURKEY HILL AN INDIAN CAMPING GROUND—REMINISCENCES OF MRS. LA COMPT AND HER INFLUENCE ON THE INDIANS—WILLIAM BIGGS—GRAPHIC STORY OF HIS EXPERIENCE AS A PRISONER—THE WHITE-SIDES AND OTHER EARLY INDIAN FIGHTERS—APPEAL OF THE EARLY SETTLERS TO THE PRESIDENT FOR PROTECTION IN 1809—CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR OF 1812—"THE RED MAN'S LAST ROLL CALL."

The Algonquins inhabited what may be designated as the central section of the Mississippi Valley. The Illinois, one of the constituent tribes of the Algonquin Confederacy, had their abode along the river which bears their name. In 1680, the Iroquois Indians attacked the chief city of the Illinois, imprisoned and killed many of the Tammarais (called by a majority of historians Tamaroas), one group of the tribe, and drove other groups south. These latter groups settled where Peoria, Cahokia and Kaskaskia came into being, eventually to take their names. The Kahokias and the remnant of the Tamaroas settled on the site of Cahokia, and the Mitchigamies at Fort Chartres, beyond the present limits of St. Clair County. Reynolds says the villages of Cahokia and Kaskaskia were results of efforts by the Jesuits, before 1720, to convert these Indians to Christianity.

Both before and after the admission of Illinois as a State, its growth in population was slow, being impeded by almost continuous conflicts with the Indian tribes within its borders. The Illinois Indians formed a confederacy composed of tribesmen of the Algonquin stock, which formerly occupied Illinois and parts of Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin. The principal tribes of the confederacy were the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Cahokias, Tamarais and Mitchigamies. The Illinois were allies of the French, and for

that reason the Iroquois, in 1768, waged a long and destructive war against them. In 1769, Pontiac, an Ottawa, who was chief of the confederacy, was assassinated near Cahokia, for a barrel of liquor, by a Kaskaskia Indian, or, as another version of the event has it, on the Des Plaines River, near Joliet, by the Illinois chief Kineboo. A war of extermination by lake tribes, including the Sacs, Foxes and Pottawatomies, followed. In 1800, the Kaskaskias and Peorias, the only surviving Illinois tribes, could boast but 150 warriors. Soon afterward, the remaining Indians, under their chief, Du Quoin, a half-breed, emigrated to the southwest and, in 1850, their survivors—eighty-four in number—were in Indian Territory. Du Quoin was a fitting chief to take charge of his nation in their condition then. His boast was that neither he nor his nation had ever shed white blood. However, he and his nation had always depended on the whites for support and protection. He had visited President Washington at Philadelphia, and wore a gold medal presented him by that first "Great Father." He had two sons, Louis and Jefferson du Quoin, who were drunken, worthless men. Roving bands of Kickapoos and Pottawatomies were often seen by early settlers in the county, but none of them ever visited either of the settlements after about 1808.

Turkey Hill was long, perhaps for many generations, an Indian camping ground. It rises to such a height that, from the east, it can be seen as far as forty miles. It must have been exceedingly difficult of approach by foemen of alert savages gathered upon its summit. According to tradition the Tammarais (or "Tamaroas," as they were more frequently called) once had a large town there. To them, the Great Spirit is said to have sent a very wise and good old Indian, "all of the olden time," with seeds of good vegetables and instructions as to how they should be planted and cultivated, and much sensible counsel as to the maintenance of peaceful relations with the rest of mankind. For a time, it is said, this advice was heeded and the Tamaroas enjoyed a splendid "period of prosperity," but at length they are reported to have grown careless and belligerent, and eventually to have suffered sadly in consequence. All of which brings to mind the distribution of seeds in these days, by the Department of Agriculture, familiar talk about

"prosperity," and the old saw to the effect that "there is nothing new under the sun." These Tammarais were wiped out by the Shawnees.

According to Governor Reynolds, Twelve Mile Prairie was once called "Prairie Tammarais." In these parts "the last hostile attack" by considerable numbers of Indians on people of their race, "was made by the Kickapoos in 1805 against the poor Kaskaskia Indian children. These children were gathering strawberries in the prairie above Kaskaskia, and their relentless enemy captured and carried away a considerable number of them. The Kaskaskia followed a long distance, but failed to overtake them." "It is impossible," continues Governor Reynolds, "to ascertain the precise dates of Indian migrations. There are no records kept of the movements of Indians. Not until after the first whites came to this country in 1673, the Illinois Indians were started south by their enemies, and in 1720, the Mitchigamie band was located on the Mississippi near Fort Chartres. Before 1730, most of the Illinois Indians were forced south from the Illinois River. Kaskaskia was the last place of refuge for the whole of the Indian confederacy, united into 'Kaskaskia band,' and from this place the tribe migrated west. About the year 1800 the whole confederated tribes amounted to about one hundred fifty warriors."

Indians seldom molested early American settlements in St. Clair County, and for the most part lived on friendly terms with the Cahokia French. The red men committed numerous depredations in what is now Monroe County, but under General St. Clair's treaty with the Indians, in 1795, before American settlements were made in this county, those who located here were comparatively safe. There was peace until the events that merged into the War of 1812. Some exciting incidents of Indian warfare occurred in what is now St. Clair County during the pioneer days, however.

Mrs. La Compt, a woman of strong moral character and a strong physical constitution, came to Cahokia in 1770 and died there in 1843, aged 109 years. She married and buried Thomas Brady, and when he died resumed her preceding husband's name. Her first husband's name is not known. Her family name was La Flamme. She understood the languages of different tribes of Indians and wielded a great influence over the savages round about. While

early settlement was in progress in Monroe and Randolph counties (1771-95), she many times protected the pioneers. Indian friends came to her, often at night, and told her that Cahokia would be attacked, warning her to seek her own safety in flight. On such occasions she went boldly to meet the hostiles, knowing that her sex and her friendship for them would save her from violence. Sometimes she met them near the site of the French village, and she never failed to dissuade them from their murderous purpose. The men of Cahokia, armed and waiting to repel an attack, were more than once surprised to see her come into the village with Indian followers who had come intent on peace, to be the guests of the town until all danger of immediate hostilities was dispelled. They were feasted day after day, and at length went away in friendly humor.

EXPERIENCE OF WILLIAM BIGGS AS A PRISONER.—On the morning of March 28, 1788, William Biggs (afterward known as Judge Biggs), and John Vallis, *en route* from Bellefontaine to Cahokia, were attacked three miles south of Columbia, Monroe County, by sixteen Indians, most of whom were Kickapoos. Vallis, wounded, escaped and died of his wound six weeks later. Biggs's treatment by the Indians was remarkable in more ways than one.

Biggs was born in Maryland in 1755 and was thirty-three years old at the time of this adventure. In 1778 he had served as Lieutenant under George Rogers Clark in the conquest of Illinois. After that service, he had married and, in 1784, with James Moore, Shadrach Bond, Sr., Larken Rutherford and others, he and his two brothers had settled at Bellefontaine, near the site of Waterloo. In 1790, two years after this adventure, Biggs was appointed by Governor St. Clair, Sheriff of St. Clair County, as then organized. In December, 1802, he was defeated in an election held at Cahokia, in an ambition to represent St. Clair County in a convention that had been called by General Harrison, to meet at Vincennes, to petition Congress to abrogate or suspend the clause of the Ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the Northwestern Territory. He was elected in 1804 and re-elected in 1806, to represent St. Clair County in sessions of the Legislature of Indiana Territory, of which Illinois then formed a part. He was, in 1808, elected in St. Clair County

to the office of "Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas," and held the first terms of this court in a corn crib. In 1812, and again in 1814, he was elected to represent St. Clair County in the legislative council (Senate) of Illinois Territory. In 1818 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Sheriff of St. Clair County. In 1826 Congress granted him three sections of land. At that time he was making salt near Silver Creek, Madison County. He died in 1827 at the house of Col. Thomas Judy, in Madison County. He has been described as a handsome man, tall, erect, of soldierly bearing, florid, dark-eyed and dark-haired, of keen intelligence and affable disposition.

It is to be believed that his appearance and his manner had much to do with determining his treatment by his captors. They urged him to accept the daughter of a brave for a wife, and to become a member of their tribe. Several Indians pursued and made him captive. The fourth to reach him evidently wanted to kill him, but was prevented from doing so by his companions. They said to Biggs that they were Kickapoos; that they were very good Indians; that they would not hurt him; that he must not be afraid, etc. They told him that he was now a Kickapoo and must go with them to Matocush, a French trading town on the Wabash River. Eight Indians hurried him away, bound and completely at their mercy. The other eight went by another way and none of them were seen for some time. Assuming that his captors, in hastening to their village on the Wabash—now the site of Lafayette, Indiana,—departed from a direct course only enough to avoid large streams, they must have passed through, or near the site of Belleville, there crossing Richland Creek, and camped the first night near Lebanon, perhaps on Silver Creek. Thence, they probably crossed the east branch of Shoal Creek, just north of Greenville, thence *via* the sites of Tower Hill, Sullivan, Tuscola and Danville. Soon after his capture, the Indian of the party who had wanted to kill him was, after due deliberation by the whole band, shot by some of the others. He was a Pottawatomie of nineteen or twenty years. "They did not want him to go to war with them," wrote Biggs, in his narrative originally published in 1826. "They said that he was a great coward and would not go into danger until there was no

risk to run; then he would run forward and get the best of the plunder, and that he would not be commanded; he would do as he pleased, was very selfish and stubborn, and was determined to kill me if he could get a chance." Biggs was not again in much danger of losing his life, but was painfully bound and carefully guarded every night.

On the ninth day, they arrived at an Indian hunting camp, where sugar had been made that spring. The Indians there fed them plentifully, and, after they had eaten, Biggs went with his captors into a large cabin, and immediately several of the latter's friends, bucks and squaws, came in to see them and to hear the news of the trail. It was customary for Kickapoo squaws to demand presents of warriors returning from successful expeditions. The braves never refused anything that was demanded. When all the warriors had yielded tribute to the women, one of the latter touched the blanket with which Biggs's captors had replaced his coat, cast off before his capture. "I saw how the game was played," said Biggs in his narrative; "I just threw it off and gave it to her. Then there came up a young squaw, about eleven or twelve years old, and took hold of my shirt. I did not want to let that go, . . . and I let on I did not understand what she wanted. She appeared to be very much ashamed and went away. The older squaws encouraged her and persuaded her to try it again; I still pretended to be ignorant, but she held fast. I knew it would have to go. One of the warriors then stepped up to me and told me to let her have it; I then pulled it off and gave it to her. The old squaws laughed very much at the young squaw. It was a very cold day; I had nothing on me but moccasins, leggings and a breechcloth."

After perhaps four hours, the Indians went to a war-post near by to dance, and Biggs accepted an invitation to join them. "They sang and danced around the war-post about half an hour. The old Indians would sing and dance sometimes out of the ring and appeared very lively." The journey was resumed then. No sooner had the captive and the Indians started than a squaw ran after them, giving Biggs a dirty and ragged blanket which that night afforded him inadequate protection against the cold.

On the tenth day, near the Wabash, Biggs

was, with due ceremony, made a Kickapoo. After feasting and while dancing was in progress, two Indians and a squaw, on horseback, forded the river from the east side. "The warriors never let on that they saw them, but continued dancing about fifteen minutes . . . then they went to them and shook hands; they appeared very glad to see each other. The captain of the warriors then talked with them about half an hour, and they appeared to be very serious in their conversation. The captain then told me I must go with the two Indians and the squaw. The sun was just then setting; the two Indians looked very much pleased; I did not want to go with them, as I knew not where they were going and would have rather remained with the warriors that took me, as I had got acquainted with them. One of the strange Indians had a handkerchief tied around his head and carried a gun; the other, who wore a cocked hat, carried a large sword. The Indian that had a sword rode up to a stump and told me to get up behind him on his horse. I did so with great reluctance, . . . they looked very much like warriors. However, they started off very lively, and the Indian that I was riding behind began to plague and joke the squaw about me; she was his sister-in-law. He was an Indian that was full of life and very funny. When I got acquainted with him, I was well pleased with him."

At a sugar camp, ten miles further on, Biggs was given to an old Indian, the father of the Indian that carried the gun and of the squaw, and the funny Indian's father-in-law. The latter asked Biggs if he had a wife and family. Biggs truthfully owned to a wife and three children. "The old chief then appeared to be very sorry for my misfortune," Biggs continues, "and told me that I was among good Indians; I need not fear; they would not hurt me; and after awhile I should go home to my family; that I should go down the Wabash to Opost, from there down to the Ohio, then down the Ohio, and then up the Mississippi to Kaskaskia. We sat up until almost midnight; the old chief appeared very friendly indeed." That night and until late next morning, Biggs slept, unbound, on a comfortable bed. When breakfast was over, the funny Indian took him to his cabin, near the old chief's, and brought him a very good razor. The "widow squaw," the old chief's daughter, brought him some shaving

soap, some shaving water in a tin cup, some bathing water in a pewter basin and a cloth that served as a towel. She told him to be seated on a bench, and when he had done so she combed his hair—she had both a coarse and a fine comb—and “queued” his rather long hair very neatly with a ribbon that she got out of a trunk. The old chief’s son then gave him a good regimental blue cloth coat faced with buff and the son-in-law gave him a beaver “macaroni” hat; then the widow invited him to her cabin, and there gave him a new ruffled shirt and a good blanket. Biggs believed that the military toggery had been stripped from the body of some slain officer. When the prisoner had put on these gorgeous garments, the funny Indian told him to walk across the floor. Knowing that his friendly captors wanted a little diversion, he put his arms akimbo, with his hands on his hips, and proudly strutted three or four times across the room. The funny Indian said, in his own language, that Biggs was a very handsome man and a big captain. They appeared to be very well pleased with their guest, and he felt as comfortable as was possible under the circumstances.

Next day all of these Indians left that camp, where they had had no neighbors. Putting all their movable property into a large canoe, they ascended the Wabash to the old Kickapoo trading-town, ten miles from their sugar camp. Biggs was sent by land, accompanied by one Indian. About midway of the journey they met a young Frenchman named Ebart, whom Biggs had known in the Illinois Country. The Indian left Biggs to the company of Ebart the rest of the way. At a cabin to which the Frenchman conducted him, the prisoner met John McCauslin, a trader, a very friendly man from the north of England—a Free Mason, who assured him of the Indians’ pacific intentions, and offered to do anything possible to assist him to get back to his home and family. Soon the Indians arrived. The squaws set the cabin to rights and got dinner. They were a “smart, neat and cleanly family; kept their cabin very nice and clean, the same as white women,” and were good cooks. That day the old chief gave Biggs to his eldest brother, in place of their father—one of their chiefs—who had been killed by whites about a year before. With new companions, the captive departed. At the edge of the town they stopped at a cabin.

There, the Indians got bread, some of which they gave to Biggs, who stayed outside. The old chief’s young daughter came and stood by the cabin door, refusing to enter. “She was a very handsome girl,” wrote Biggs, “about eighteen years of age, a beautiful full figure and handsomely featured, and very white for a squaw; she was almost as white as dark complexioned white women; her father and mother were very white-skinned Indians.” She appeared to be in an ill-humor. She did not want Biggs taken away and the Indians laughed at and ridiculed her.

When they resumed their journey, with their prisoner, “the squaw started immediately after them. They would look back once in awhile, and when they would see the squaw coming, they would whoop, halloo and laugh. When they got out of sight of the squaw, they stopped running and traveled at a more moderate walk.” After awhile they stopped and let the girl overtake them. Then they “began to plague and laugh at her. . . . She soon began to cry. When they got tired of plaguing her, they . . . started on their road in a trot, and I ran with them. The squaw stood still till we got most out of sight—they would look back and laugh and sometimes hallo and whoop, and appeared to be very much diverted.” Soon they slowed down and went leisurely to their town, arriving about an hour and a half before sunset. In about an hour the young squaw came. That evening she stood long at the door of the cabin which Biggs occupied with another captive, a young German named Coonse. Two days and three nights passed before she went back home. If we are to believe Biggs, he never once spoke to her.

One day a council was held, evidently to decide in what way Biggs could be made useful in his new relation. They questioned him, using Coonse as interpreter.

“Will you have your hair cut off like ours?” they queried.

“No,” was Biggs’ answer.

“Will you have holes bored in your ears and nose and have rings and lead hung in them, as we do?”

“No.”

“Can you make hats?”

“No,” replied Biggs, who, when he had been captured, had with him a large bag of beaver

fur, from which circumstance he supposed they had thought him a hatter.

"Are you a carpenter? We want a door made for our cabin."

"No."

"Are you a blacksmith? Can you mend our guns and make axes and hoes for us?"

"No."

"Can you hoe corn?"

"No."

"Can you hunt?"

"No. I shoot at a mark very well; I never hunted."

Now the Indians told Coonse to ask Biggs how, if he knew no kind of work, he made his living.

Biggs had, until now, thought he had said much to convince the redskins that he would prove to be an unprofitable boarder. He admitted to himself, however, that the last question was somewhat baffling. After a little thought he asked Coonse to say that he made his living by writing.

They replied that that was very well, and asked Biggs if he had a family.

"A wife and three children," he answered.

"Do you want to go home to see your wife and children?"

"Yes."

"Very well. You shall go by and by. Do you want a wife now?"

"No. It is not the fashion for white people to have two wives at the same time."

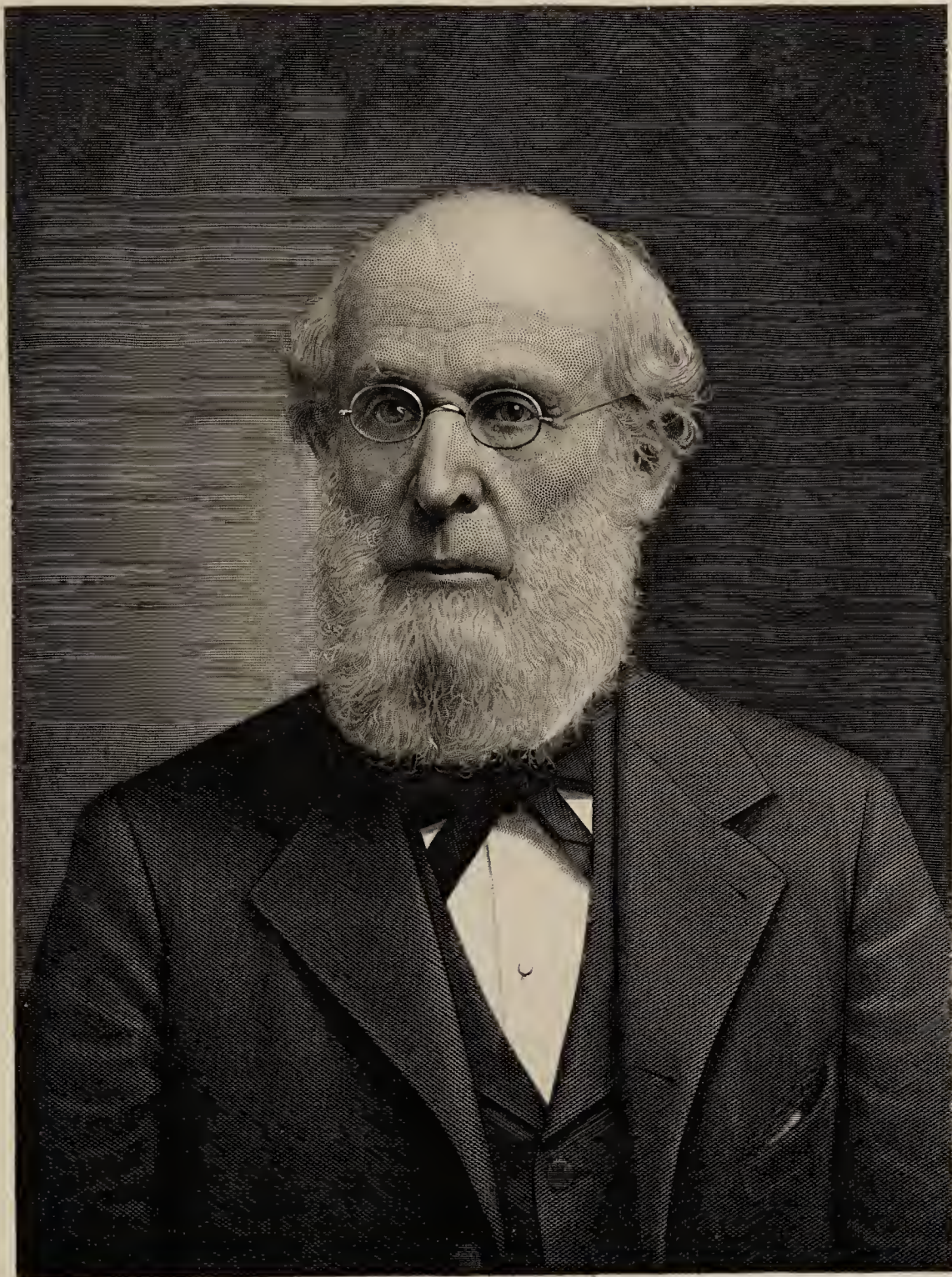
They told him very well—he could get a wife if he wanted one. If he remained with them until "their corn got in roasting ears," he must take a wife.

"Yes," he said, "if I stay with you so long."

He was given the freedom of the vicinity and warned strongly and in many ways not to try to escape. He promised not to go without letting them know about his plans. They were so well pleased with him that they told him he should be exempt from work even to the extent of the carrying of a bucket of water. He was put through a ceremony of smoking and named Mohcossea, in honor of the old chief who had been killed and whom it was intended that, so far as might be he should replace. He was shrewdly made to prove that he had told the truth when he had said that he could write. After he had done so, they treated him, if possible, with more consideration than be-

fore. One of the squaws combed and "queued" his hair and ornamented his hat with a large ostrich feather, of the value of which she probably had no conception. On a Sunday, soon afterward, he was taken by some Indians to the old Kickapoo trading town, to dance the "beggar's dance." It was the custom of the Kickapoos, when they came in from their hunting ground in the spring, to dance for presents of tobacco, spirits, bread, blankets, knives, tomahawks, etc., before the traders' doors. There Biggs again met John McCauslin, the trader, who with other traders ransomed him for 130 buckskins, worth \$260 in silver. Even after they had been paid, some of the Indians were reluctant to say good-by to him, visiting him and trying vainly to induce him to return with them to their town, if only for a short time. When, at length, he got home, he was greeted almost as one risen from the dead, for it was generally believed that the Indians had killed him.

The reader has, perhaps, been surprised that Biggs found so many evidences of civilization among his captors. Though many Indians in the Illinois Country had permanent abodes, some of which were fairly constructed cabins, each large enough for eight families, it is not proven that all Indian housewives were as tidy as some of those by whom Biggs was entertained, or that many of them were as comely as the chief's daughter, who honored the prisoner with advances looking to matrimony. The Indians had a code of morals, broad enough and rigid enough to fit in with their way of life. Some of them were hospitable, some were friendly, except when trouble was abroad. They had what they might have called rules of etiquette, even table manners. When a white man was a guest of an Indian, no offense was taken if he declined to partake of any dish, but when he had accepted food of any kind his failure to eat it was regarded as a serious breach of decorum. He could, however, hire some Indian to eat it for him. This was considered good form and doubtless it sometimes furnished an easy way out of a formidable difficulty. Biggs tells of other Indians who ate and drank, almost on terms of brotherly equality, with dogs whose noses were often the first in the pan. When Indians' dogs became disagreeable otherwise, they delighted the whole family—as soup. The gay apparel and the trinkets that were given



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Edward Abner

to Biggs were plainly the spoils of murder or of war.

THE WHITESIDE AND McMAHON FAMILIES.—In 1793, William Whiteside, at the head of a band of pioneers consisting of John Porter, John Dempsey, William Harrington, Samuel Judy and John, William L. and Uel Whiteside, pursued a party of Indian marauders commanded by old Chief Pecan, that had been raiding in the American Bottom, past the site of Belleville, and attacked it at a favorite Indian camping-ground on Shoal Creek. The pioneers, dividing into two parties of four men each, made onslaughts on the savages from two sides simultaneously. Pecan, believing that he and his followers were surrounded by a superior force, and seeing one of his braves dead, another wounded, surrendered, begging for quarter. It did not take him long, however, to discover how he had been fooled. His party greatly outnumbered the whites, and though he had given up his gun, he called on his followers to return and make the pale faces prisoners. Whiteside would not kill the unarmed chief, but he drove him back and then quickly got himself and his companions away from that place where, in a short time, they would very likely have been surrounded and captured or perhaps murdered. Whiteside's station, as the great borderman's stronghold between Cahokia and Kaskaskia was called, afforded the brave, but perhaps, rash, rangers ample protection.

One December day in 1795, Robert McMahon and his family, of New Design, were attacked, by four Indians, who killed Mrs. McMahon and four of their children and made prisoners of McMahon and two little daughters. The second night, the Indians encamped, with their captives, above the site of Lebanon, on one of the tributaries of Silver Creek. Though the weather was cold, even for the time of year, in order to guard against any chance of McMahon's escaping, his captors not only tied him but stripped him of most of his clothing. Fearful that he would be burned at the stake, leaving his girls to the questionable mercy of the savages, he resolved, if possible to get away from them and bring some of his friends to follow them and rescue his children. With fingers half useless from cold, he labored long to loosen his bonds and finally succeeded. In a moment he would have been on his feet, when one of the Indians awoke, raised himself on

his elbow and looked around. McMahon lay motionless, feigning sleep. The unsuspecting red-skin dropped back and soon slept again. Then McMahon, nearly naked as he was, glided silently out of the camp and went barefooted and shivering through the snow back toward New Design. The settlers had buried his wife and children and had assembled for a religious meeting at the blockhouse of James Lemen, Sr., and his advent among them gave them no little surprise. Eventually his two surviving daughters were ransomed.

A few days after these events Captain Whiteside learned that a band of Indians had encamped at a point southeast of where the East St. Louis and Belleville road was later made, and that they were awaiting opportunity to perpetrate some deviltry in the Bottoms. He quickly organized a band of fourteen, including Samuel, William L., Johnson J. and Uel Whiteside, Samuel Judy and Isaac Enochs, descended on the camp just before dawn and killed every Indian there except one who, according to tradition, was afterward killed by members of his tribe for having run away from the very brisk fight that preceded the white men's victory. In this attack, Captain Whiteside was shot in the side and believed that he was mortally wounded. As he lay on the ground, urging his men to still greater daring, his son Uel, himself shot through the arm, was examining his father's wound. The ball had glanced along the Captain's ribs and lodged against his spine, close to his skin. Uel removed it with the point of his knife and shouted, as he held it up:

"Father, you're not dead yet!"

"Boys, I can still fight Indians!" yelled the Captain, springing up and getting into the thickest of the fray.

A double romance is said to have grown out of this brief but decisive battle. History has it that, on their way home, Captain Whiteside and Uel had their wounds dressed at the house of Widow Rains, at Cahokia, whose two lovely daughters, as a consequence, became the wives of two of the Whiteside boys.¹

John Hays embarked in the Indian trade at Cahokia in 1793, Nicholas Jarrot, who came to Cahokia in 1794, soon set up in a small way as an Indian trader. He set boatloads of mer-

(1) See biographical sketch of heads of Whiteside families, Vol. 1, page 586.

chandise, to the Upper Mississippi and traded them to the Indians for furs and peltries. He also opened a small store at Cahokia. Gradually his enterprises assumed larger proportions and as his trade was characterized by exceedingly large profits, he amassed a goodly fortune. June 28, 1809, Jarrot made affidavit that the British agents and traders at Prairie du Chien were inciting Indians to hostility and furnishing them arms and ammunition, with the result that the Indians along the Mississippi were growing more and more audacious and warlike.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.¹—"At a numerous meeting of the militia officers and other inhabitants of St. Clair County, Illinois Territory, at the court house, this . . . day of . . . 1811, to take into consideration the alarming situation of the frontiers of this county from the numerous and horrid depredations lately committed by the Indians, Col. William Whiteside was conducted to the chair and Samuel D. Davidson was appointed secretary.

Footnote page 24

"*Resolved*, That there be a memorial immediately signed by the chairman of this meeting and countersigned by the secretary, stating to the President of the United States the necessity of his ordering what number of regular troops he, in his wisdom, may think requisite, to be stationed for the defense of said county.

"*Resolved*, That the said memorial be sent to the Governor of said Territory, requesting him to forward the same to the President of the United States and make such statement (to accompany said memorial) as the urgency of the subject does require.

"*To James Madison, President of the United States*

"The memorial of the inhabitants of the aforesaid county, humbly sheweth: That the inhabitants residing on the frontier aforesaid have sustained frequent and repeated damages from the different and numerous tribes on and in the neighborhood of the Illinois River, these five or six years past, by stealing their horses and other property, as well as the cruel murder of some few of the citizens. In lieu of retaliating, the said citizens curbed their passions and restrained their resentment, lest they should be so unfortunate as to draw

a stigma on the government by punishing the innocent for the transgressions of the guilty; and in one instance restrained the vindictive spirit, by taking two Indians prisoners who were in possession of stolen property, after a chase of 100 miles, and gave them up to the law.

"We are become the victims of savage cruelty in a more hasty and general manner than what has lately been experienced in the United States. Last spring there were numbers of horses stolen. On the 2d of June, a house of Mr. Cox was robbed of valuable effects, five horses stolen, a young man massacred and his sister taken prisoner, sad and conclusive presages of war. There was likewise a man severely wounded, when following the aforesaid Indians.

"On the 20th of the same month (June) a man was killed and scalped and another mortally wounded, which can be more fully stated by the executive of said territory. Those who have suffered are not intruders, but are living on their own farms on the northwestern frontier of said county. From our own knowledge of the danger we are in, and our long suffering, we think we ask nothing but what is reasonable and what will be advantageous to the United States when we implore you to station what number of soldiers you may think sufficient to establish a garrison at the village of Peoria, commonly called Opea, on the Illinois River; and one other on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, at or near the place once viewed and adopted by Captains Stoddart and Bissell, six or eight miles below the mouth of said Illinois River—both sites being covered by treaty. We beg to refer you to the Governor of said territory concerning the urgency and necessity of the case, not doubting but that you will grant our request if you think it will be for the welfare of the Union.

"WM. WHITESIDE,

"SAM'L D. DAVIDSON."

These resolutions, with letter, were forwarded to the President by Governor Edwards, February 15, 1812. Companies of rangers were organized. Forts, block-houses or stockades were built at many settlements. A correspondent of the "Missouri Gazette," under date of March 20, 1813, said: "We have now nearly finished twenty-two family forts (stations), extending from the Mississippi, nearly opposite Bellefontaine (the mouth of the Missouri), to

(1) Indian Affairs, American State Papers.

the Kaskaskia River, a distance of about sixty miles. Between the forts spies are to pass and repass daily and communicate throughout the whole line, which will be extended to the United States Saline, and from thence to the mouth of the Ohio. Rangers and mounted militia, to the amount of 500 men, constantly scour the country from twenty to fifty miles in advance of our settlements, so that we feel perfectly easy as to an attack from our red brethren (?), as Mr. Jefferson very lovingly calls them."

This was the situation about the time of the beginning of the War of 1812-14. In December, 1814, Captain James B. Moore, with fifty men, was guarding cattle at a grove near Sugar Creek on the Camp Russell and Peoria trail, and some of the rangers saw some Indians and, singling out one of them, gave him chase. William Hewitt overtook him and accepted the surrender of the Indian and his gun. John Moredock, who, in revenge for the killing of his parents and his brothers and sisters by Indians, killed every Indian that it was possible for him to kill, raised his gun to fire at the prisoner. Hewitt remonstrated with Moredock, endeavoring to dissuade him from his purpose, but unavailingly. The Indian snatched from his captor's hand the gun that he had just surrendered, and at the instant when Moredock's ball pierced his breast, he fired upon and slew Hewitt. The death of Hewitt, caused by Moredock, was the last in this vicinity chargeable to the War of 1812-14. He and Moore and Moredock lived in the part of St. Clair County that was later organized as Monroe. John Moredock's mother was several times widowed by Indians. At length she and her children, except John, were killed by Indians. John, approaching manhood, the last of his race, vowed vengeance against the Indians and his career as an Indian slayer would supply material for an exciting book. He became a member of the Territorial Legislature of Illinois and won distinction as a military officer. He died at a ripe age, respected and regretted.

For the most part the history of the red man has been written from the white man's point of view. Few writers have seriously considered the Indian as a man regardless of his color and of the white man's interests. "Some time ago," said Chief Gomo, in 1811, "one of our young men was drunk at St. Louis and was killed by an American. At another time, some person

stole a horse near Cahokia. The citizens of the village followed the trail, met an innocent Kickapoo on his way to Kaskaskia, and killed him." The triumph of the white man over the red man was inevitable, but a concession of that fact cannot justify all of it. "The Red Man's Last Roll Call" is the title of a paper by Charles M. Harvey, of St. Louis, which appeared in a recent issue of the "Atlantic Monthly." Mr. Harvey believes that the epoch of the American Indian has closed, now that the Choctaws and the Creeks have allotted their land to the individual members, have abolished their tribal government and have merged themselves in the mass of American citizens. He reviews with a romantic regret the hard lot which the race, as a race, has suffered at the hands of the aggressive white man, and concludes with this picturesque summary of his fate:

"Down in the foothills of the Wichita Mountains of Oklahoma the Comanches' Epictetus, the aged Quanah Parker, discourses philosophy and stoically awaits the end. Like the Moorish King, Abu Abdallah, looking mournfully backward at his lost Granada, Geronimo, from Fort Sill, gazes westward across prairies and hills toward the Arizona of his great days, which he will not see again. Up at Pine Creek Agency the Sioux nonagenarian, Red Cloud, the most famous of living Indian warriors, who could tell as many marvels as Aeneas told to Dido, refuses to accept the Government's offer of an allotment of land and goes down, like Dickens' Steerforth in the storm at Yarmouth, waving his hand defiantly in the face of destiny."

CHAPTER III.

NATURAL CONDITIONS.

TOPOGRAPHY — LOCATION, DIMENSIONS AND BOUNDARIES OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY — SOIL AND STREAMS — NATURAL SPRINGS — FAUNA: NATIVE WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISHES AND REPTILES — FLORA: GRASSES, TREES, FRUITS AND OTHER PLANTS.

TOPOGRAPHY.—St. Clair County is in the southwestern part of Illinois, situated between parallels thirty-eight degrees and thirty-three

minutes North Latitude and thirty-eight degrees, ten minutes and forty-five seconds North Latitude, and is bisected by ninety degrees West Longitude. It is thirty miles wide, from east to west, and thirty miles long, at its greatest length from north to south. It contains 653.36 square miles, or 418,162 acres. It is bounded on the north by Madison County, on the east by Clinton and Washington counties, on the south by Randolph and Monroe counties, and on the west by Monroe County and the Mississippi River.

The surface of St. Clair County is mainly a rolling prairie. Parallel with the Mississippi, from five to seven miles distant, are bluffs eighty to one hundred feet high, which break the monotony of the scenery, and protect a large part of the county from floods. The valleys, low and level, deep with alluvial deposits (resulting from overflow of swollen rivers), have evidently once been beds of rivers or lakes. The timber belts follow the direction of the streams or crown the bluffs. Along one bank of the Kaskaskia River are bluffs which, on the boundary between St. Clair and Monroe counties, shift to the opposite bank. Across the stream from these bluffs are low and level swamps; tracts covered with lakes, very fertile, but needing the protection of levees against overflows. Along the base of the bluffs are lands luxuriant but full of miasma. The highest point in the county is Turkey Hill. Twelve Mile Prairie is the largest prairie. Shiloh Valley is as beautiful as any vale in the State. St. Clair County is, characteristically, a timber and prairie district.

WATER COURSES—SPRINGS.—St. Clair County is well supplied with water courses. The largest of these is, of course, the Mississippi River, which forms the northwestern boundary of the county. The Kaskaskia River, which enters the county from the east, about the middle of the eastern border and flowing southwestward for thirty miles, with its tributaries, drains the eastern portion. Its tributaries are: (1) Silver Creek, which enters St. Clair County from the north, and flows almost directly south into the Kaskaskia nearly opposite New Athens; (2) Big Mud Creek, which entering the county from the southeast, is fed by Little

Mud Creek, and flows northwest to join the Kaskaskia below Fayetteville; (3) Dosa Creek, which drains the land south of the Kaskaskia in the vicinity of New Athens; and (4) Richland Creek, which, with its tributaries, drains the south central part of the county.

Prairie du Pont Creek, which drains the western part of the county, flows into the Mississippi near East Carondelet and opposite the lower part of the city of St. Louis. This latter was the first stream to furnish water-power in the county, or, for that matter, in the State. By means of drainage, much hitherto unproductive marsh land has been made amenable to agriculture. Silver Creek was so named because of an early belief in the existence of silver along its course.

Along the hillsides are numerous springs of clear water. Of these the most noteworthy are "Falling Springs"—called by the French "*L'eau Tomb*"—two miles southeast of Prairie du Pont, which gush from the Mississippi bluff with a fall of seventy feet to the bottom lands below. In the spring-time, the volume of water here is especially large and the sound which it produces may be heard for a considerable distance. The Catholic missionaries once built a water-mill here, and seventy-five years ago some of its ruins are said to have been still visible, noticeably a decayed hollow log that appeared to have been used as a conduit between the spring and the water-wheel. Some distance east of Falling Springs are magnesia springs, and near the latter is the largest spring in the county, which breaks through an opening in the rocks at a height of five and a half to six feet. In wet seasons, this portion of the county abounds in springs.

FAUNA.—Long before the coming of civilized man into Illinois, there roamed over the prairie the buffalo, deer, bear, wild-cat, panther and wolf; and, of the feathered tribe, the goose, duck, prairie fowl, wild turkey and quail were numerous.

Chief among the ruminating animals were the American elk, deer, buffalo (of which remains were numerous in 1820), bear (found after 1850), wolf (the prairie wolf has been found within the last thirty years), fox, pan-

ther, wild-cat (common in early days), weasel, mink, American otter, skunk, badger, raccoon, opossum, fox, squirrel (five varieties), woodchuck, muskrat, bat, shrew, mole, rats, mice and rabbits. Many of these animals are now extinct here, having passed away with the transformation of the forests into agricultural lands.

Of birds we mention the following: Turkey, prairie hen, grouse, quail, woodcock, snipe, yellow-legs, marbled godwit (or long-billed curlew), Virginia rail, short-billed curlew, American swan, trumpeter swan, goose, brant, mallard duck, teal, shoveler, American pigeon, wood duck, redhead duck, canvas-back duck, butterball, hooded merganser, rough-billed pelican, loon, killdeer plover, baldhead, yellow-legged and upland plover, wild ibis, white heron, great blue heron, bittern, sand hill crane, wild pigeon, common dove, American raven, common crow, blue jay, bobolink, red-winged blackbird, meadow lark, golden oriole, yellow bird, snow bird, chipping sparrow, field sparrow, swamp sparrow, indigo bird, cardinal red bird, cheewink, white-bellied nuthatch, mocking bird, cat bird, brown thrush, house wren, barn swallow, bank swallow, blue martin, cedar bird, scarlet tanager, summer red bird, robin, blue bird, king bird, pewee, belted kingfisher, whippoorwill, night hawk, chimney swallow, ruby-throated humming bird, hairy woodpecker, downy woodpecker, red-headed woodpecker, golden-winged woodpecker, Carolina parrot, great horned owl, barred owl, snowy owl, turkey buzzard, pigeon hawk, swallow-tailed hawk, Mississippi kite, red-tailed hawk, bald eagle, ring-tailed eagle.

FISHES AND REPTILES.—Of fishes the most common are cat, bass, sunfish, perch, pike, buffalo and carp chuff.

The reptiles in St. Clair County were much the same as those found everywhere in this part of the country. They were very numerous during the period of early settlement, but, as in all things Nature provides means for keeping a true balance, the reptiles of the county, like the wild animals, yielded to civilization and are now partially extinct. A large majority were as innocent as mice. There were, in early days, three or four species of the lizard, but neither of them was harmful as is the scorpion kind. Rattlesnakes (called "rattlers") were thought to be the most dangerous serpents; however, they always give warning before striking. It

is believed that there were three distinct species of the rattlers. The prairie rattler was much smaller than the bluff, wood, or timber rattler. The cliff or bluff rattler was lighter colored. Larger environment may have had to do with both size and color. The copperhead snakes were not numerous, but were supposed to be very poisonous. The spreading adder, or viper, and the water-moccasin were exceedingly venomous. The blue racer, the most beautiful of the snakes of St. Clair County, averages in length three and a half to four feet, in color it is bluish black, and its quickness of movement proclaims it well deserving its universally accepted name.

There were three or four varieties of the common blacksnake. Most repulsive of these was the timber or chicken-snake, so called because of its fondness for eggs and young chickens, for robbing birds' nests and stealing the young. It climbs large trees very readily and finds a safe harbor, as well as food, in their hollows. These are among the largest snakes known in the county. They are thick, heavy, and often five feet long. The house-snake is about two feet long, of variegated color, with dark reddish-brown square spots. It doubtless received its name from its love of the old-styled log house as a harbor. The common blacksnakes, including the chicken-snake, are not vicious in disposition, but they are repulsive in appearance. The joint-snake, long since extinct, when struck with a stick would break in two without apparent injury, as reminiscent pioneers have stated.

The little green snake, which in length does not exceed fifteen or twenty inches, is as innocent as an earthworm. The familiar striped garter-snake is now the most common snake in the county. There was formerly a small water-snake, marked with light colored stripes.

FLORA.—Grasses of the following mentioned varieties grow here: Cat's tail, timothy, herdsgrass, nimble will, bluejoint, orchard grass, Kentucky bluegrass, true bluegrass, meadow fescue, cheat (chess), reed cane, perennial ray grass, canary grass, crab grass, barnyard grass, foxtail, bottlegrass, millet, broom-beard grass, sweet-scented vernal grass, witch grass, reed canary grass and smooth panicum. An enumeration of grain plants is here omitted; but valuable grasses, adapted to the sustenance of inferior animals,

are included. Some of the native grasses have been vanquished by blue grass and white clover.

Native woody plants of these varieties have been found: Rock sugar-maple, black maple, silver-leaf maple, box-elder, stinking buckeye, smooth-leaf alder, true-service berry, false-indigo shrub, lead plant, Virginia creeper, paw-paw, red birch, blue beech, red root, great red root, judas tree or red-bud, false bitter-sweet, hackberry, button bush, choke cherry, black cherry, false dogwood, kinnikinnick, pigeon berry, red ozier, paniculata, sanguinea, hazelnut, hawthorn, shagbark hickory, thick shellbark and white-heart hickory, pig-nut hickory, leatherwood, strawberry tree, white ash, green ash, black ash, blue ash, wahoo, honey locust, Kentucky coffee-nut, witch hazel, butternut, walnut, red cedar, woodbine, moonseed, mulberry, ironwood, sycamore, quaking asp, cottonwood, cotton tree, wild plum, crabapple, burr oak, post oak, white oak, swamp white oak, swamp chestnut oak, laurel-leaf oak, black-jack oak, yellow-bark oak, scarlet oak, red oak, swamp Spanish oak, sumach, poison ivy, climbing poison ivy, prickly gooseberry, smooth gooseberry, swamp gooseberry, black currant, prairie rose, wood rose, rose willow, cone willow, silky-head willow, black willow, joint willow, elderberry, red-fruit elderberry, sassafras, buffalo berry, greenbrier, vinebark spiraea, willow spiraea, wood-bladder nut, coral berry, trumpet creeper, basswood, red elm, white elm, cork elm, hickory elm, black haw, arrow wood, summer grape, frost grape, prickly ash, spice bush, red raspberry, black raspberry, blackberry, black locust.

OTHER PLANTS.—The most common plants of other varieties are: Pinkroot, columbo, ginseng, boneset, penny-royal—all used for medicine; phlox, lily, asclepias, mints, goldenrod, eye bright gerardia, and many others may be classified as plants of beauty, as may also the vines, trumpet-creeper, bitter-sweet, woodbine, clematis, grape and others.

As for trees, we find at least twenty varieties of oak, twenty of hickory, thirty of elm, some of walnut, hackberry, gum-tree, tulip, cottonwood, and others too numerous to mention, characteristic of a fertile soil and a mild climate.

CHAPTER IV.

FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT.

EARLY FRENCH MISSIONS—APOCRYPHAL CHARACTER OF THEIR HISTORY—KASKASKIA ON THE UPPER ILLINOIS—REMOVAL TO THE SECOND KASKASKIA AND CAHOKIA—PERMANENT OCCUPATION BEGINS ABOUT 1700—DECADENCE OF FRENCH SETTLEMENTS—OCCUPATION BY THE ENGLISH UNDER TREATY OF 1763—FIRST LAND SPECULATIONS—THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK CONQUEST—THE BRADY EXPEDITION AGAINST FORT ST. JOSEPH—A DOUBLE BRITISH AND INDIAN ATTACK ON CAHOKIA AND ST. LOUIS—THE FORMER DEFEATED BY PROMPT ACTION OF COL. CLARK—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

By or under the direction of La Salle, a colony of Canadians was planted, part of it at Kaskaskia and part of it at Cahokia, about 1683.¹

(1) The late Edward G. Mason, in a paper read before the Chicago Historical Society in December, 1879, says:

"In Southern Illinois, near the Mississippi, a hundred miles or more above the mouth of the Ohio, is situated the ancient village of Kaskaskia, supposed to be the oldest permanent European settlement in the valley of the Father of Waters. The eminent historian ("Bancroft," in footnote), "who concedes to it this distinction, finds it difficult to fix the date of its origin and leaves that undetermined. Its foundation has been variously ascribed to members of La Salle's expedition to the mouth of the Mississippi on their return in 1682, to Father James Gravier in 1683 or 1685, to Tonti in 1686, and to others still, missionaries or explorers, at different dates in the latter part of the seventeenth century." (In support of these different claims as to dates are mentioned successively "Davidson & Stuve's History of Illinois," "Atlas of State of Illinois," and "Montague's History of Randolph County.")

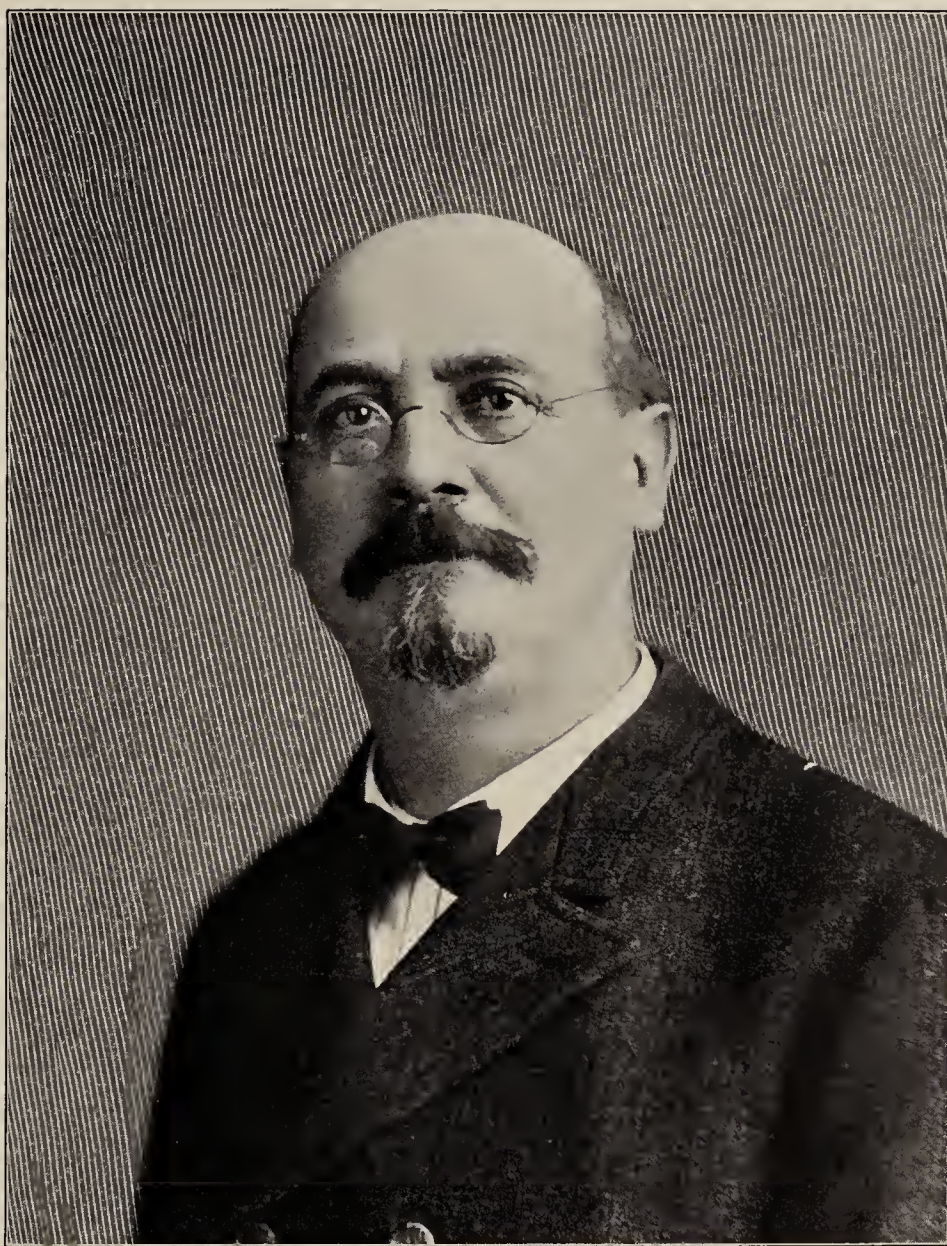
Mr. Mason adds: "But the uncertainty upon this point has arisen, in part at least, from the confounding of Kaskaskia with an earlier Indian settlement of the same name on the Illinois River, where was established the Jesuit mission afterwards removed to the existing village."

Then, after tracing the history of the mission at Kaskaskia on the Illinois under the direction of different missionaries, from Marquette, who founded it in 1675, Allouez, Rasle, Gravier, Binneteau, Pinet and Gabriel Marest, Mr. Mason continues:

"It will readily be seen that, in the writings of such a number of missionaries at these various dates, concerning a mission frequently spoken of as at Kaskaskia, or the village of the Kaskaskians, many allusions might occur which would seem to refer to the present place of the name. But the evidence that this mission remained upon the Illinois River until the year 1700, and that there was no settlement before that time upon the site of Kaskaskia we now know, appears to be well nigh conclusive."

In support of the claim as to the site of the orig-

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These settlements increased and the Jesuit missionaries, who visited the region early in the eighteenth century, were so delighted with it that they described it as a new paradise. Soon after settlement was begun the Jesuits were there, teaching the Tammarais and Cahokia Indians. In 1700 the inhabitants began to cultivate the soil around Cahokia and to build permanent dwellings. The colonists, like most of the French emigrants of that period, maintained the most friendly relations with the Indians. Cahokia prospered and carried on a large trade with the northwestern tribes until 1763, when she, in common with the other French settlements in Illinois, passed into English hands, to fulfill the conditions of a treaty made to bring to an end the French and Indian war, the final result of the defeat of the French at Quebec in 1759. The men prominent here in early days—some of the them under French rule and some after the George Rogers Clark conquest—were Charles Gratiot, Joseph Trotier, Dominique Ducherme, M. Saucier and his sons, Jean, Michael and Francis; William Arundel, Thomas Brady, Captain McCarty, William Morrison, William Atch-

ison, John de Maulin, Nicholas Jarrot, John Hay, John Hayes, the brothers Louison, Etienne and Louis Pensoneau, Dr. Truman Tuttle, Doctor Lyle and Dr. William L. Reynolds. Mrs. St. Ange (Pelate) La Compt-Brady and Madame Beaulieu were historic characters. Until 1788, William Arundel and Thomas Brady, both Irish, were the only men there not of French blood. About 1771 Cahokia contained fifty houses, 300 white inhabitants and about eighty negroes.

Prairie du Pont, which was settled soon after Cahokia, was the result of the establishment of the first water-mill within the territory now embraced in St. Clair County, erected on Prairie du Pont Creek by the Mission of Saint Sulpice, about 1754. The village was founded in 1760 a mile south of Cahokia, by people from the other French settlements. Jean Francois Perry and Philip Creamer were prominent early settlers. There were fourteen families there in 1765, and it was then a sort of suburb of Cahokia.

EARLY FRENCH MISSIONS.—The people of Canada, and even those of France, were stirred with enthusiasm by the reports of the fertility and beauty of Illinois, which caused immigra-

inal Kaskaskia, Mr. Mason quotes Parkman's "Discovery of the Great West," and also, in proof that that continued to be the site of the Jesuit mission, from a letter written by St. Cosme in 1699, describing a trip from Mackinaw to the mouth of the Arkansas by way of the Illinois and Mississippi, in which notice appears to have been taken of the fact that the Kaskaskians had, before that date, moved to Peoria, and were there located under the charge of Fathers Pinet and Marest. This removal, which probably included only a part of the tribe of the Kaskaskians, is claimed by some to have taken place as early as 1794 and by others at a still earlier date. D'Iberville had founded a settlement near the mouth of the Mississippi in 1699, and there seems to have been an attempt to induce the Kaskaskians to remove to that point, and an actual movement was begun, but was prevented from being accomplished by the interference of Father Gravier after the body of the tribe had reached the mouth of the Kaskaskia River, where they were finally induced to settle—and thus the location of the Kaskaskia mission was changed. Mr. Mason, referring to a letter written by St. Cosme in 1699, in reference to his trip upon the Illinois, says:

"The letter of St. Cosme and the journal of Le Seuer" (a French voyageur who had come from D'Iberville's colony near the mouth of the Mississippi) "seemed to show clearly enough that down to the middle of the year 1700, the present Kaskaskia had not been settled, and that the Mission was still on the Illinois River."

The late Judge Hiram W. Beckwith, during the latter years of his life President of the Illinois State Historical Society, and who had devoted special attention to this subject by the accumulation of much original data from French and Canadian archives, in a series of articles contributed to a Chicago paper, a few years before his death, speaks of the first location of the Kaskaskia Mission and its removal, some twenty years later, to the site which it occupied when Illinois became a part of the British possessions and, later still,

when it became an appendage of Virginia, as follows:

"Founded by Marquette in 1675 on the north valley of the Illinois River, a few miles below Ottawa, Ill., then moved to the foot of the rocky height that was crowned with Fort St. Louis. Here it was without a regular teacher, after the Franciscan Friars went away with La Salle, for he would have no Jesuit in his concessions; then cared for again by Father Allouez, aided by Gravier, until forced to remove the mission from the licentious traders, to find it a few years' lodgment at Peoria Lake. Here from 1691 to 1694 it was under the charge of Father Sebastian Rasles; then again of Gravier and Father Gabriel Marest until late in the year 1700, when, as we have seen, the mission again drifted to find its final lodgment on the lower end of the great alluvial bottom (the American Bottom) already described, to become the germ of what is popularly known as 'Old Kaskaskia.'

"From first to last the mission has kept the names given it by Marquette—'The Kaskaskia Mission,' or that 'Of the Immaculate Conception of the Holy Virgin'—and for this reason historians, not careless at all, but for lack of access to material to follow its shiftings, have assigned Kaskaskia an antiquity that belongs alone to the mission from which that town took its name."

A similar view has been expressed by Parkman in his "Discovery of the Great West" (page 65), with less detail but reaching the same conclusion, when, speaking of the arrival of Joliet and Marquette at the site of the first Kaskaskia on their return from the lower Mississippi, he says: "This was a village of the Illinois, then called Kaskaskia, a name afterwards transferred to another locality."

Davidson and Stuve's History of Illinois (page 110), referring to Kaskaskia as the earliest permanent white settlement in Illinois, says: "There is no evidence to substantiate the statement that La Salle left colonists here and at Cahokia on his return from his successful exploration of the Mississippi in 1682."

tion to flow to it; and the religious orders, particularly the Jesuits, were also much interested to snatch from destruction the Indians that were not converted. All over the West the French had missionaries, and at every Indian village the holy father was seen employing all his talents and energies to convert the savages to Christianity. It was at the Indian villages of Cahokia and Kaskaskia that the missionaries first located to instruct the aborigines.¹

It was about the year 1686 that the Reverend Father Allouez, a companion of La Salle, made his first missionary entry into the Indian village of Kaskaskia.² He was the first white man who made this village his permanent residence. Sometime after, the Rev. Father Gabriel Marest visited the place, and there dated a letter: "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immacule Conception de la Sainte Vierge, de 9 Novembre, 1712." About the same time, Father Pinet formed the station of the missionaries in the Tammarais and Cahokia villages of Indians, which was first called "Notre Dame de Kahokia." As Governor Reynolds says, "the missionaries emigrated to Illinois in numbers and did all in their power to make the Indians drink of the waters of everlasting life; but the natives refused, even to this day, to embrace Christianity."

Charlevoix, in a letter, dated Kaskaskia, 20th October, 1721, in relation to Cahokia, says: "I lay last night in a village of the Cahokias and the Tammarais, two Illinois tribes, which have been united, and together compose no very numerous canton. I passed the night in a missionary's house, with two ecclesiastics from the seminary of Quebec. M. Taumur, the elder, was absent; but I found the younger, M. Le Mercier, such as he had been represented to me, rigid to himself, full of charity to others, and displaying in his own person an amiable pattern of virtue."

We are told that the Jesuits established a monastery and founded a college at Kaskaskia at a very early day.

FORT CHARTRES.—About sixteen miles above Kaskaskia, in the American Bottom, three miles from the Bluff, and three-quarters of a mile from the Mississippi River, a fort was commenced in 1718 and completed in eighteen months, which was called Fort de Chartres.

(1) See footnote on preceding page.

(2) Same.

Fort Chartres, while the French retained the country, was the seat of government of Illinois, and it was the headquarters of the military forces of England until 1772, when an extraordinary freshet in the river destroyed one side of the fortification. Then the English abandoned it, and made Kaskaskia the seat of government.

The fort was constructed in an irregular quadrangle, the sides of the exterior polygon being 490 feet; while the walls were two feet two inches in thickness and built of limestone. This fort was enlarged and improved in 1754, when war was declared by England against France. "It is strange," says Reynolds, "that such a site would be selected for a fort by a nation famous for two thousand years past in all the science of the military art. The place in the Bluff may be seen to this day, where the stone was quarried to erect the fort. A lake intervened between the quarry and the fort, so that the rock must have been boated across the lake and then carted to the building. The site is on alluvial soil, which has been washed away; so that the wall of one side has been swept off by the Mississippi; and then again, the river, after destroying part of the fort, has left it out of sight." This fort is situated in the southwest corner of Monroe County, Illinois, and is an object of antiquarian interest. The trees, undergrowth, and brush are so mixed and interwoven with the old walls, that the place has a much more ancient appearance than the dates will justify. The soil is so fertile that it has forced up large trees in the very houses that were occupied by the English soldiers. (Since the description given by Reynolds was written the site of the fort has been in large part swept away by the current of the Mississippi.)

DECADENCE OF FRENCH SETTLEMENTS.—The French settlements had attained to the acme of their prosperity in 1763. Kaskaskia, "the Paris of Illinois," had 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants, and was a center of commerce, wealth and fashion. It was the seat of a Jesuit college and a considerable ecclesiastical establishment. Cahokia was a respectable village. Much of the American Bottom was under cultivation. Wheat, tobacco and other crops were raised for both home consumption and exportation. In 1783 the villages of Fort Chartres and St. Philip's were declining. After 1800 not a French family

lived in either of them. Only one man, Everett, was at St. Philip's in 1803. In 1764, the ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice, at Prairie du Pont, sold their corn and plank mill to M. Girardine and returned to France. Thirty years later, Jean Francois Perry bought it.

ENGLISH OCCUPATION AFTER 1763.—England had, from the outset of discoveries in America, claimed the land from sea to sea; and now, little by little, she was preparing to push her claims. By treaties with the Indians and purchasing large tracts of land from them, she was gradually gaining in strength and in possessions. By the treaty of Paris, in 1763, the country claimed by France lying east of the Mississippi passed into the hands of the English. In 1765 Captain Stirling established himself at Fort Chartres in the name of England, and granted religious toleration to all who wished to remain as subjects to the crown.

In 1775 and 1776 land speculators were busy in Illinois. In 1773 the Illinois Land Company, an association of English traders, obtained from the chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land, east of the Mississippi and south of the Illinois. In 1775, the Wabash Land Company, through its agent, Viviat, bought of eleven Piankeshaw chiefs more than thirty-seven million acres of land. The deed was recorded in the office of the Notary Public at Kaskaskia, but Congress refused to sanction this enormous grant.

Attempts on the part of the land companies and of others to colonize the West were, later, foiled by the Revolutionary War.

THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK CONQUEST. — In 1778 Col. George Rogers Clark, from Virginia, with a considerable force of loyal followers, went down the Ohio and disembarking near Fort Massac advanced across the country to Kaskaskia, where he arrived July 4th, and captured the town and fort, proclaiming in the name of Virginia religious liberty and American protection to all. Immediately afterward, Cahokia surrendered to him. As a result, the inhabitants of the two towns swore allegiance to Virginian control and helped to persuade their neighbors, white and red, to do the same. (For details see Chapter V, immediately following in this volume.) There were then nearly fifty families at Cahokia Village.

There was another enterprise conducted against the enemy from the Illinois country,

which has been almost entirely lost sight of in history—one that preceded even the undertaking of Clark. An Irishman—Thomas Brady,¹ the unwritten hero of that early day—raised a force of sixteen men at Cahokia one year before Clark reached this country. These he led against the English garrison at Fort St. Joseph, near the present site of Niles, Michigan. He captured and paroled the garrison of twenty-one British regulars, burned what provisions he could not carry away and set fire to the buildings and palisades. Notwithstanding their success thus far, Brady and his men did not succeed in returning then to Cahokia. It was some little time before "Mr. Tom" saved his townsmen. He and his party were overtaken on their return march, near the site of the present city of Chicago, by the regulars whom they had paroled at the fort, after the latter had been reinforced by Indian allies and were all carried as prisoners to Canada.²

In 1780, Dominique Ducherme, a French Canadian and a Cahokian of great influence with the Indians, attempted with 1,500 Indians, a few English soldiers from Fort Mackinaw and fewer Canadians, to capture St. Louis, then a Spanish post, because some soldiers from the garrison there had confiscated a boatload of his goods shipped from St. Louis, with a view to commerce with Indians. His attack, made May 26, might have been successful had he persisted in it. When he and his Indians saw many of their old friends dead, their anger turned to sorrow. The campaign was Ducherme's, not that of the English.³

(1) The third husband of the celebrated Mrs. La Compt

(2) This account of the Brady expedition is evidently based upon the statement made in Reynolds' "Pioneer History of Illinois," published in 1848. Moses, in his "Illinois—Historical and Statistical," basing his statement on the "Virginia State Papers" (Vol. 1, p. 465), says the expedition took place in 1780, instead of 1777, as stated by Governor Reynolds. Referring to the fate of Brady and his party, Moses says: "On his return he was attacked by a force of Pottawatomies and British traders, hastily organized for that purpose, while he lay encamped on the Calumet. His party was easily defeated; two of them were killed, two wounded, and ten taken prisoners. Brady, with two others, succeeded in making his escape, and, returning to Illinois, did not rest until another expedition was organized to rescue his friends and avenge his defeat."

(3) There are serious discrepancies among historians in their statements concerning the Ducherme affair, which seems originally to have been planned by the British, with their Indian allies, as an intended raid upon both Cahokia and St. Louis—the first with a view to punishing the American rebels, and the latter for the purpose of defeating the Spaniards (against whom war had been declared a few months earlier by England) and effecting a junction with a British force supposed to

MANNER OF LIFE OF EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

—The predominant traits in the character of the early French settlers were their lack of ambition, their sociability, their devotion to the Catholic church, and, above all, their tendency to eat, drink and be merry, careless as to what the morrow might bring forth. This spirit of sociability was evident in the way they settled the country; for they were never willing to live on separate or remote farms, but clustered together in villages so as to have uninterrupted social intercourse. Their most characteristic meeting-place was the ball-room. Here would come the priest, the patriarch of the village, the jolly benedict, the talkative matron, the quick-eyed youth and the radiant maiden. Old and young, rich and poor came together in a common bond of merriment. This spirit of sociability and unanimity was further developed by the numerous festivals of the Catholic Church. Sunday morning found every good Catholic at his devotions and the afternoon and evening found him given over to pleasure and sociability. Hospitality and generosity reigned supreme.

be on the lower Mississippi in the vicinity of Natchez. The first was prevented by the prompt arrival of Col. George Rogers Clark at Cahokia, only twenty-four hours before the appearance of the enemy, and the other proved a most complete failure, resulting in the retreat of the British forces and their allies to the north, pursued by a force of 350, including a party of Spanish allies, to Peoria Lake, and thence to Rock River. Moses in his *History of Illinois* (page 165), speaking of the attack on St. Louis, says:

"Governor Reynolds in his account says that the raid was incited by one Ducharme, in revenge for personal injuries inflicted on him as a trader, and that his force numbered fifteen hundred men; and that, having killed 'as many as appeased his wrath, he withdrew his red warriors and abandoned the massacre.' Stoddard in his 'Sketches of Louisiana,' says sixty were killed and thirty prisoners were taken. Local writers at St. Louis, however, concur in the statement that the attack was made in the forenoon at an early hour and not then expected; that the village was without defensive works of any kind; that those who were killed were shot in the fields, the enemy not approaching within three-fourths of a mile of the post; that certainly not more than seven or eight of the villagers lost their lives, all but two of whom were buried the same afternoon, their names appearing in the church register; that none of them were scalped; that but few were taken prisoners, and that there was no destruction of property. Col. John Montgomery (who commanded the American forces) reports that, finding they (the invading force) were likely to be disappointed in their designs, they returned after doing some mischief on the Spanish shore which we would have prevented if, unfortunately, the high wind had not prevented the signals being heard."

One of the discrepancies regarding this event relates to the date at which it is said to have occurred—one writer naming May 6, 1778 (two months before the arrival of Col. George Rogers Clark at Kaskaskia); another, May, 1779, and still another, May 6, 1780. The date given by Moses is May 26, 1780, the same as that given in this chapter.

THE MODE.—The costume of these people was peculiar. Blue was evidently the favorite color. Both men and women wore handkerchiefs of blue on their heads. None of the pioneer Frenchmen wore hat, cap or coat; but the entire class of laboring people wore the capote made of a white blanket. In summer the men wore a coarse blue stuff, and in the winter cloth or buckskin. The women wore deerskin moccasins; the men, a coarser and stronger shoe made of thicker leather. With their peculiar love for the pleasing and beautiful, the French women eagerly took up and, so far as they could, followed the fashions of Paris and New Orleans.

SOCIAL QUALITY.—These French women were noted for their easy and elegant manners, and for their witty and clever conversation. Although far remote from all civilized society but their own, they still maintained the politeness and suavity of the French race; and it is a noteworthy fact, that the roughest hunter or boatman among them, when in the ball-room or in the company of women, had the manners and appearance of a gentleman. The adaptable and genial disposition of the Frenchman made him welcome to the campfire of the savage; and some of the Frenchmen who came in constant contact with the Indians were so susceptible to environment that they adopted the dress and habits of life of the Indians, and some even married Indian girls. Following the tastes of their ancestors they made wine of native grapes.

AGRICULTURAL METHODS—DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

—Their horses and cattle, for want of proper care, degenerated in size; but acquired strength and endurance. Their ponies had to draw—sometimes singly, sometimes in pairs, one hitched before the other—plows made entirely of wood, the bodies of which had a capacity equivalent to twice the capacity of a common large wheel-barrow. The oxen, yoked by the horns instead of by the necks, had to draw the plow and cart. Reins were not employed in driving; but the whip of the driver, with a handle about two feet long, and a lash two yards long, were used effectively to stop or guide the horses. Settlement was well advanced before many horses were shod.

Probably no wagon was seen in Illinois for a century after settlement was begun. A

French cart was made entirely of wood. The Americans called them "barefooted carts," because they were without tires. Horned cattle were brought from Canada. They were rather small, but both neat and hardy. Horses were brought from the south and west. The blood of the French pony was introduced in Spain by Moors and Arabs, and Spaniards introduced it in America. The horses of the French were small, but strong in proportion to their size.

SUPERSTITION.—The ancient French in Illinois believed that the negroes of the West India Islands had supernatural powers of evil and of prophecy. About 1690, in Cahokia, this superstition cost several unfortunate negro slaves their lives. For his supposed uncanny power, a slave named Moreau was hanged on a tree just southwest of Cahokia; and Emanuel, another slave, was shot. A third unfortunate—poor "Old Jeannette"—was regarded with terror by many on account of her supposed ability to destroy people by her incantations.

RESPECT FOR LAW.—As a people, the French were mainly peaceful and law-abiding. "I believe," says Reynolds, "that the records of the courts in Illinois do not reveal an indictment of a creole Frenchman for any crime higher than keeping his grocery store open on a prohibited day of the week." For education, however, these people had neither taste nor inclination. The priests and old ladies sometimes taught the children; but there was no regular system of schools. After the Indian wars the French and Americans began to mingle socially.

CHAPTER V.

A NOTABLE COUNCIL.

A SEQUEL TO THE CLARK EXPEDITION—BLOODLESS CAPTURE OF KASKASKIA AND CAHOKIA—COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S COUNCIL WITH THE CAHOKIANS—HIS POLICY OF GRIM AND SILENT DESTRUCTION—A GATHERING OF TRIBESMEN—CLARK'S EFFECTIVE SPEECH—A MURDER PLOT FOILED—THE INTENDED MURDERERS SUE FOR PEACE AND BECOME ALLIES.

George Rogers Clark was a man peculiarly adapted to dealing with conditions as hazard-

ous and as important as his warlike times produced. He held the admiration, respect and confidence of his men by reason of his commanding presence, his skill in war and his attitude toward them—friendly outside of official duty and very severe when on duty. His great powers of mind, his manner of life, his constant contact with and vigilance guarding against treachery by the Indians, gave him skill in strategem as well as daring in open warfare. Just before fighting he had a way of inspiring his soldiers by briefly laying before them the situation to be faced and the way in which to face it.¹

Clark early comprehended the policy of the English. Detroit, Vincennes and Kaskaskia were sources of Indian devastation. There, arms and clothing were dispensed by the English to gain and cement alliance with the Indians. He made a bloodless conquest of Kaskaskia July 4, 1778. He sent Governor Rocheblave, who was insolent, in irons to Virginia. Then he organized the post, withdrew his troops from the village and allowed rumor to do its work in terrifying the inhabitants. When excitement and terror was at high tide he called them together in council and made the following characteristic address:

"Do you mistake us for savages? Do you think that Americans will strip women and children and take the bread out of their mouths? My country disdains to make war on helpless innocence. To prevent the horrors of Indian butchery on our wives and children, we have taken up arms and penetrated to this stronghold of Indian and British barbarity, and not for despicable plunder. The king of France has united his powerful arms with those of America, and the contest will soon be ended. The people of Kaskaskia may side with either party. To verify my words, go and tell your people to do as they please, without any danger from me."

As a result the people eagerly sought his protection and friendship. An expedition against Cahokia was now planned, and several influential citizens of Kaskaskia offered to accompany it. They assured Clark that the Cahokians, their friends and relatives, would gladly change their political allegiance as soon as the new situation was made clear to them.

(1) See "Clark, Gen. George Rogers, Vol. I. of this work.

This offer to intercede with them was gladly accepted by Clark. Mounted on horseback, the expedition reached Cahokia before its inhabitants had learned of the surrender of Kaskaskia.

"The Long Knives! The Long Knives!"

As it had done at Kaskaskia, that terrifying cry caused intense fear among the more timid portion of the little community. Soon, however, Clark's new French allies informed the Cahokians of the change of government and assured them of the pacific intentions of Clark and his so-called "Long Knives." Then huzzas for freedom and for America rent the air. The fort was surrendered without a shot, all Indians in the vicinity were dispersed, and the inhabitants, a few days later, swore allegiance to the powers that were.

Clark next captured Vincennes. Then he planned to compel the allegiance of the Indians and by other measures secure to the Illinois country and to Virginia the legitimate fruits of his victory. The Indians had been thrown into great consternation by the sudden arrival of the Long Knives in the country, and for a time were in a quandary as to whether they should espouse the English or the American cause, and were no little confused by the evident favor in which the latter was held by the Frenchmen and the Spaniards. They sought the advice of their friends, the French traders, and were counselled to ally themselves with the newcomers. By threats, cajolery and bragadocio, Clark brought them to terms. His vigorous speeches sent to the commandants at Cahokia and Vincennes were read by them to assemblies of red men and French, and half-breed runners carried a message to numerous tribes, some of them as far distant as the Fox River in Wisconsin, not inviting, but summoning, the tribesmen to come to Cahokia and hear what he had to say to them.

There the parties, both white and red, met in September, 1778. "It was with astonishment," wrote Clark, that he "viewed the amazing number of savages that soon flocked into the town of Cohos [Cahokia] to treat for peace, and to hear what the Big Knives had to say, many of them 500 miles distant—Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes, Sacs, Foxes, Osages, Iowas, Miamis and a number of other nations, all living east of the Mississippi, and many of them at war against us."

Indeed, his new found savage friends that assembled at Cahokia were so numerous that, during the five weeks of his stay there, "such a number of devils" gave him no little anxiety, and their repression required a strong hand. After the manner of wild animals and of wild men, they cunningly tested the strength of the stranger, but he boldly and firmly held his own against them.

When all were ready for the work of the council, Clark waited for the Indians to make the first offer of alliance. When this was done, and the bloody belt of wampum and the flag sent them by the British had been stamped upon in token of rejection, Clark guardedly replied that he would think over their proposal, and give them an answer the next day. He advised them not to shake hands with the Americans, as peace was not concluded, and it would be time enough to fraternize when they could give them their heart also. The council was then adjourned. The following day, the Indians having gathered to hear the answer of the "Big Knife," as they termed the Americans, Clarke addressed them as follows:

"Men and warriors! Pay attention to my words. You informed me yesterday that the Great Spirit had brought us together, and that you hoped that, as he was good, it would be for good. I have also the same hope, and expect that each party will strictly adhere to whatever may be agreed upon, whether it shall be peace or war, and that we shall henceforward prove ourselves worthy of the attention of the Great Spirit. I am a man and a warrior, not a counsellor. I carry war in my right hand, and in my left peace. I am sent by the Great Council of the Big Knife and their friends to take possession of all the towns possessed by the English in this country, and to watch the motions of the red people. I am sent to bloody the paths of those who attempt to stop the course of the river; but to clear the roads of those that desire to be in peace, so that the women and children may walk in them without meeting anything to strike their feet against. I am ordered to call upon the Great Fire for warriors enough to so darken the land, that the red people may hear no sound but of birds who live on blood. I know there is a mist before your eyes. I will dispel the clouds that you may clearly see the causes of the war between the Big Knife and the English.

Then you may judge for yourselves which party is in the right; and if you are warriors, as you profess yourselves to be, prove it by adhering faithfully to the party which you shall believe to be entitled to your friendship, and not show yourselves to be squaws.

"The Big Knife is very much like the red people; they don't know how to make blankets and powder and cloth; they buy these things from the English, from whom they are sprung. They live by making corn, hunting and trade, as you and your neighbors, the French, do. But the Big Knife, daily getting more numerous, like the trees in the woods, the land became poor, and the hunting scarce; and having but little to trade with, the women began to cry at seeing their children naked, and tried to learn how to make clothes for themselves. Some made blankets for their husbands and children; and the men learned to make guns and powder. In this way we did not want to buy so much from the English, and they then got mad with us and sent strong garrisons through our country, as you see they have done among you on the lakes and among the French. They would not let our women spin, nor our men make powder, nor let us trade with any body else. The English said we should buy everything from them; and since we had got saucy, we should give two bucks for a blanket which we used to get for one; we should do as they pleased, and they killed some of our people to make the rest fear them. This is the truth, and the real cause of the war between the English and us, which did not take place until some time after this treatment. But our women became cold and hungry, and continued to cry; our young men got lost for want of counsel to put them in the right path. The whole land was dark, the old men held down their heads for shame, because they could not see the sun, and thus there was great mourning for many years over the land. At last the Great Spirit took pity on us, and kindled a great council fire that never goes out, at a place called Philadelphia. He then stuck down a post, and put a war tomahawk by it, and went away. The sun immediately broke out, the sky was blue again, and the old men held up their heads and assembled at the fire. They took up the hatchet, sharpened it, and put it into the hands of our young men, ordering them to strike the Eng-

lish as long as they could find one on this side of the great waters. The young men immediately struck the war post, and blood was shed. In this way the war began, and the English were driven from one place to another, until they got weak, and then they hired you red people to fight for them. The Great Spirit got angry at this, and caused your old Father, the French king, and other nations, to join the Big Knife, and fight with them against all their enemies. So the English may have become like a deer in the woods; and you may see that it is the Great Spirit that has caused your waters to be troubled, because you have fought for the people he was mad with. If your women and children should now cry, you must blame yourselves for it, and not the Big Knife. You can now judge who is in the right; I have already told you who I am.

"Here is a bloody belt and a white one. Take which you please. Behave like men, and don't let your being surrounded by the Big Knife cause you to take up the one belt with your hands, while your hearts take up the other. If you take the bloody path, you shall leave the town in safety and may go and join your friends, the English; we shall then try, like warriors, who can put the most stumbling blocks in each other's way, and keep our clothes longest stained with blood. If, on the other hand, you should take the path of peace and be received as brothers to the Big Knife, with their friends, the French—should you then listen to bad birds that may be flying through the land, you will no longer deserve to be counted as men, but as creatures with two tongues that ought to be destroyed without listening to anything you might say. As I am convinced you have never heard the truth before, I do not wish you to answer before you have taken time to counsel. We will, therefore, part this evening, and when the Great Spirit shall bring us together again, let us speak and think like men, with one heart and one tongue."

This speech produced the desired effect. The next day, the Indian council fire having been rekindled with more than usual ceremony, the red men united with the "Big Knife," and promised to fight no more for the English against the Americans. In this and other negotiations there is no doubt that the success of Clark with the Indians depended mainly on the fact that France was the ally of the United

States—the Indians always retaining a profound regard for their first "Great Father," the French king.

But, although it was Clark's general rule not to court the savages, there were some particular chieftains so powerful as to induce him to invite them to meet him and learn the merits of the quarrel between the colonies and England. Among these was Black Bird, one of the lake chiefs. He came at the invitation of the American leader, and dispensing with the usual ceremonials of the Indian negotiation, sat down with Colonel Clark in a common-sense way, and talked and listened, questioned and considered, until he was satisfied that the rebels had the right of the matter; after which he became and remained a firm friend of the Big Knives.

While the negotiations between the conqueror of Kaskaskia and the natives were going forward, an incident occurred so characteristic of Clark, that we must give an account of it.

A party of Indians known as "Meadow Indians," a remnant of the Mascoutin or "Prairie" tribe, as the name signifies, had come to attend the council with their neighbors. These were induced, by some means, to plot the murder of the invaders, and tried to obtain an opportunity to commit the crime proposed, by surprising Clark and his officers in their quarters. In this plan they failed, their purpose being discovered by the French in attendance. Clark gave them to the French to deal with as the latter pleased, but with a hint that some of the leaders should be put in irons. Thus foiled and fettered, the chiefs were brought daily to the council house, where the man whom they had sought to kill, was engaged daily in forming friendly relations with their red brethren. At length, when by these means, the futility of their project had been sufficiently impressed upon them, the American commander ordered their irons to be removed, and full of scorn, said in his quiet way:

"Everybody thinks you ought to die for your treachery upon my life, amidst the sacred deliberations of a council. I had determined to inflict death upon you for your base attempt, and you yourselves must be sensible that you have justly forfeited your lives; but, on considering the meanness of watching a bear and catching him asleep, I have found that you are

not warriors, only old women, and too mean to be killed by the Big Knife. "But," continued Clark, "as you ought to be punished for putting on breech-cloths like men, they shall be taken away from you, plenty of provisions shall be given you for your journey home, as women don't know how to hunt, and during your stay you shall be treated in every respect as squaws."

With these few cutting words, the Colonel turned away to converse with others. The children of the prairie, who had looked for anger, not contempt—punishment, not freedom—were deeply stirred by this treatment. They took counsel together, and presently a chief came forward with a belt and pipe of peace, which, with proper words, he laid upon the table. The interpreter stood ready to translate the words of friendship; but with curling lip the American said he did not wish to hear them, and lifting a sword which lay before him, he shattered the offered pipe, with the cutting declaration that he did not "treat with women." The bewildered, overwhelmed Meadow Indians next asked the intercession of other red men already admitted to friendship with the Virginians, but the only reply was:

"The Big Knife has made no war upon these people; they are of a kind that we shoot like wolves when we meet them in the woods, lest they eat the deer."

This wrought more and more upon the offending tribe. Again they took counsel, and then two young men came forward and, covering their heads with their blankets, sat down before the imperturbable commander. Two chiefs arose and, stating that these young warriors offered their lives as an atonement for the misdoings of their relatives, again presented the pipe of peace.

Silence reigned in the assembly while the fate of the proffered victims hung in suspense. All watched the countenance of the American leader, who could scarcely master the emotion with which the incident excited him. Still, all sat silent. Nothing was heard but the deep breathing of those whose lives thus hung by a thread. Presently he upon whom all depended arose, and approaching the young men, he bade them be uncovered and stand up. They sprang to their feet.

"I am glad to find," said Clark, warmly, "that there are men among all nations. With



Fred. A. Thring

you, who alone are fit to be chiefs of your tribe, I am willing to treat. Through you I am ready to grant peace to your brothers. I take you by the hands as chiefs, worthy of being such."

Here again the fearless generosity, the generous fearlessness of Clark proved perfectly successful, and while the tribe in question became the allies of America, the fame of the occurrence, which spread far and wide throughout the Northwest, made the name of the white negotiator everywhere respected. He opposed the policy of asking Indians to hold treaties, and maintained that such a course was founded upon a mistaken view of their character. His way was to summon them to hear what he had to say to them. He believed the Indians interpreted all overtures from the Government as an evidence of fear and conscious weakness on the part of the whites. Hence, he avoided every intimation that he desired peace, and assumed a line of conduct that appeared to indicate that he meant to exterminate them at once. Propositions for peace must come from them.

These, and other measures, which displayed great penetration into Indian character, were effective in his hands. No other commander ever subjugated as many warlike tribes in so short a time and at so little expense of life.

CHAPTER VI.

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

ILLINOIS COUNTY ORGANIZED IN 1778—EMBRACED THE REGION NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO AND EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI—COL. JOHN TODD MILITARY COMMANDANT—TERRITORY CEDED BY THE STATES TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT—ORDINANCE OF 1787—GOV. ST. CLAIR'S PROCLAMATION ORGANIZING ST. CLAIR COUNTY—THE COUNTY AS PART OF INDIANA TERRITORY—PRESENT BOUNDARIES AND AREA.

At the close of the French-English War in 1759 and the treaty of 1763, the Illinois country, with the rest of the Northwest, was ceded to Great Britain. Owing, however, to Indian complications growing out of the Pontiac con-

spiracy, the English were not able to take complete possession until 1765. During the next thirteen years the colony was governed by British officers, but in the meantime there was little English immigration. In 1778 Col. George Rogers Clark, acting under a commission from Governor Patrick Henry, of Virginia, captured Kaskaskia, Cahokia and nearby villages. In October of that year, the Virginia Assembly created the county of Illinois, which included the captured territory, including all the region northwest of the Ohio River, which is now divided into five large States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Colonel Clark was appointed Military Governor of all the territory north and west of the Ohio, and Col. John Todd, a soldier under Clark, became Lieutenant Commandant of this region. Early in 1779 Colonel Todd, at Kaskaskia, arranged the organization of a temporary government with courts of justice, officers, and the like. Todd was killed in battle at Blue Licks, Ky., in 1782, and we know very little of the administration of his successor, who was Timothy de Montbrunt, a Frenchman, as "Lt. comd'g par interim."

Early in 1779 Colonel Clark extended the field of his conquest by the capture of Vincennes, and in 1783 the final treaty of peace with Great Britain recognized the Illinois Country as a part of the United States. The Virginia government here soon went to pieces and, in 1784, Virginia finally surrendered her claim to the United States. Not long afterward, Connecticut and Massachusetts ceded their claims covering territory in Northern Illinois.

UNDER THE ORDINANCE OF 1787—The first congressional provision for the government of the Northwest Territory, including Illinois, was the enactment of 1784, which never became effective. Then the Land Ordinance of 1785 was passed, establishing the township survey system and, in 1787, the famous "Ordinance," applying to the "Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio," was adopted. This provided for a territorial form of government for the whole country north and west of the Ohio, but provided also that it should ultimately be formed into States on an equal footing with the thirteen original States. The western, southern and eastern boundaries of Illinois were marked out as they are now, but

Congress reserved the right either to give the State a northward extension to the Canadian boundary or to organize another State north of a line drawn through the southerly bend of Lake Michigan.

Government under this ordinance was set up by Governor St. Clair¹ at Marietta, but it was not until 1790 that the Illinois country was organized as St. Clair County, with a regular local government.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY ORGANIZED.—The following is the proclamation of Governor St. Clair, creating the County of St. Clair and defining its boundaries:

"To All Persons to Whom These Presents Shall Come:

"Whereas, By the Ordinance of Congress of the 13th of July, 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio, it is directed that for the due execution of processes, civil and criminal, the Governor shall make proper divisions of said territory, and proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the same, where the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject to future alterations as therein specified:

"Now know ye, that it appeareth to me to be necessary for the purpose above mentioned, a county shall be immediately laid out, I have ordained and ordered, and by these presents do ordain and order, that all and singular the lands lying and being within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the mouth of the little Michillimackinack River, running thence southerly in a direct line to the mouth of the little river above Fort Massac upon the Ohio River; thence with the said river to its junction with the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois River, and so up the Illinois River to the place of beginning, with all the adjacent islands of said rivers Illinois and Mississippi, shall be a county, and the same is hereby erected into a county, named and hereafter to be called the County of St. Clair; and the said County of St. Clair shall have and enjoy all and singular the jurisdiction, rights, liberties, privileges and immunities whatsoever to a county belonging and appertaining, and which any other county that may hereafter be erected and laid out shall, or

ought to enjoy, conformably to the Ordinance of Congress before mentioned.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed, this 27th day of April in the 14th year of the Independence of the United States, and in the year of our Lord 1790.

(Seal.)

"AR. ST. CLAIR.

"Countersigned by his Excellency's command.

"WINTHROP SARGENT,"

"Secretary."

PRESENT BOUNDARIES OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY.—The organization of Randolph County in 1795, of Madison, Gallatin and Johnson in 1812, and of Monroe in 1816, reduced St. Clair County to its present dimensions.

The present St. Clair County is between parallels 38 degrees 33 minutes and 38 degrees 10 minutes and 45 seconds North Latitude, and between meridians 12 degrees, 42 minutes and 30 seconds and 13 degrees 16 minutes West Longitude from Washington, and is bisected by 90 degrees West Longitude from Greenwich. It is bounded on the north by Madison County, on the east by Clinton and Washington counties, on the south by Randolph and Monroe counties, and on the west by Randolph County and the Mississippi River. It is thirty miles wide from east to west and thirty miles long at its greatest length from north to south. It contains 653.36 square miles or 418,162 acres.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY IN INDIANA TERRITORY.—In 1800 the Territory of Indiana was formed, with the seat of government at Vincennes; and of this Territory Illinois constituted a part, the rest being what now constitutes the States of Indiana, Wisconsin and parts of Minnesota and Michigan. Of the new Territory, William Henry Harrison was made Governor. In 1809 Illinois Territory was organized, including, besides the present territory of the State, Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi. For a time it was without representation, the Governor, a Secretary and a Court of three Judges forming the legislative body; but in 1812 a representative Legislature was organized, consisting of a House of Representatives and a legislative council.

In the early years of territorial history growth of population was slow. Numerous French inhabitants had crossed the Mississippi in order to escape English and American rule,

and Eastern immigration was so small that, in 1800, not more than 2,000 or 3,000 people were domiciled within the present limits of the State. This was due partly to the presence of Indians, for under the Treaty of Greenville, made by General Wayne, in 1795, only a small part of Illinois was opened to white settlers. Another difficulty was confusion about land titles. Gradually, however, these disadvantages were overcome.

CHAPTER VII.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

TURKEY HILL THE LOCATION OF THE FIRST AMERICAN SETTLEMENT IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY—LIST OF NOTABLE PIONEERS—WHENCE THEY CAME, WHERE THEY LOCATED AND THE PART THEY PLAYED IN FOUNDING A NEW COMMONWEALTH—THE SCOTTS, SHORTS, QUICKS, WHITESIDES, OGLES, LEMIENS, WILLIAM BIGGS, JOHN MESSINGER, THE BADGELEYS AND OTHERS WHO CAME BEFORE THE WAR OF 1812—SOME LATER COMERS—THE MOORES, BEARDS, WESTS, MITCHELLS, HARRISONS, JOHN REYNOLDS, JOHN M. PECK AND OTHERS WHO HAVE LEFT THEIR IMPRESS ON THE COUNTY'S HISTORY.

Turkey Hill, called by the French "Cote de Divide," was the first settlement in St. Clair County distinctly American, and the only American one prior to 1800. It had been at first a camp ground of the Tammarais Indians and later a trading post of the French. Foremost among its settlers were the following:

William Scott, from Virginia, who came to Illinois in 1794, with his seven children—James, William, Samuel, Joseph, John, Alexander and Elizabeth (Mrs. Franklin Jarvis), and was well known as a man capable, energetic, of unusual judgment, and fond of learning. He was at one time Justice of the Peace. He died in Shiloh Valley in 1828, aged eighty-four years. Joseph Scott, son of William Scott, had a distillery and was noted for furnishing the best quality of powder in the West. The Rangers used some of his powder in the War of 1812. Hosea Riggs, a Methodist minister from West Virginia, and formerly a Revolu-

tionary soldier, came in 1796 and died in 1841. Samuel Shook came from Virginia and died in 1827. Jacob and Moses Short came from Kentucky and figured in the War of 1812. Jacob was a member of the first Territorial Legislature (1812) and was one of the seconds in the Stuart-Bennett duel. The Carr brothers, Joseph, Henry, Conrad and Abner, who left Virginia in 1793, settled in Turkey Hill Prairie in 1803. Joseph died near Turkey Hill in 1817. David Phillips, a Revolutionary soldier, came to St. Clair County from North Carolina in 1803; he was gifted in mechanics, and supplied house implements to his neighbors. He died in 1826. His son, Isaac, then three years old, came with him to the county. Elijah Rittenhouse settled in 1806, with four sons—Cornelius, Peter, William and Elijah. He was a public-spirited man, who tried to have the county-seat moved to Turkey Hill. Isaac Quick was one of the early settlers. His son, Moses Quick, built the first flatboat on the Okaw River and floated it to New Orleans. John Jarvis and John Woods were also early comers.

French Village was settled by M. Delorme, Nicholas Turgeon, August Trotier, and Dennis Valentine about 1800. In 1837 it contained fifteen to twenty families. In 1810 the Monks of La Trappe established themselves at the Big Mound in the American Bottom.

In 1801 and 1802, settlements were made west and south of Belleville by John Teter, Abraham Eyman, William Miller, Martin Randleman, and Daniel Stookey, Pennsylvanians and excellent citizens. Eyman once represented the county in the Legislature. In 1803, John Primm, a Revolutionary soldier, from Virginia, settled southwest of Belleville, where he died in 1836. His son Abram was long a resident of Belleville. In 1802 many others joined these settlers, so that their numbers grew remarkably.

Ridge Prairie was settled in 1802. Prominent among the settlers was Captain Joseph Ogle, a Revolutionary soldier, born in Virginia in 1744. With him came his sons, Benjamin Ogle, who was a ranger in the War of 1812, Joseph Ogle, who served in the Black Hawk War, and Jacob. Others who came about this time were Robert, Joseph and James Lemen, sons of Rev. James Lemen, from Virginia; John Pulliam, from Virginia, with his children, Rob-

ert, Nancy, Elizabeth, John, Lucinda, James, Thomas, Ruth and Mary; Larkin Rutherford, a soldier under Colonel Clark during the Conquest of Illinois; William Biggs, from Virginia, but a native of Maryland, also a soldier under Colonel Clark and later, by appointment of Governor St. Clair, a Sheriff of St. Clair County, a Representative of St. Clair County in the Legislature of Indiana Territory, a Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of St. Clair County, and, from 1812 to 1816, a Representative of St. Clair County in the Legislative Council (Senate) of Illinois Territory; George Blair, who was instrumental in founding Belleville; William Blair, his brother; Joseph Kinney, from Kentucky, who was a successful merchant, later a Baptist minister, and finally a politician and Lieutenant-Governor; John Messinger, who had charge of the first postoffice in the county outside of Cahokia, and surveyed land in and near St. Clair County. Messinger was born in Massachusetts and had lived in Vermont, Kentucky and Illinois. He was distinguished for skill in branches of mathematics, and wrote a book entitled "A Manual, or Handbook, Intended for Convenience in Practical Surveying." For awhile he was professor of mathematics in Rock Hill Seminary. He helped establish the boundary line between Illinois and Wisconsin. Although he was not fond of politics, he represented St. Clair County in the Legislature of Indiana Territory in 1808, was a member of the convention which met at Kaskaskia in 1818 and formulated the first Constitution of the State of Illinois, and was a member (and Speaker of the House) of the first Illinois General Assembly in 1818. He died in 1846.

Among other early comers were the Badgeleys. Rev. David Badgeley founded the first Baptist Church in Illinois, about 1796, preached in the community for awhile, then went back to Virginia and influenced his sons and a number of families—the Teters, Carrs, Millers, Strouds and Eymans—to come to St. Clair County. He lived in Belleville until his death in 1824. Anthony Badgeley, his brother, also lived north of Belleville until his death in 1837. The latter had two sons, Simeon and Hiram—the latter a soldier in the War of 1812—and a daughter, Eliza Dixon. David Badgeley had five sons—Aaron, a Ranger in the War of 1812 and later a Justice of the Peace; Ichabod; Da-

vid, who was killed by a horse; Job and Abraham. The latter served as Assessor, Treasurer and County Commissioner. Aaron Badgeley, the other pioneer of the family, had three sons—Elijah, Adam and Strander.

Among the early manufacturers in St. Clair County was Thomas Harrison, who was born in South Carolina in 1779, lived later in Georgia, then in North Carolina, and came thence to Illinois. In 1813, he built the first cotton-gin in the Territory, and later established a small steam-mill. From those days up to the present time, the Harrisons have been continuously identified with manufacturing interests at Belleville.

In 1804, Abraham Teter, Mrs. Shook (his sister), and Peter Mitchell lived near the mouth of Silver Creek. In that year William Bradsby, with other young men from Kentucky, settled on Looking Glass Prairie. Later, in 1804, the Bradsby family came. They are mentioned in the history of Lebanon. Mitchell served as Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner. Abraham Varner, a blacksmith, located on the Vincennes road, four miles east of Belleville, in 1804. Thomas Higgins settled on Silver Creek in 1807.

A little before 1812 Jabez and Curtis Moore, and, in 1812, Risdon Moore, came from Georgia, with Mrs. Dent (his wife's mother), W. D. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Deshields and seventeen negroes. Risdon Moore lived first on Turkey Hill, and afterward, until his death in 1828, four miles east of Belleville. He was a public-spirited and an anti-slavery man, served as County Judge, a member of both the Territorial and the State Legislatures and as Speaker of the House of Representatives. His eldest son, William, was a Captain in the War of 1812, commanded a company in the Black Hawk War and another in the war with Mexico. He held the office of Assessor and Collector; served in the lower house of the Legislature; and later was a preacher and President of the Board of Trustees of McKendree College. Another son, Jonathan, served in the Black Hawk War.

Another Risdon Moore, who was prominent in early Baptist Church history, settled in 1817 five and a half miles east of Belleville. He served in the State Senate. He had two sons, Atlas and Daniel. The latter was once a Representative in the State Legislature.

William A. Beaird came from Kentucky with his father, John Beaird, to St. Clair County in 1801, and settled four miles northeast of Kaskaskia. They were related to Governor Reynolds. John Beaird was a distinguished leader in Indian fights. His son Joseph was a lawyer in Cahokia. William A. was a man of fine mind and keen observation; but practically never read. He never married. He was Sheriff from 1815 to 1830, and died in Belleville in 1843.

In 1821 Rev. John Mason Peck, D. D., moved to Rock Springs, near Lebanon. He was a remarkable man. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1789, and for a time labored in New York as a Baptist minister. In 1817 he was sent as a missionary to St. Louis and preached in both Illinois and Missouri. In 1821, he moved to Rock Springs and later founded there the Rock Springs Seminary, a theological school. He was a leader of the anti-slavery forces in Southern Illinois in the campaign of 1823-4. In 1829 he issued "The Pioneer," the first religious newspaper in the West. To meet the constant demand for information from would-be settlers, he published in 1831 and 1836 a "Guide for Emigrants." In 1834 he published his "Gazetteer of Illinois," and later other books. Meanwhile he worked establishing Bible societies, Sunday schools, churches and schools, until his health failed, and he died in 1855.

Gov. John Reynolds, of whom account is given elsewhere, was one of the early settlers. He "hung out his shingle" in Cahokia in 1814 and was for many years a living force in Illinois.

In 1817, Samuel Mitchell settled on the site of Rentchler Station, and the next year his brother Edward settled on Turkey Hill. Both were Revolutionary soldiers from Maryland, and both Methodist ministers. James, a son of Edward Mitchell, was one of the early Postmasters at Belleville. Three sons of Samuel Mitchell were preachers. When Edward Mitchell came here, he brought with him John Henry Dennis, his son-in-law, many old friends and neighbors and a number of negroes—the whole constituting a colony of fifty-seven persons. Mr. Dennis was a "gentleman of the old school," educated at Hampden-Sidney College in Virginia. In 1818 he settled on and began to improve a farm three miles south of Belle-

ville, but in 1824 moved to Belleville, where, at the request of Governor Edwards, he took up school teaching as a life work. The school started by Mr. Dennis was the first in the State to name in its curriculum the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages. For many years, some of its students came from St. Louis and from as far east as the Wabash River. Mr. Dennis was at one time Justice of the Peace, and in his later years County Superintendent of schools.

In 1818, Major Washington West settled on West Prairie, a mile south of Belleville. His parents, who were more than eighty years old, came with him. He died there in 1863, at the age of eighty-five. He was the son of Benjamin West, a native of Maryland and a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. West got the title of Major for service in the War of 1812. They came overland, with their slaves, cattle and horses, and sixty-six other Virginians. Major West's son, Edward William West, who died in Belleville in 1906, had lived in St. Clair County longer than any other person of his time. He was born in Virginia in 1815, and was about three years old when he was brought here. In early life he was engaged in the mercantile business and later followed farming. More than fifteen years ago he retired and located in Belleville. His first wife was Mrs. Amanda Paul Cannon, to whom he was married October 12, 1842, and of two children born of that union one is living, Mrs. Emma Powell, widow of Gen. William H. Powell. On August 26, 1851, Mr. West married Mrs. Amanda N. Hyde, who died in March, 1903. Of this union two children survive, Edward W. West, of Belleville, and Mrs. Myra Krafft, of Springfield, Mo. Two stepchildren, Miss Hattie Hyde, of Belleville, and Mrs. Judge Barnum, of Chicago, also survive. For many years Mr. West was President of the St. Clair County Octogenarian Club, and for nineteen years he was President of the St. Clair County Auxiliary of the American Bible Society, of which his father and grandfather were the founders. He was also President of numerous agricultural societies. For over fifty years he was connected with the Belleville Presbyterian church, and for twenty years he was one of its elders. He was the only man living in the vicinity of Belleville at the beginning of this century whose memory reached back to the pioneers days in that region.

In 1818, Joseph McClintock, from Bourbon County, Ky., with his family of eight children, settled four miles south of Belleville. In 1827, he moved to Belleville and became a merchant. Later he was a Justice of the Peace, and from 1843 to 1849 the County Clerk. He lived to be an old man. His brother James served the County as Assessor and Collector.

In 1819 Tilghman H. West and John H. Gay, from Virginia, settled four miles east of Belleville near Edward Mitchell. In 1824, Gay removed to St. Louis.

The southeastern part of the county, east of the Kaskaskia River, was settled in 1810, by the families of Hecox, Stubblefield, Perkins, Beasley and Nathaniel Hill, and James and Reuben Lively. During the Indian troubles of 1812 they built and, as occasion required, occupied a block-house. In 1817, William Pendleton, Andrew Free and Isaac Rainey settled in this part of the county. About the same time there came the families of Land, Dial and Cook. Isaac Rainey from Tennessee laid off the town of Darmstadt, and died near there in 1871. His son Jefferson was born near there in 1820, became a citizen of Belleville, was elected to the State Senate in 1875, and died in 1905.

In 1817 and 1818, there came from the East Caleb Barker, who settled in what is now West Belleville; William Fowler, who settled on the east branch of Richland Creek, became a carpenter, and did the woodwork for the first court-house in Belleville; Deacon Samuel Smith, who settled on Richland Creek east of Douglas, and finally died there; and Timothy Higgins, who settled south of Georgetown. In 1817, an English settlement was made in Prairie du Long by the families of Bamber, Winstanley, Threllfell, Coop, Newsham and others. The family of Wood came to that part of the country in 1806. In 1805 George Wilderman with his ten sons, John, Jacob, Francis, James, Dorsey, Henry, Joseph, William, Levi and George, came from Maryland and settled in what is now Freeburg Township. In 1819, Samuel Ogle, father of David and Joseph Ogle, settled four miles northwest of Belleville on the road leading from Belleville to St. Louis.

The climate of St. Clair County brought much illness to the Virginians and others, and early physicians found malaria prevalent and obstinate. Wild beasts were numerous and a

menace to domestic animals. Prairie fires caused much danger and suffering.¹ The pioneer settlers were a brave and hardy race, who, by endurance, hard work and fortitude, made home safe from wild beasts and savage men in the wilderness and on the lonely plain, and by the exercise of patriotism and common sense built up communities where law and order prevailed. Grandfather's tales of the "good old days," with their romance and stirring adventure, might not fire us with an intenser interest than a tale in fiction but for the fact that he speaks as one having authority.

CHAPTER VIII.

LIFE OF THE PIONEERS.

WHENCE THE FIRST SETTLERS CAME—PRIMITIVE CONDITIONS—EARLY HOMES AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION—FURNISHINGS, FASHIONS AND SOCIAL CUSTOMS—THE PIONEER PASTIMES—AGRICULTURAL METHODS—STORIES OF INDIAN TROUBLES—PUNISHMENT OF CRIMINALS—LYNCH LAW—EARLY ROADS—MILLING TRIPS—LIFE IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM—FIRST NATURALIZED CITIZENS—GERMAN IMMIGRATION SETS IN—LIST OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS—IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Most of the early American settlers in St. Clair County were from Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee; some came from Pennsylvania and Maryland, and a few from New England. Owing to their isolation, they had to make their own implements, tan their leather, weave their own cloth, hunt game for food, and sometimes fight for their lives. As most of them were poor, they lived very simply; but they took pride in their homes and in their work, and lived on an equal social footing. Their houses were built practically all alike, as a rule, and were little more than a mere protection against the weather. The people had plenty to wear and plenty to eat; but for them luxuries were not to be thought of. Their food

(1) Two men, who had sought safety under a cart, were burned to death in the American Bottom a few miles southeast of the ferry, opposite St. Louis. Sheets of flame hundreds of yards wide and many feet high sweeping over the plains before fierce winds, destroyed vegetation and human and animal life.

consisted chiefly of the flesh of the deer, bear, wild duck, turkey, quail and squirrel, and of corn and wheat raised by themselves. Plenty of nourishing food and outdoor life made them physically vigorous, healthy minded, and their simple manner of life made them an independent, sociable and happy people.

LOG CABIN HOMES.—The daily life of the pioneer has been many times depicted—carefully in history, and with scarcely less fidelity—in fiction. Each pioneer built his own cabin, which was of logs, and from fourteen to sixteen feet square. When a man was ready to build, his neighbors would come together, invited or uninvited, and help him. First, they felled the trees and divided them in logs of proper length. Then they began the work of construction. First they placed logs in position as sills; upon these they laid strong sleepers, and over the sleepers rough-hewn puncheons to serve as a floor. Then they built up the logs to the height of the eaves, placed on top of the end-walls logs longer than the other end logs and projecting, when in place, about eighteen inches beyond the side walls. These abutting logs were called “butting pole” sleepers; for on their projecting ends rested the lower ends of the inclined “butting-poles” which gave the line to the first row of rived-out clapboards. The latter, as the steep gables of the cabin were built up, were laid to form a serviceable roof, so as to lap a third of their length somewhat as shingles lap. They were often kept in place by the weight of heavy poles laid across the roof parallel to the ridge-pole and on either side of it. Then the house was chinked and daubed with a coarse mortar to make it, so far as was possible, wind and water proof.

The inside of the house was correspondingly simple and primitive. A huge fire-place at one end furnished heat and means of cooking. As another means of adding warmth, the ceiling was covered with wolfskins or other pelts or with the soft inner bark of basswood. Light straggled in through greased-paper windows, or through sheets of paper saturated with coon-grease or bear's soil and carefully tacked over openings in the log walls left for that purpose.

PRIMITIVE FURNITURE.—The rude furniture and household implements of the pioneers were products of their own ingenuity. An axe

and an auger were about their only tools. Their tables they made from a puncheon, with four legs inserted in auger-holes; their stools were of similar construction, with three or four legs. The bedstead was built of poles, against the wall or was ingeniously contrived to draw up and fasten to the wall in the daytime after the manner of a primitive folding bedstead, so as to afford more room in the cabin. Some of the early settlers had knives and forks; some had none. The pack knife, or butcher knife, served as common table knife.

Horse collars, made by sewing together plaited corn husks, were easy on the horse's neck. Species of harness were often rudely improvised. The more inventive and enterprising pioneers soon acquired more conveniences than their neighbors.

“FASHIONS” IN EARLY DAYS.—The dress of the settlers was correspondingly simple. They usually wore homemade wool hats, and, in winter, deer-skin moccasins or tanned leather shoe-packs. In summer many went barefooted. Most of the men wore the blue linsey hunting shirt, and in winter many wore the white blanket coat (French capote), made loose, with a cap or cape to turn over the head, and the vest of striped linsey. The Americans generally wore home-made shirts of flax or cotton; a few wore calico and checked shirts. They wore pantaloons of deer-skin and linsey, and sometimes of a coarse blue cloth. The women wore neat, fine linsey dresses made at home, and colored to suit the fancy with home-made dyes, made by boiling alum, copperas and madder with the barks of trees. Calico or gayly checked goods were used in making bonnets. They had practically no jewelry; even a gold ring was a rarity. The women used about eight yards in a dress. They made their dresses plain, with four widths in the skirt, the two front widths gored, and the waist very short, with a draw-string behind across the shoulders. The sleeves were enormous in size padded like a bolster above but tapering to the wrist. These were called “mutton-leg” or “sheep-shank” sleeves. They were kept in shape by means of heavily starched linings or feathers. They also wore neckerchiefs and many ribbons and bows. Often in summer they would walk barefooted to the church door and there put on their moccasins or shoes. About 1820 the style of dress began to show marked

change. Factory goods, coming in from the East, gradually relegated the spinning wheels and looms to the realm of the unused. Men began to wear "store cloth" clothes, and henceforth had them fashioned with some regard to prevailing modes.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS.—Every pioneer carried a rifle almost everywhere he went. On Sundays the men would stack their rifles outside the church door, there to remain during service.

The pioneers were always very friendly and sociable and ready to welcome a newcomer. When a log cabin was to be "raised," the neighbors would come together to work, and, incidentally, to have a frolic in true primitive style. The young men and boys would vie with each other in jumping, wrestling, running foot-races, playing leap-frog and shooting. The older men, meanwhile, would gather around and listen to some loquacious pioneer as he narrated adventures that befell him on his way to and from New Orleans by flatboat; and each would take his turn at the whiskey bottle, as it was passed from man to man. Log-rollings, corn-huskings, quilting bees, apple bees, and the like called together the pioneers, men and women, for many miles around. Provision for eating and drinking was liberally made, especially of "johnnycake" spread and baked on boards before an open fire, and liquor.

After feasting, the young people would turn their attention to dancing. Tables, chairs, dishes and all things movable were hurried out of the way, and the earthen or puncheon floor was cleared for the dance. The indispensable fiddler was autocrat of the occasion, and everything had to be done "like it was back in North 'Car'liny," or "Virginny," or "Old Kaintuck" or "Pennsylvania," where he was "raised." The pioneers danced jigs and three and four-handed reels, all very lively dances. The Virginia reel was popular. In the morning all went home on foot or on horseback.

THE PIONEERS' PASTIME.—According to Governor Reynolds, the moral tone of these people was very high; and theft, forgery, perjury and the like were of rare occurrence. Up to 1821 there were three hangings; a white man in 1802, an Indian in 1804, and Bennett, for the killing of Stuart in a duel, in 1821. Drinking was freely indulged in as a phase of social

life, and sometimes it was carried to a great excess at Cahokia and Kaskaskia and in other early settlements.

On Sunday the American pioneer would hunt, fish, break horses, practice target shooting or indulge in foot races. However, he would lay aside all ordinary work, except such as was absolutely necessary. As religious meetings were infrequent and irregular, the older Americans would read their Bibles at home. The French pioneer spent Sunday, after religious services, in amusements, dancing, raising houses, training militia, holding public sales, and the like. To him it was more characteristically a gala day than to the American.

As for amusements, the early pioneers played cards—especially "loo," a requisite to gentility—and spent much time at horse races and foot races and often squandered considerable money and property in betting on them. Governor Reynolds, when a boy, distinguished himself as a runner. Sunday afternoon shooting matches were popular, but many were held on Saturday afternoon. To the shooting matches came the contestants to shoot for the prize, which often was a beef; the other men came to sit around, talk and drink whisky; the old women came, with their knitting, and usually about every one else was present. In 1806 there was a horse race on the ice between Illinois and Missouri. It was arranged by Robert Pulliam and others.

FARM BEGINNINGS.—Agriculture was at first carried on restrictedly and in primitive fashion. To cut wheat the settlers used sickles, or reap-hooks, and the work was consequently very hard and slow. They had their fields on the prairies, or in openings in the timber, often some distance from their houses. The Americans stacked their wheat and hay out of doors; the French, in rude barns, made of cedar posts set four or five feet apart, the intervening spaces filled with puncheons, and the whole covered with thatched roofing. They winnowed the wheat with a sheet. Their cattle and produce they sent to New Orleans. Of butter and cheese they made just enough for their own use. All had large apple orchards, and the French large pear orchards, but no one cared much for peaches. The merchants traded mainly with the Indians, who bartered furs

and peltries for horses, guns, powder, lead, blankets and the like.

THE RED BROTHER.—The early settlers, for the most part, got along very well with the Indians. The French always gave and received friendly treatment; so did the Americans up to the troublous times that ushered in the War of 1812. However, in earlier times there was occasional trouble. In 1793, seven American pioneers, under command of John Whiteside, followed through St. Clair County a considerable number of Indians who had been plundering in the American Bottom. Dividing into two parties of four each, they attacked the red men from both sides at once. Believing that the enemy was in large force, Old Pecan, the chief, when one of his men had been killed and several wounded, surrendered and begged for quarter; but as soon as he saw how he had been deceived, he began to rally his braves for an attack on the whites. But the pioneers defended themselves and escaped. In 1795, Captain Whiteside heard from a Cahokia Frenchman that some Indians were encamped near the bluff, intending to attack the settlements in the Bottom. Whiteside, with a band of fourteen men, attacked the Indian camp and killed all except one who ran away. In December, 1795, Indians massacred the wife and four children of Robert McMahon before his very eyes. All of these occurrences and others of the Indian period are quite fully set forth in another chapter.

HOW JUSTICE WAS DISPENSED.—In the pioneer days, there was no penitentiary in Illinois and the pillory and the whipping-post were the only means of punishment for minor offenses. If a malefactor was whipped, from five to forty lashes was the penalty. Only one man, however, was pilloried. That man was William D. Noble, punished in April, 1822, for forgery. Noble was exposed for an hour in the pillory on the public square, then had to pay \$1,000 to the State and \$1,000 to the man whom he had tried to defraud. John Reynolds was Judge in the case, William A. Beaird, Sheriff, and John Hay, Clerk. The pillory was later degenerated into a respectable hitching post. However, the people in early days often took the law into their own hands, and brought their cases to "Judge Lynch's court." Soon after the War of 1812, counterfeit notes were so abundant that, in

1815, a company, with Doctor Estes as Captain, was formed, to promptly mete out to criminals "lynch justice," at a place near Silver Creek. The effect was swift and sure, for the offenders fled, and the offense was stopped.

EARLY ROADS.—The earliest roads were only trails. The dirt roads were, for years, at times almost impassable. Gradually they were improved and the work of improvement is still going on. As the population of the county increased new roads were demanded and opened. In 1846-47 the Legislature granted to citizens of the county a charter to construct a macadamized road from Belleville toward St. Louis. The securing of this road, fourteen miles in length, was one of the issues of Governor Reynolds' election to the Legislature in 1846. It was the first macadamized road in the State and soon proved to be a decided advantage to Belleville, to East St. Louis and to the country at large.

"TAFFIA."—Not much intoxicating liquor was brought here in the early days. Indian traders handled it but sparingly. Later, "Taffia," a liquor made from sugar, or sugar cane, in the West Indies, was brought up from New Orleans. It is said to have resembled the New England rum. Later, came whisky and other liquors familiar to later generations.

MILLING TRIPS.—Wheat flour was not much used in the pioneer period. The people in all the upper colonies were compelled to go to Cahokia or to Judy's mill, near Whiteside's Station, for their grinding. Settlers in remote places often traveled fifty miles for their supplies of breadstuffs.

LIFE IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM.—A considerable settlement had been made in the American Bottom before 1800. It has been said that, for some years, more than three-fourths of the people in Illinois lived there. To a considerable degree the men and women there gave tone and character to Illinois society at large. The customs there were "Frenchy." The people were courteous and merry. "When any work of importance was to be done," wrote Reynolds, "and it could not be put off any longer, the neighbors assembled together and organized themselves into a kind band of working frolickers, and the job was done. The harvesting of wheat was always performed in

this cheerful and jovial manner. No one heard of pay for work in harvest, in old times. House-raising were the same. And if a neighbor got behind with his work, from sickness or otherwise, his friends "did it for him" without pay or reward.

"In those days, flax was cultivated, and often it was pulled when wheat was harvested. The girls frequently attended the flax-pullings, and then animation and brilliancy were infused into the whole atmosphere of the gatherings. A proper number of old ladies were mixed with the girls to see that matters were conducted gaily, moderately and decorously. Other women were in attendance at the cooking department, while the grown men were out in the wheatfield, each with a reaphook or sickle in his hand. The aged men and boys were shocking the wheat and carrying water to the reapers.

"At noon all came in to dinner. Then there was a feast of good feeling in which old and young participated. The whole people, both male and female, would wash and fix up for dinner. These personal preparations were often hurried by young people eager for each other's society. When the pioneers mixed together under shade trees at these gatherings, much kind feeling and sociability were enjoyed. . . . Groups of old men were often talking over the Indian battles they had fought before Wayne's treaty, and what hard fights they had had with British and Tories at Cowpens, Guilford Court House and King's Mountain. These old sires were at times excited, at such convivial meetings, with liquor and the wars, until they burst all restraint and swore eternal enmity against the British and Tories. It did their hearts good to exult over the manner in which they had hanged Tories in North Carolina, and how, at length, Providence and Washington had conquered the whole concern at Yorktown. It must be borne in mind that these times were but a few years after the Revolution, and all the transactions of that terrible conflict were fresh in the minds of these old men, and perhaps many of them had been engaged in them. . . .

"At that day, songs were much admired and enjoyed. The singer, as a matter of course, had a bad cold. He 'kotch his cold,' he said,

'by running after a wounded deer.' However, after proper solicitation, he . . . asked, 'What song shall I sing?' Half a dozen mouths shouted for 'William Riley.' In old times, if a song was not sung loud, it was not sung well. Often this William Riley was sung so loud that it could be heard to a considerable distance. The singer finished, and the common praise was given to the song and singer, and dinner was announced. A table was erected under a shade, of the sides and bottom planks of a wagon body, placed on cross-pieces of timber supported by forked sticks set in the ground. This table was made in proportion to the company. All the dishes, plates, knives, etc., in the neighborhood were collected for the occasion. Benches, stools, boards and all such articles were prepared, on which to seat the company.

"Almost always two very dissimilar things were mixed together at these dinners—grace at the table, and on the table several bottles of liquor. It was the custom to use spirituous liquors at these gatherings. Sometimes these harvest frolics were closed up at night with a dance. At all events, all went home in fine humor.

"I do not believe that any happier people existed anywhere than in the American Bottom for twenty years, from 1790 to 1810. Those were the palmy days of the American Bottom, and such a feast and flow of good feelings, generosity and most of the virtues that adorn human nature, as were there experienced, have rarely existed in any country."

THE MAIL.—The early mails came seldom and quite irregularly. Some were brought in by boats. All were distributed to inland points by mounted carriers. One of the sons of Shadrach Bond was, in August, 1814, carrying the mail from Cahokia to Clinton Hill, north-east of Belleville, and in the Derush Hollow, then so-called, near the Bottom, he and his horse were killed by lightning.

EARLIEST NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—When St. Clair County was organized, in 1790, she had probably about 700 or 800 inhabitants. The earliest recorded information regarding naturalization is dated October, 1816. At that time the following named persons were naturalized:

John L. Schoenberger, Jacques Vanier, Fran-

cois Amoure, Louis Buisson, Louis Petit, Louis Pensoneau, Antoine Dechamps, Francois Guignon, Pierre Verbois, Jacques Bourdeaux, Louis Pensoneau, and Joseph Ruelle. These men had been residents of Illinois from ten to twenty years. John Hay, Etienne Pensoneau, Samuel Gillham, Louis Binette, Nicholas Jarrot, Michel Lacroix and Patrick Lee were their witnesses in court, testifying as to "moral character and length of service of said applicants." In April, 1817, Francois Boutellier was naturalized.

From 1817 to 1838 the only citizen naturalized was James Davis, an Englishman, in 1834. The right of suffrage was granted to every white man who had resided in the State six months, and that concession tacitly implied citizenship. Early in the century, Frederick Germann and one "Markee" (supposedly Philip Merker) settled at what is now Dutch Hollow, along with William Meyer, Daniel Schultz, Samuel Holtz and Matthias Schillinger.

About 1815, Bernhard Steiner, Rudolph Wildi, Jacob Hardi and others settled at Dutch Hill. These men were from Switzerland. Steiner for a time was a peddler, and later made six or seven trips to Europe as an importer of goods. He carried on a large mercantile business, had a branch store at Kaskaskia, and was preparing to establish a watch and clock factory; but before he had established it, he was killed, in 1821, on the way to Kaskaskia, perhaps by accident, probably by robbers. The sale of his personal estate brought \$12,000, a fact that speaks for the great extent of his business, when we consider at how low a price articles were sold—thirty cows at \$3 and \$4 a head, and the like. Jacob Hardi later became a stockraiser of note.

IMMIGRATION ADVANCING.—Extensive immigration began about twenty years after these scattering settlements, however, and we all know now what has been its influence on the history of St. Clair County. In the eighteenth century, only about 150,000 Germans emigrated to the American colonies; but these have been a power. These were from the poorer and oppressed classes, who, however, were better than the same classes in other countries; for as early as 1600 Germany had a good common school system. These German emigrants came here of their own free will, to found homes for

themselves and their children. They belonged to certain religious sects—Mennonites, Re-Baptists, and the like, not previously known in America. Later, as a result of the wars between France and Germany, there came among the Rhine province immigrants, Lutherans and Reformed, including school teachers, clergymen, merchants, tradesmen and wealthy farmers, who built churches and school-houses, as well as dwelling houses. The Germans have always supported the public schools zealously and liberally; and established and have maintained a reputation for unswerving honesty and reliability. In fact, a German's word was, from the pioneer days, "as good as his bond."

We almost marvel at the courage of the emigrants, when we consider what a discouraging undertaking an ocean voyage was in those days. Owing to countless long delays, heavy duties on baggage, and absolute disregard of personal comfort and hygienic conditions in the ship on the part of those who should have promoted those things, many passengers were ill on the way, and some died. Little children rarely survived the hardships of the trip. The voyage from Rotterdam to Philadelphia cost \$80 for each adult, and those unable to pay their way practically sold themselves into servitude; for they could not leave the ship until bought by their purchasers. It took some of them years to regain their freedom. Adults served for three or four years; youths from ten to fifteen served until twenty-one. Many parents had to sell their children to pay their passage. In this way, of course, families were separated and scattered.

What influenced the immigration of 1833 was the July revolution of France in 1830, the results of which were felt east of the Rhine in Germany. Many thinking men, disgusted with the feudal system, for which they despaired of ever seeing a remedy, left their native land for liberty and to found homes in America in the Mississippi Valley. Once here, they worked at whatever they could get to do. Many went to farming. The German is generally a good farmer, though he does not make a good frontiersman.

What is now Shiloh Valley was then called the Lateiner settlement. It was in a rich, fertile valley, where land was desirable, and the people were hospitable. The early set-

tlers (according to Dr. G. Engelmann) were the families of Moore, Scott, Watts and West.

GERMAN SETTLERS AT TURKEY HILL.—In 1831 and 1832, the following named German families settled on or near Turkey Hill: John Knobloch, Thomas Heberer, Balthaser Mueller, Jacob Mueller, George Meser, and George Merger; Jacob Weber and son (on Twelve Mile Prairie); John Wendelin Knobloch, with his family, including his sons, Balthaser and Thomas; George Hehret, Adam Bop, the Merckels, George Fischer, the Siebert and Funk families; also the families of Bornmann, Busse, Obermueller and Ackermann. Most of these men were very successful farmers. Heberer, who had studied agriculture at the agricultural academy of Fallerburg in Berne, Switzerland, in 1832 planted a vineyard and made wine, at the quality of which his neighbors looked askance. In 1832 the German settlers on Turkey Hill set up a German school, and engaged, at a salary of \$4 or \$5 a month, George Reinhard, a well educated man, who, besides acting as teacher, conducted divine service on Sunday and also officiated at weddings and funerals.

SHILOH A REFUGE FOR GERMANS.—In 1837, out of 400 people in Shiloh Township, 160 were Germans. The Germans liked farms of thirty or forty acres; few of them acquired as much land as 300 acres, while many of the American farmers had farms of 400 acres or more. Farms sold for from \$5 to \$10 an acre, according to their improvements. In early days the Germans lived apart from their American neighbors, preferring to associate, as exclusively as possible, with people of their own language and customs. Many of these immigrants from European cities, used to the comforts afforded by city life, could not be satisfied with the rude accommodations regarded as sufficient for American pioneers. They must have houses improved and adorned—cellars, wells, good fences, flowerbeds and the like. In their efforts to secure these, they neglected farming to a certain extent, which caused them to be regarded by their neighbors as very indifferent farmers. In Pennsylvania, some of the Germans who later came here, had been noted for their success in farming, however, and some of them did achieve great success in St. Clair County.

NATURALIZATION 1838-1844.—From now on, immigrants came to the Mississippi Valley in great numbers. Between the years of 1838 and 1844 the following named were naturalized in St. Clair County: In 1838 Gustavus Koerner, Frederick Engelmann, Philip Eckert, John Scheel, Gustavus Heimberger, Theodore Hilgard, Edward Hilgard, Theodore J. Krafft.

In 1839, Adolph Berchermann, Lewis Engelmann, George Brenner, Conrad Westermann, George Neuhoff, Henry Buff, George C. Bunsen, Conrad Schrag, George Busch and August Conrad.

In 1840, Ernst E. Decker, George Adam Popp, Casper J. Kurtz, Francis Kurtz, Philip Rauch, Adam Fritz, George Kriechbaum, George Heberer, John Maus, Joseph Ledergerber, Balthaser Weber and Francis Perrin (a Frenchman.)

In 1841, Erasmus T. Hilgard, George Hanckler, Peter Rappauf, Herman Wolf, Cornelius Hennig and Fred Knoebel.

In 1842, Jacob Knoebel, John Geiger, William Zimmerman, Johann Freivogel, Christian, Adam and Gottfried Probst; J. N. Shmallenberg, Jacob Wetzler, Sebastian Pfeiffer, Carl Knoebel, Fred Aul, Conrad Bornmann, Christian Metzler, Jacob Kumm, J. L. Horeth, H. C. T. Schleth, George Eckart, Christian Vierhaller, George Herr, F. A. M. Hassel, George and Jean Briesacher, Henry Lintz and Michael Mueller.

In 1843, B. Robker, Henry Schraer, Henry Harwarth, William Harwarth, John Masmann, J. H. Aggemann, W. Kracht, Bernhard Dingworth, Michael Funk, Philip Hoff, J. G. Eckert, Henry Kaysing, Christian and Jacob Kaysing, Francis Wetzler, Charles Tittmann, Charles Barth, Franz Oppmann, Peter Steinheimer and Michael Junger (all German); Michael Bage and George Perring (Frenchmen); and James Gibbons (an Englishman.)

In 1844, Conrad Mueller, Martin, Henry and George Funk; Valentine Metzler, Heinrich Eidmann, George Winter, C. H. Kettler, Michel Kleinschmidt, Christoff Reinhold, John Weisenborn, Heinrich Pfeffer, John Krick, Nicholas Hertel, August Holsappel, Balthaser Mueller, Aloysius Ewers, Johannes Schaeffer, Henry Knoebel, Frederick Germann, John Winter, Jacob Laeuffert, Michel Bossle, Franz Stolz, Seb. Joseph Reichert, Karl Grossman, Frederick

Glaser, Philip Baum, John Knobloch, Nicholas Werner, George Ritter, John Weillbacher, Joseph Hock, George Kuntz, Jacob Huder, George Fisher, Anton Wichers, Adam Haas, G. P. Fein, Martin Weilmuenster, Albert Doenewald, Henry Bergkotter, Henry Zieren, Henry Unnigmann, Joseph Biermann, Peter Sauer, Frederick Kress, Joseph Abend, Martin Roos, Adam Hoffman, Anton Amrein, Chris Belsch, Samuel Just, David Ameiss, Henry Friederich, J. G. Neubarth, Adam Schaefer, Peter Horst, Bernhard Lake, J. G. Kratsch, John Deschner, Ferdinand Friederich, Lorenz Reichert, Philip Jeckel, John Keck, John G. Heberer, George Rauch, Peter Schneider, Michael Hild, Matthias Finklang, J. A. Krick, John W. Scholl, Johann Kehler, Louis Vierheller, Henry Moeser, J. Wendell Eckert, Christian Gruenewald, Peter Diehl, Conrad Beelmann, Martin Sieber, George Mittelstadter, Joseph Kopp, Peter Kalbfleisch, Franz Urban, Franz Schultheis, Jacob W. Michel, Edward Abend, Conrad Liebig, John P. Trautwein, Michael Flick, Julius Scheve, Philip Pfadler (all Germans); Gregor Neyser, Ignatius Brovo, Antoine Wagner, Leonard Boul, Nicholas Barbeau (Frenchmen); James Tracy (an Englishman), and Frederick Meyer, (a Swiss).

NATURALIZATION 1849-80.—Frederick Hecker, one of the most noted of all the Germans who came to these parts, arrived in 1849. His coming was due to political troubles in Germany and was influenced by his old college friend, Gustavus Koerner.

In 1850, and during the following years, great numbers came. The number of naturalization certificates increased steadily until the Civil War, when immigration to this part of the country practically ceased for a time. In the next thirty years, 7,412 certificates of naturalization had been issued. Many others were naturalized in St. Louis, so the number was really much larger than appears.

When we look over the lists of St. Clair County men who have held offices of distinction, we find many names in the records of village, city, county, State and National government; also, in records of the founding and support of public schools and public libraries; and last, but not least, in time of war, we find that St. Clair County Germans were especially prominent, some of them taking leading parts in some of the most dramatic periods of the Civil War.

CHAPTER IX.

POLITICAL.

PART BORNE BY CITIZENS OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY IN
EARLY TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS—
TERRITORIAL OFFICERS—CONSTITUTIONAL CON-
VENTIONS AND COUNTY DELEGATES—STATE OFFI-
CERS: GOVERNORS, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS, SEC-
RETARIES OF STATE, STATE TREASURERS AND SU-
PERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—UNITED
STATES SENATORS WHO WERE CITIZENS OF ST.
CLAIR COUNTY—REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—CONGRESSIONAL APPOR-
TIONMENTS—GENERAL ASSEMBLY—LIST OF STATE
SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES — SPEAKERS
AND OTHER OFFICERS—ELECTION OF 1906.

Being the oldest county within the region which, at a later period became the Territory, and still later the State, of Illinois, and for a time embracing within its limits the oldest settlements in the State including the Territorial and first State capital, St. Clair County naturally became the home of a large proportion of the earliest settlers and the center of political and social influence of the new State. This was evidenced in the prominent part borne by citizens of St. Clair County during the Territorial period and in the Convention of 1818, which framed the first State Constitution, as well as in both the Territorial and the State Legislatures, in State offices and both branches of Congress.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.—Among Territorial officers who were at the time, or later became, citizens of St. Clair County, were Governor Ninian Edwards, appointed by President Madison in 1809, held the office during the whole of the Territorial period, and died in Belleville, July 20, 1833; William Mears, Attorney-General, 1813 to 1818; John Thomas, Treasurer, 1812 to 1818; and Shadrach Bond, Delegate to Congress, 1812 to 1814.

MEMBERS OF THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.—Citizens of St. Clair County who served in the Territorial Legislature included: Members of the Territorial Council (Senate) — William Biggs, 1812 to 1816; Abraham Amos, 1816 to 1818. Members of the House of Representatives—Joshua Oglesby, Jacob Short and John Moredock, between 1812 and 1814; Risdon

Moore and James Lemen, Jr., 1814-16; Charles R. Matheny and William H. Bradsby, 1816-18. Risdon Moore was Speaker of the House of Representatives during two sessions held by the Third Territorial Legislature.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.—The framing of the Constitution of 1818—by a Convention consisting of thirty-three members, held at Kaskaskia, August 3 to August 26, 1818—and its ratification by Congress on December 3 of the same year, marked the entrance of Illinois upon its period of statehood. The Delegates which represented St. Clair County in that Convention, as well as in subsequent Constitutional Conventions, were as follows:

CONVENTION OF 1818.—Jesse B. Thomas, John Messinger, and James Lemen, Jr. Jesse B. Thomas served as its President.

CONVENTION OF 1847.—George Bunsen, John McCulley, William C. McKinney, William W. Roman. (Constitution adopted by this Convention ratified by popular vote in March, 1848, and went into effect April 1, following.)

CONVENTION OF 1862.—Augustus C. French, James B. Underwood. (Constitution framed rejected by vote of the people, June 17, 1862.)

CONVENTION OF 1869-70.—William H. Snyder, William H. Underwood. (This convention, consisting of 85 Delegates, convened at Springfield, December 13, 1869, adjourned May 13, 1870; Constitution ratified by popular vote July 2, 1870, and went into effect August 8, 1870.)

Citizens of St. Clair County who have held State offices at different periods include:

GOVERNORS.—Shadrach Bond, 1818-22; Ninian Edwards, 1826-30; John Reynolds, 1830-34; William H. Bissell, 1857-1860 (died in office, March 18, 1860.)

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS. — William Kinney, 1826-30; Gustavus Koerner, 1853-57.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.—David Blackwell, 1823-24; Lyman Trumbull, 1841-43; Sharon Tynedale, 1865-69.

STATE TREASURERS. — John Thomas, 1818-19 (died in office); Edward Rutz, three terms—1873-75, 1877-79, and 1881-83; Charles Becker, 1889-91.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—William Mears, 1819-21.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—James P. Slade, 1879-83; Henry Raab, two terms, 1883-87 and 1891-1895.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—William C. McKinney, 1857-58 (died in office.)

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONER.—

Gustavus Koerner, 1871-73; President of first Board appointed under the Constitution of 1870.

The following named citizen of St. Clair served in the different branches of Congress:

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—Ninian Edwards, 1818-24—at time of his first election a citizen of Kaskaskia, Monroe County, later of Edwardsville, Madison County, but at the time of his death (1833) a resident of Belleville; Lyman Trumbull, 1855-61, but during two subsequent terms (1861-73) a citizen of Chicago.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS. — Shadrach Bond, who later became the first Governor of the State, was the first Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Illinois, taking his seat at the beginning of the second session of the Twelfth Congress, December 3, 1812, and serving until October 3, 1814, during the Thirteenth Congress, when he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys in the Government Land Office. His residence was at Kaskaskia. His successor was Benjamin Stephenson, of Edwardsville, who took his seat during the third session of the Thirteenth Congress, November 14, 1814, and served through this session and the first session of the Fourteenth until April 29, 1816, when he, too, became a Receiver of Public Moneys. He was succeeded by Nathaniel Pope, who was the last Delegate from Illinois, serving during the second session of the Fourteenth Congress from December 2, 1816, and during the first session of the Fifteenth Congress, and was an important factor in securing the passage of the enabling act which resulted in the admission of Illinois into the Union as a State. At that time he was also a resident of Kaskaskia.

From the admission of Illinois as a State in 1818 until 1832, it constituted one Congressional District, the first Representative in Congress from the State being John McLean, of Kaskaskia, who took his seat in the second session of the Fifteenth Congress. He was succeeded at the beginning of the first session of the Sixteenth Congress in December, 1819, by Daniel P. Cook, who represented the State in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses, until March, 1827, when he was succeeded by Joseph Duncan, then of Jackson County, but later of Morgan County, who took his seat in the first session of the Twentieth Congress (1827), representing the State in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congress until 1833.

Under an apportionment act approved February 13, 1831, the State was divided into three Congressional Districts, St. Clair County constituting a part of the First District. The first election under this apportionment was held on the first Monday in August, 1832. Those who represented the First District under this act until 1843 were all citizens of St. Clair County, viz.: Charles Slade, of Belleville, who served in the Twenty-third Congress (1833-34), but died before the expiration of his term, in July, 1834, being succeeded for the remainder of his term by John Reynolds, also of Belleville, who was re-elected to the Twenty-fourth Congress (1835-37); Adam W. Snyder, as successor to Reynolds in the Twenty-fifth Congress (1837-39); followed by John Reynolds in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses (1839-43.)

Under the act of March, 1843, dividing the State into seven Districts, St. Clair remained in the First District, the first election under this act taking place on the first Monday of August, 1843. The Representatives chosen under this act were: Robert Smith, of Alton, for the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Congresses (1843-49); and William H. Bissell, of Belleville, for the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Congresses (1849-53.)

Under the apportionment of 1852 the State was divided in nine Congressional Districts, St. Clair falling into the Eighth, the election under the new Constitution of 1848 taking place in November. The Representatives chosen under this act were: William H. Bissell, of Belleville, for the Thirty-third Congress (1853-55); Lyman Trumbull, also of Belleville, for the Thirty-fourth Congress (1855-57), but being elected United States Senator, resigned, and was succeeded by J. L. D. Morrison; Robert Smith, for the Thirty-fifth Congress (1857-59); Philip B. Fouke, Belleville, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses (1859-63.)

According to the census of 1860 the State became entitled to fourteen Representatives in Congress, but owing to the hasty action of the Legislature before the census returns were completed, by the apportionment adopted April 24, 1861, the State was divided into Thirteen Districts, leaving one Congressman to be elected from the State-at-large, this provision continuing in force until the adoption of a new apportionment under the census of 1870. Under the apportionment of 1860 St. Clair County

became a part of the Twelfth District, which was represented by the following named members: William R. Morrison (Dem.), of Waterloo, Monroe County, in Thirty-eighth Congress (1863-65); Jehu Baker (Rep.), Belleville, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses (1865-69); John B. Hay (Rep.), Belleville, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses (1869-73). The Representatives for the State-at-large during this period were: James C. Allen (Dem.), Thirty-eighth Congress (1863-65); Samuel W. Moulton (Rep.), Thirty-ninth Congress (1865-67); John A. Logan (Rep.), Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses (1867-73). General Logan, being promoted to the United States Senate in 1871, resigned his seat in the lower House and was succeeded by John L. Beveridge, who served until January, 1873, when he resigned to assume the Lieutenant-Governorship.

Under the apportionment of 1872, the Congressional Districts in the State were increased to nineteen, St. Clair County constituting a part of the Seventeenth. The Representative from the District under this apportionment was William R. Morrison (Dem.), of Waterloo, who held the seat continuously from the Forty-third to the Forty-seventh Congress (1873-83.)

The apportionment of 1882 divided the State into twenty Congressional Districts, with St. Clair County as a part of the Eighteenth. The Representatives from the District under this apportionment, which continued in force until after the election of 1892, were as follows: William R. Morrison (Dem.), Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses (1883-87); Jehu Baker, (Rep.), Belleville, Fiftieth Congress (1887-89); William S. Forman (Dem.), Nashville, Washington County, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses (1889-95). Under the apportionment made by Congress in accordance with the census of 1890, twenty-two Representatives were assigned to the State of Illinois, but the Legislature of 1901 having failed to make a new apportionment, the election of Congressmen was held under the law of 1882, and two extra Representatives were elected by the State-at-large, Gen. John C. Black, of Chicago, and Andrew J. Hunter, of Paris, both Democrats, being the successful candidates, and serving in the Fifty-third Congress (1893-1895).

The apportionment act of June, 1893, under the census of 1890, created twenty-two Congressional Districts within the State, with St.

Clair County in the Twenty-first District, the first election under this act being held in November, 1894. The Representatives in Congress chosen under this act were: Everett J. Murphy (Rep.), East St. Louis, Fifty-fourth Congress (1895-97); Jehu Baker (Populist), Belleville, Fifty-fifth Congress (1897-99); William A. Rodenberg (Rep.), East St. Louis, Fifty-sixth Congress (1899-1901); Frederick J. Kern (Dem.), Belleville, Fifty-seventh Congress (1901-03).

The apportionment of May 13, 1901, divided the State into twenty-five Congressional Districts, St. Clair being included in the Twenty-second, and Mr. Rodenberg was successively elected to the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses (1903-1909).

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.—The following named citizens of St. Clair County have served the State as Presidential Electors: Daniel Stookey (Dem.), 1832; Adam W. Snyder (Dem.), for State-at-large, 1840.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—The composition of Congressional Districts, of which St. Clair County has formed a part under the several acts above referred to, has been as follows:

1818-31.—During this period the State constituted but one District. Beginning with fifteen counties in 1818, in 1830 the number had increased to fifty-one.

1831 (First District).—Gallatin, Pope, Johnson, Alexander, Union, Jackson, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Washington, Clinton, Bond, Madison, Macoupin.

1843 (First District).—Alexander, Union, Jackson, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Washington, St. Clair, Bond, Madison.

1852 (Eighth District).—Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Madison, Bond, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Marion.

1861 (Twelfth District).—St. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Washington, Randolph, Monroe.

1872 (Seventeenth District).—Macoupin, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe.

1882 (Eighteenth District).—Bond, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Washington.

1893 (Twenty-first District).—Marion, Clinton, Washington, St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph, Perry.

1901 (Twenty-second District).—Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair, Washington.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Under the Constitution of 1818 it was provid-

ed that, until a reapportionment, St. Clair County would be entitled to one Senator and three Representatives in the General Assembly. The whole number of Senators in the First General Assembly from the fifteen counties then constituting the State of Illinois, was fourteen, and the whole number of Representatives twenty-eight. Under that Constitution apportionments were made as follows: February 14, 1821—Senate eighteen, House thirty-six; January 12, 1826—each House unchanged; February 7, 1831—Senate twenty-six, House fifty-five. January 14, 1836, the ratio for a Senator was fixed at 7,000 white inhabitants and for a Representative at 3,000, the State being entitled under this apportionment to forty Senators and ninety-one Representatives. February 26, 1841, the ratio for a Senator was fixed at 12,000, and for a Representative 4,000. The Senate under this act consisted of forty-one members, and the House of Representatives of 121. Under the last two apportionments, because of changes in population, the membership of the General Assembly varied somewhat from the provision of the acts. February 25, 1847, another apportionment was made. It did not become operative, however, before the adoption of the Constitution of 1848.

STATE SENATORS.—Representatives of St. Clair County in the State Senate before the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 were as follows:

William Kinney, 1818-20; James Lemen, 1820-22; William Kinney, 1822-24; James Lemen, 1824-28; Risdon Moore, Jr., 1828-30 (died in office and was succeeded by Adam W. Snyder); Adam W. Snyder, 1830-36; John Murray, 1836-40; Adam W. Snyder, 1840-42; Seth Catlin, 1842-48.

The Constitution of 1848 provided that the Senate should consist of twenty-five members, and the House of Representatives of seventy-five until increasing population should require larger representation. St. Clair and Monroe Counties were constituted the Fifth Senatorial District, and St. Clair the Nineteenth Representative District. An act of February 27, 1854, apportioned the representation in the General Assembly at twenty-five Senators and seventy-five Representatives. Monroe and St. Clair Counties constituted the Twenty-second Senatorial District, St. Clair being made the Twelfth Representative District. By act of January



Sincerely Yours
Katie Bechtold

31, 1861, the number of Senators was again fixed at twenty-five, and the number of Representatives at eighty-five. Under that apportionment the State was divided into twenty-five Senatorial Districts and sixty-one Representative Districts, St. Clair and Madison Counties constituting the Fifth Senatorial District, and St. Clair the Fifteenth Representative District. There was not another reapportionment until after the adoption of the Constitution of 1870.

J. L. D. Morrison represented St. Clair County in the Senate, 1848-52; Edward Omelveny, 1852-54; J. L. D. Morrison, 1854-56; William H. Underwood, 1856-64; Andrew W. Metcalf (of Madison County), 1864-68; W. C. Flagg, (also of Madison), 1868-72.

The representation in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly—which convened January 4, 1871, and being the first under the Constitution of 1870—consisted of fifty Senators and 177 Representatives, and the State was divided into twenty-five Senatorial and ninety-seven Representative Districts, St. Clair and Madison Counties constituting the Fifth Senatorial District, St. Clair the Sixteenth Representative District. March 1, 1872, the State was divided into fifty-one Senatorial Districts, each district being entitled, then and ever since, to one Senator and three Representatives. St. Clair County was made the Forty-ninth District. May 6, 1882, it was made the Forty-seventh District. June 15, 1893, it again became the Forty-ninth District and has retained that designation to the present time.

State Senators representing St. Clair County since the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, and not already mentioned: William H. Underwood, 1870-72; John Hinchcliffe, 1872-74; Jefferson Rainey, 1874-78; John Thomas, 1878-82; Henry Seiter, 1882-90; Peter Seibert, 1890-94; James A. Willoughby, 1894-98; Henry C. Begole, 1898-1902; Robert S. Hamilton, 1902-06 (re-elected for second term, 1906).

REPRESENTATIVES.—The following have been members of the House of Representatives:

1818-20—Risdon Moore, J. D. Thomas, John Messinger.

1820-22—Risdon Moore, Charles R. Matheny, David Blackwell.

1822-24—Risdon Moore, Jacob Ogle, Joseph Trotier.

1824-26—Risdon Moore, Abraham Eyman, David Blackwell.

1826-28—John Reynolds, David Blackwell.

1828-30—John Reynolds, William G. Brown.

1830-32—William G. Brown, Jacob Ogle.

1832-34—John Middlecoff, John Stuntz.

1834-36—John D. Hughes, William Moore.

1836-38—Joseph Green, John Stuntz, William Moore.

1838-40—John Thomas, William W. Roman, Vital Jarrot.

1840-42—Lyman Trumbull, Daniel Baldwin, Daniel T. Moore.

1842-44—Gustavus Koerner, Philip Penn, Amos Thompson.

1844-46—Amos Thompson, Samuel Anderson, J. L. D. Morrison.

1846-48—John Reynolds, William H. Underwood, Samuel Stookey.

1848-50—Edward Abend, Simon Stookey (died; succeeded by S. B. Chandler).

1850-52—Harbert Patterson (resigned; succeeded by Philip B. Fouke), William H. Snyder.

1852-54—William H. Snyder, John Reynolds.

1854-56—Albert H. Trapp, William C. Kinney.

1856-58—Vital Jarrot, William W. Roman.

1858-60—John Scheel, Vital Jarrot.

1860-62—Vital Jarrot, Samuel Stookey.

1862-64—Joseph B. Underwood, John Thomas.

1864-66—Nathaniel Niles, John Thomas.

1866-68—Abraham B. Pope, Amos Thompson.

1868-70—James R. Miller, Alexander Ross.

1870-72—James R. Miller, Gustavus Koerner, John Hinchcliffe.

1872-74—Bernard Wick (resigned; succeeded by Spencer M. Kase), Luke H. Hite. John Thomas.

1874-76—William G. Kase, John Thomas, James Rankin.

1876-78—John W. Wells, Alonzo St. Clair Wilderman, James M. Whittaker.

1878-80—Thomas C. Jennings, Joseph Veile, Henry Seiter.

1880-82—Philip H. Postel, John N. Perrin, Joseph Veile.

1882-84—Louis C. Starkel, Michael A. Sullivan, Joseph B. Messick.

1884-86—Joseph B. Messick, James M. Dill, Ferdinand Helm.

1886-88—Joseph B. Messick, George S. Bailey, Joseph Veile.

1888-90—Samuel C. Smiley, F. B. Phillips, William H. Bowler.

1890-92—Nicholas Boul, Daniel G. Ramsay, Louis Perrottet.

1892-94—William H. Snyder, Jr., Joseph E. Miller, Fred S. Weckler.

1894-96—Louis Perrottet, Michael Kelley, William H. Snyder.

1896-98—John E. Thomas, Louis Perrottet, Jule C. Jarvis.

1898-1900—William E. Trautmann, Herman R. Heimberger, John Green.

1900-02—George F. Wombacher, William E. Trautmann, John M. Chamberlain, Jr.

1902-04—William E. Trautmann, Martin Schnipper, James O. Miller.

1904-06—William E. Trautmann, Fred G. Keck, Charles Karch.

1906-08—Fred Keck, John L. Flannigan, George F. Smith.

SPEAKERS.—The following citizens of St. Clair County served as Speaker of the House of Representatives at different periods: John Messinger, 1818-20; David Blackwell, 1824-26; John Reynolds, 1852-54.

Benjamin Ogle served as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate 1824-26; and Nathaniel Niles Clerk of the House 1848-50.

ELECTION, 1906.—Unofficial returns of the election of November, 1906, show an average plurality, in St. Clair County, for the Republican candidates for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction of 3,000, and 4,319 plurality for Rodenberg (Rep.) for Congress, with total plurality in his District of 7,750. The approximate vote for leading candidates for the Legislature was as follows: Senator—Hamilton (Rep.), 9,679; Hendricks (Dem.), 6,914. Representatives—Keck (Rep.), 13,730; Flannigan (Rep.), 13,833; Smith (Dem.), 10,268; Wright (Dem.), 9,913, the three first named being elected. The county officers elected were also Republican—for names, see list of present incumbents in next chapter under head of County and Probate Judges, County and Probate Clerks, Sheriff, County Treasurer and Superintendent of Schools. Besides Republican and Democratic, the parties represented on the ticket were Prohibition, Socialist, Socialist-Labor, and Independent Republican.

GENERAL HISTORY.—In general there is little to be added to the political history of St. Clair County which is not a part of the history of the State, or already incorporated in detail in this and other chapters of this work. Beginning as the first county organized within the

territory which later became the State of Illinois, and covering a period of over one hundred years, its citizens have borne a prominent part in the political, official and military history of the State. This is evidenced by the prominence given in general State history to the names of Governor and United States Senator Ninian Edwards, Senator Jesse B. Thomas, Congressman Daniel P. Cook, Territorial and State Treasurer John Thomas, Gov. John Reynolds, Lieut.-Gov. William Kinney, the Whitesides, Ogles, Moores, Lemens and others of an early period; and, later, by the Snyders, Gustavus Koerner, Lyman Trumbull, William Henry Bissell, Jehu Baker, J. L. D. Morrison, the Underwoods, Nathaniel Niles, Cols. Frederick Hecker, Kueffner, Moore, Wangelin and many others on the civil and military records of the State. All these names will be found duly mentioned—many of them repeatedly—in connection with the various events in which they bore a conspicuous part in executive, legislative or military positions—some of them in these several relations—in the service of the State and the Nation, furnishing a record of which the citizens of St. Clair County of the present day have a right to be proud.

CHAPTER X.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY

—JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—
FIRST COUNTY COURT ORGANIZED IN 1813—
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—COUNTY JUDGES AND
ASSOCIATES—CIRCUIT JUDGES, CLERKS AND
PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—SHERIFFS AND OTHER
COUNTY OFFICERS—TOWN OFFICERS AND COUNTY
SUBDIVISIONS—ADVANCE IN SALARIES OF COUNTY
OFFICERS—COUNTY EXPENSES.

The civil government of St. Clair County was, upon its organization, April 14, 1790, entrusted to Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. John du Moulin, James Piggott, Shadrach Bond, Philip Engel, Jean Baptiste Saucier, George Atchison, Jean Baptiste Barbeau, James Lemen, William Biggs, Jean Francois Perry, Nicholas Jarrot, William Whiteside, Uel Whiteside, David Badgeley, James Bankson,

Samuel S. Kennedy, John Finley, Jacob A. Boyes, George Caldwell (or Cadwell), John G. Lofton, William Scott, Enoch Moore and William Gilham were all prominent in connection with it before 1813. September 28, 1795, Governor St. Clair appointed William St. Clair¹ in place of Jean Baptiste Barbeau. St. Clair officiated also as Probate Judge. Du Moulin usually presided at the sittings of the Justices, especially in county matters, until about 1802, when his name ceases to appear on records. He died in 1806.

COUNTY COURTS.—In October, 1813, the first County Court was held. Its officers were: Judges, John Thomas, Jr., William Biggs, Caldwell Cairns; Sheriff, John Hays; Clerk, John Hay. This court continued its offices from time to time until the second Monday in February, 1816, when a new County Court was organized, with William Biggs, Benjamin Watts and Risdon Moore as Judges, and Messrs. Hays and Hay as Sheriff and Clerk, respectively.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature, January 12, 1818, this court was superseded by a Court of Justices, which was in power until the State was organized. The officers of this court were John Hay, Peter Mitchell, Henry Walker, Joseph Ogle, Jr., Thomas Cohen, Abel Fike and Thomas Gillham.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—June 17, 1819, under State legislation, a Board of Commissioners was invested with administrative authority in county affairs. The first Board appointed by the Governor consisted of Cornelius Gooding, E. P. Wilkinson and Clayton Tippon. Succeeding boards were constituted as follows: In 1820—Jacob Ogle, Jr., E. P. Wilkinson,² Joseph Trotier; 1822—William Rutherford, James Tannehill, Abel Fike; 1824—William Rutherford, Abel Fike and John Stuntz; 1826—John Middlecoff, John Stuntz, Peter Mitchell; 1828—Peter Mitchell, John Middlecoff, John Stuntz; 1830—William Moore, Abel Fike and Abraham Badgley; 1832—James Anderson, John Murray and Abraham Badgley; 1834—James Anderson, Benjamin F. Smith and John Murray; 1836—Dr. William G. Goforth, George Temple and Benjamin F. Smith.

From 1838 to 1848, three Commissioners

were elected each year, to serve one, two and three years respectively. In 1838 the board consisted of E. G. Porter, Samuel Ogle and Jacob Eyman; 1839—E. G. Porter, Samuel Ogle and Jacob Eyman; 1840—G. S. Porter, James Glass and Jacob Eyman; 1841—Richard Bradsby, J. T. Darrell and Jacob Eyman; 1842—Richard Bradsby, J. T. Darrell and D. T. Moore; 1843—Richard Bradsby, Simon Stookey and D. T. Moore; 1844—Richard Bradsby, Simon Stookey and D. T. Moore; 1845—Richard Bradsby, Simon Stookey and Ansby Fike; 1846—Richard Bradsby, John Irwin and Ansby Fike; 1847—Abraham Badgley, John Irwin and Ansby Fike; 1848—John Irwin, Abraham Badgley and Ansby Fike.

CHANGES IN COUNTY GOVERNMENT.—The Constitution of 1848 abolished the Board of County Commissioners and placed the governing power of the county in the hands of a County Court, composed of a County Judge and two Associate Judges. The names of these are given under the heading, "Probate Judges." That court conducted county affairs until January 24, 1874, when the County Commissioner system was re-established under the Constitution of 1870. Commissioners were elected in November, 1873, but, because of some error or defect in the law, they could not immediately take county affairs in hand. The obstacle was removed and boards of commissioners were elected under this law.

There are now about forty Supervisors, representing the several townships in the county legislative department, who are elected for two years, one-half of them each year.

PROBATE JUDGES.—May 7, 1821, Judges of Probate took charge of the legal branch of the public business. Until 1823, Edmund P. Wilkinson served in that office; John Hay served from 1823 to 1842, when he died; John D. Hughes served from December, 1842, to 1849.

In 1848 a new constitution created a County Court, with one Judge having probate jurisdiction, and two associates, each to hold office four years. In this capacity the following named persons served, the first mentioned after any date being the Judges, and the two others Associate Judges: From 1849 to 1853—Nathaniel Niles, Abraham Badgley, S. M. Thrift; 1853—Nathaniel Niles, C. W. Schoeck, Ansby Fike; 1857—Nathaniel Niles, James Whittaker, John Thomas; 1861—John D. Hughes, William F.

(1) "Younger son of Captain James St. Clair, of Glaria, in the shire of Teudal, in the Kingdom of North Briton"—so-called in his will, in 1799.

(2) In 1821 Wilkinson resigned and James Mitchell was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Krafft, C. L. Emmerich; 1869—F. H. Pieper, C. M. Emmerich, Joseph Viele. Mr. Hughes died in office in 1868 and Mr. Pieper filled the vacancy on the Board thus occasioned.

The Constitution of 1870 created a County Board of three members, to be elected for three years, leaving the probate business in the hands of the County Judge. F. H. Pieper became County Judge in 1873, William H. Underwood in 1881, John B. Hay in 1885, Benjamin J. Boneau in 1889, Edward C. Rhodes in 1894, Frank Perrin in 1897, John B. Hay in 1902. In the latter year (1902) a separate Probate Court was created, with Frank Perrin as Judge. Mr. Hay was elected County Judge, and Mr. Perrin Probate Judge in 1906.

RECORDERS.—Until 1880, the Clerk of the Circuit Court was ex-officio County Recorder. In that year the population of St. Clair County having then increased to more than sixty thousand souls, the office of Recorder was separated from the office of Circuit Clerk. The first Recorder elected was James A. Willoughby. Dennis Canty became Recorder in 1884, Peter Lill in 1888, Charles Becker in 1892, George O. Stuntz in 1896, Charles Hoefle in 1900, Herman Roewe in 1904.

COUNTY CLERK.—John Hay became County Clerk in 1809 and resigned the office in 1836. His successors have been Richard Randle, 1836; James Charles, 1837 (resigned); J. M. Reynolds, 1838; W. McClintock, 1843; John Scheel, 1849; W. W. Roman, 1857 (died in office in 1861); Bernhard Wick, 1861; Sebastian Fiet-sam, 1869; L. C. Starkel, 1873; Philip Rhein, 1882; George K. Thomas, 1894; Alonzo A. Miller, 1906. Adolph Andel, late Probate Clerk, has been succeeded (1906) by Logan P. Mellon.

COUNTY TREASURERS.—The following named persons have filled the office of County Treasurer, from date to date, in the order in which they are here mentioned: John Johnston, 1819; William A. Beaird, 1825; Sylvester Merrill, 1827; John Winstanley, 1829; Thornton Peeples, 1831; Sylvester Merrill, 1833; Thomas Hinckley, 1835; W. B. Davis, 1837 (by temporary appointment); Abraham Badgley, 1837; John Ward, 1839; Solomon Miller, 1843; William Moore, 1845; John Scheel, 1847; Jacob Eyman, 1849; J. W. Pulliam, 1853; Charles W. Schoeck, 1855; Charles Seitz, 1857; John Rit-tenhouse, 1859; Herman G. Weber, 1863; Edward Rutz, 1867; F. Ropiequet, 1873; G. W. Sieber, 1875, to March, 1878, when he was found

to be a defaulter and fled; M. T. Stookey, 1879; James Baker, 1886; Arthur Herr, 1890; Henry Begole, 1894; Adolph Andel, 1898; Philip Wolf, 1902; John J. Wies, 1906.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT.—The following named Judges have sat in the St. Clair County Circuit Court:¹ Jesse B. Thomas, Daniel Pope Cook, John Warnock, John Reynolds, Samuel McRoberts, Joseph Phillips, Richard M. Young, Theophilus W. Smith, Thomas C. Brown, Thomas Ford, Sidney Breese, Walter B. Seates, James Semple, James Shields, Gustavus Koerner, William H. Underwood, William H. Snyder, Joseph Gillespie, Alonzo St. Clair Wilderman, M. W. Schaeffer, R. D. W. Holder.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS¹.—William Mears, Charles R. Matheny, Nicholas Hansen, W. H. Brown, Samuel D. Lockwood, Adam W. Snyder, James Turney, Alfred Cowles, James Semple, Ninian W. Edwards, Jesse B. Thomas, Usher F. Linder, Josiah Fisk, G. W. Olney, Joseph Gillespie, Wickliff Kitchell, William C. Kinney, William H. Underwood, William H. Bissell, Philip B. Fouke, William H. Snyder, A. W. Metcalf, John B. Hay, Robert A. Halbert, Charles P. Knispel, George W. Brockhaus, R. D. W. Holder, W. M. Schaeffer, Martin W. Baker, James A. Farmer, F. J. Tecklenburg.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY.—These have filled the office of Master in Chancery: William C. Kinney, Philip B. Fouke, W. W. Roman, G. W. Brackett, Nathaniel Niles, Charles W. Thomas, Gustavus A. Koerner, Charles P. Knispel, Fred Scheel; Alonzo S. Wilderman, 1885; William H. Underwood, 1887; Lucius Don Turner, 1891; William H. Snyder, Jr., 1895; Robert D. W. Holder, 1897; Frank B. Bowman, 1898; M. W. Borders, 1902; Fred B. Merrills, 1903; Frank C. Smith, 1904.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.—John Hay was Circuit Clerk from July, 1815, to April, 1841; William C. Kinney, from 1841 to 1845; Theodore Engelman, from 1845 to 1852; W. S. Thomas, from 1852 to 1864; Henry A. Kircher, from 1864 to 1868; G. M. Roeder, from 1868 to 1872; Charles Becker, from 1872 to 1880; G. H. Stolberg, from 1880 to 1884; Fred E. Scheel, from 1884 to 1888; Thomas May, from 1888 to 1904; C. E. Chamberlain, from 1904 to date.

SHERIFFS.—The following named citizens have been Sheriffs of St. Clair County, from date to date in the order in which they are named: William Biggs, 1795; George Blair,

(1) For dates and further information see chapter entitled "Courts."

1799; John Hays, 1802; William A. Beaird, 1819; John D. Hughes, 1830; John Claypole, 1834; Charles Sargent, 1836; Samuel B. Chandler, 1838; David W. Hopkins, 1846; John Irwin, 1850; Thomas Challenor, 1852; John Galbraith, 1854; George C. Hart, 1856; F. Mayer, 1858; Edward H. Fleming, 1860; John Galbraith, 1862; Frederick Ropiequet, 1864; Charles Becker, 1866; James Stookey, 1868; James W. Hughes, 1870; Herman G. Weber, 1874; Frederick Ropiequet, 1880; John Ragland, 1886; Jefferson Langley, 1888; Alfred Dawson, 1890; Fred Weckler, 1894; Philip Rhein, 1895; Herman Barnickol, 1898; George W. Thompson, 1902; Charles Cashel, 1906.

CORONERS.—Before the organization of the State government, the duties of Coroner in St. Clair County were performed by Justices. The following named citizens have held the office of Coroner from date to date in the order named: Job Badgley, 1818; Samuel Redman, 1820; John Pulliam, 1824; Jacob Eyman, 1828; Samuel Phillips, 1834; Moses Stookey, 1838; Alexander Rainey, 1840; M. J. Gannon, 1844; James Scott, 1848; William Kelley, 1856; Theodore Joerg, 1862; David Miley, 1864; Gustav Wetzlau (later resigned), and Thomas Scott, 1866; Theodore Joerg, 1868; William Kelley, 1870; John N. Ryan, 1872; Philip Schildknecht, 1874; Timothy Canty, 1876; John Bader, 1878; Alexander Woods, 1886; James Campbell, 1888; Alexander Woods, 1896; R. H. McCracken, 1900; Edward Irwin, 1904.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.—William Moore, 1832 to following date; Sylvester Merrill, 1833; Smyth Moore, 1843; George C. Hart, 1847; David McFarland, 1849; Joseph Hypes, 1853; George Bunsen, 1855; John H. Dennis, 1861; E. H. Palmer, 1863; August Whiting, 1865; James P. Slade, 1867; John P. Gwillim, 1873 (died in office); James Slade, 1875 (appointed to succeed Mr. Gwillim); James McQuilkin, 1879; Emil Dapperich, 1882; Charles A. Cannady, 1886; Charles Hertel, 1894; re-elected in 1906.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.—John M. Messinger, 1835, died in office 1838; C. M. Messinger, 1839; William Moore, 1847; W. L. Deneen, 1849; Fred Graner, 1855; Sharon Tyndale, 1857; Gustavus Hilgard, 1861; Henry Holbrook, 1863; Edward Rutz, 1865; Gustavus Hilgard, 1867; Louis Graner, 1879; G. F. Hilgard, 1888; Charles L. Weber, 1896; William Crocken, 1900; Lee L. Harper, 1904.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The town officers are: (1) Legislative.—Supervisors, two or more to each township, according to population. (2) Executive.—Clerk, Assessor, Collector and three Highway Commissioners to each township. (3) Judicial.—Justices of the Peace and Constables.

SUBDIVISIONS.—The early county subdivisions were not recorded. In 1796 we find six townships mentioned: Cahokia, Turkey Hill, Clinton Hill, L'Aigle, Fountain and Goshen.

May 16, 1816, by order of the County Court the following nine civil divisions were established: Cahokia, Ogle Township, Turkey Hill Township, Clinton Hill Township, Spring Township, Scott Township, Chamber Township, Silver Creek Township, and Sugar Creek Township.

In and before 1880 the following precincts were included in St. Clair County: Lebanon, Summerfield, Mascoutah, St. Clair, Shiloh, O'Fallon, Fayetteville, Athens, Belleville, Richland, Caseyville, French Village, Centerville, East St. Louis, Cahokia, Prairie du Pont.

According to the division made in 1884, and now in force, there are the following townships: Lebanon, Mascoutah, Engelmann, Fayetteville, Marissa, O'Fallon, Shiloh Valley, St. Clair, Freeburg, New Athens, Lenzburg, Caseyville, Belleville, Smithton, Prairie du Long, Stites, East St. Louis, Centerville Station, Sugar Loaf, Millstadt and Stookey.

ADVANCE IN SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICIALS.—The St. Clair County Board of Supervisors, at their meeting on September 11, 1906, adopted a resolution providing for an increase in the salaries of the following named county officials: County Judge, from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year; Probate Judge, from \$2,000 to \$2,250; Probate Clerk, from \$1,800 to \$2,000; Treasurer, from \$2,000 to \$2,500; Superintendent of Schools, from \$1,650 to \$2,000; Sheriff, from \$2,500 to \$3,500. Under the resolution, the next Sheriff must feed the prisoners at the county jail at the actual cost of the food. Heretofore the Sheriff has been allowed thirty cents a day for each prisoner; but with this plan done away with, his salary is the highest in the county. Allowances for Clerk hire, in addition to salaries of chief officers, were made as follows: To County Clerk, \$4,000 a year; Probate Clerk, \$1,800; Treasurer, \$1,500; Superintendent of Schools, \$1,200; Sheriff, \$5,600.

The court-house was decorated for this session by Superintendent Hill of the county farm

with corn, grasses, fruits and vegetables grown upon the farm.

The annual tax-levy, at this session of the Board, was fixed at \$185,000—an increase of \$25,000 over that of 1905. A detailed statement of the expenses of the various county officers for the years 1905 and 1906, respectively, furnished by the Auditor, was as follows:

	1905.	1906.
County Hospital and Almshouse.....	\$19,530.86	\$15,212.32
County Jail.....	24,854.28	18,439.94
Work House.....	849.48	1,184.35
Court House.....	2,915.15	2,524.82
Paupers	10,448.86	7,929.48
Criminal fees.....	2,576.90	1,931.22
Supervisors' salaries.....	2,699.40	3,266.70
Appointees' salaries.....	9,352.53	10,105.55
Other salaries.....	4,100.00	3,500.00
Charitable Institutions.....	1,408.65	1,843.83
Bailiff hire.....	3,876.97	2,052.50
Treasurer's office.....	1,408.56	686.10
Recorder's office.....	1,610.12	1,735.19
Circuit Clerk's office.....	598.30	615.91
County Clerk's office.....	1,723.65	1,401.10
Sheriff's office.....	867.37	164.16
Superintendent of Schools.....	622.41	432.99
Probate Clerk.....	359.46	274.30
Inquests	1,435.80	2,666.70
Elections	5,518.44	2,132.39
Contagious diseases.....	1,281.68	.....
Assessment	1,011.83	1,533.07
County officers' fees.....	12,163.32	11,747.20
General expenses.....	8,563.71	10,042.73
State's Attorney's office.....	.....	280.14
Totals	\$119,317.73	\$101,702.53
Total reduction in favor of 1906.		\$17,615.20

CHAPTER XI.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

FIRST ST. CLAIR COUNTY COURT HOUSE AT CAHOKIA—FIRST COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TERRITORIAL LAW RELATING TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS—COUNTY-SEAT LOCATED AT BELLEVILLE IN 1814—FIRST COURT HOUSE BUILDING THERE—ENLARGEMENT IN 1831—HON. CHARLES P. JOHNSON'S DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING—NOTED MEN WHO HAVE SPOKEN THERE—PRESENT COURT HOUSE ERECTED IN 1861—ADDITION BUILT IN 1893—OTHER COUNTY BUILDINGS—BELLEVILLE AND EAST ST. LOUIS CITY HALLS—PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The first St. Clair County Court was held in a private dwelling house at Cahokia, bought of Francois Saucier, October 8, 1793, by Antoine Girardin, John du Moulin and Philip Engel, Judges of the Common Pleas Court. The purchase price was \$1,000. December 12, 1794,

these Judges published a declaration that their names were made use of in the transaction, "in trust only" for the public benefit of the County of St. Clair, "in pursuance of, and according to, the true intent and meaning of a Territorial law, made and passed at Cincinnati, in the County of Hamilton, on the first day of August, in the year 1792, entitled 'An Act, directing the building and establishing of a court house, county jail, pillory, whipping post and stocks in every county.'"

The property in question is thus described in the deed of conveyance: "All that certain menuage or dwelling house (now converted into a prison and court house) and lot of land thereto belonging, situate in the village of Cahokia, bounded in front by the street next to the river, on the east by a vacant lot commonly known by the name of 'the parade,' on the south by a lot now belonging to John du Moulin, Esq., and on the west by a street running between the said lot and the lot of the widow Boillieu."

Cahokia remained the capital of St. Clair County for twenty-four years. In 1813 a desire was growing to move the seat of justice to a more central point. At the December term of court, in 1813, the Court of Common Pleas, composed of John Thomas, Jr., William Biggs and Caldwell Cairns, ordered the Clerk to notify John Hay, James Lemen, Isaac Enochs, William Scott, Jr., Nathan Chambers, Jacob Short and Caldwell Cairns, Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, to agree upon a place for the seat of justice of the county, to meet at the house of Colonel Whiteside, January 25, 1814, and make return at the next February term, under their hands and seals. Their report was as follows:

"In pursuance of a law passed by the Legislature of Illinois Territory on the 10th of December, 1813, at the village of Kaskaskia, for the purpose of fixing on a place for holding courts in the counties of Madison, St. Clair and Johnson, and by virtue of a written order issued from the Court of Common Pleas, directed to us, Commissioners of the county of St. Clair, to meet on the 25th of January, 1814, at the dwelling house of Col. William Whiteside, for the purpose of fixing the seat of justice for the said county of St. Clair, we, the Commissioners, met agreeable to order, all being present, and made no decision for want

of the law and the proper officers required to administer the oaths in that case.

"We then adjourned and appointed to meet on Monday, the 14th of February, at the village of Cahokia, and we met accordingly, and postponed our decision for further consideration and view of situation and place; then appointed to meet at the dwelling house of George Blair, and met accordingly, all being present.

"A majority could not agree; then we again postponed our decision, and appointed to meet on Tuesday, the 10th of March, at the said dwelling house of George Blair. A majority of said Commissioners have agreed, and fixed the county-seat of St. Clair County on the land of George Blair, and have marked a place for that purpose, about twenty-five rods northeast from the dwelling house of said George Blair, in his cornfield, and we, a majority of said Commissioners, further report that the said George Blair has proposed and agreed to give a donation for the use and benefit of the said county of St. Clair, of a public square containing one acre of land, for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon, and to relinquish twenty-five acres of land adjoining next around the public square, and he also proposes to give every fifth lot of land of the twenty-five acres, exclusive of the streets, a donation for the use and benefit of the county."

This report, dated March 10, 1814, and signed by Isaac Enochs, James Lemen, John Hay, Nathan Chambers and Jacob Short, was presented to and accepted by the court at the April term. It was ordered that a court house and jail be erected at the new county-seat, at Clinton Hill, or Compton Hill, as the place was known before it took the name of Belleville. Blair engaged to provide a suitable place for the June session of the court that year, and was paid six dollars for hauling the benches and tables away from the old court room at Cahokia.

At the September (1815) term of the Court of Common Pleas an order was adopted for building the Court House, and the contract was let to Etienne Pensoneau. The Court House, a two-story frame building, was finished and accepted September 10, 1817. As the contract price (\$1,525) was only partly paid, and the county still owed \$1,200, the Sheriff, in June, 1819, was ordered to sell as many county lots in Belleville as would bring enough money to

clear the debt. This Court House was on the public square at Illinois and Main Streets in Belleville, near the site of the old market house, which was removed in 1852. Thus were laid the foundations of the present goodly capital city of the county. At that time the Ridge Prairie and Badgley settlements had been made by the Lemens, Ogles, Badgleys, Kinneys, Whitesides, Phillippses, Riggses, Varners, Redmans, Stouts, Pulliams and others. and the Eymans, Stookeys, Millers, Teters and others had begun the work of civilization southeast of the county-seat.

In 1827, the Court House had become too small for county business. Accordingly, under the direction of William Fowler, a new court house was built, fronting on the public square. It was finished in June, 1831, at a cost of about \$3,189.85.¹ Later, when the fourth Court House was built, this one was sold to W. Friedlander for \$106.

"Especially prominent among my earliest recollections of Belleville, is the old Court House," wrote Hon. Charles P. Johnson, of St. Louis, a native of St. Clair County, born in 1836. "It was a solidly built brick building, square in form and, for those days, of reasonably large dimensions. On entering a wide front door, there stood, on either side, stairs leading to the upper floor, where the more important county officials had their offices. Passing over a narrow vestibule and through a partitioned door, one stood facing the raised seat of the Judge of the court. It was placed in the center and against the north wall of the building, and immediately above it was painted, in rather artistic style, the famous coat of arms of the State of Illinois. In front of the Judge's seat were arranged chairs and tables for the use of attorneys, the space allotted to these things being inclosed in a strong wooden railing. On either side of the room were benches for the use of the general public, and on both sides of the Judge's stand were seats reserved for the use of jurors. Immediately within the railing was a box-like desk, wherein, on a raised pedestal, sat what appeared to my youthful imagination the most august personage in the

(1) The cost of this building cannot be accurately stated. The county drew the necessary funds from Governor Edwards. The money used was principally so-called "State paper," worth at the time seventy-six to eighty cents on the dollar.

governmental organization—the Sheriff of the county. I regret to say that this building was torn down some years ago and has disappeared forever. A more stately and convenient one has been erected in another part of the public square for the uses to which it was applied, but I doubt whether the new edifice will ever attain the same relative importance in the history of Illinois. In addition to the old Court House being among my earliest recollections, I must say that, by reason of my personal associations with its precincts—for I was christened therein by an itinerant minister of the Presbyterian faith at a time when the congregation was too poor to have a church—and because of my memories of illustrious men whom I heard there in forensic and political contests, down to a period that marked the dawn of my manhood, it is to me one of the dearest and most revered spots on earth. In looking back over the period to which I refer, it strikes me as remarkable, when I consider the large number of men more or less prominent in the history of the State and nation who have graced with their presence that old building. Of the local bar, I recall as having heard speak, on various occasions, Lyman and George Trumbull, Gustavus Koerner, James Shields, William H. Bissell, John Reynolds, Jehu Baker, William H. Snyder, Philip B. Fouke, J. L. D. Morrison, Nathaniel Niles, William H. and Joseph B. Underwood and John B. Hay, of the circuit, Sidney Breese, Joseph Gillespie and William R. Morrison; outside of that, Stephen A. Douglas, Richard M. Johnson, Edward Bates, A. P. Field, Usher F. Linder, Richard Yates, Will Wright, T. G. C. Davis and R. F. Wingate.”

The present Court House, a stately structure of brick and stone, was completed in 1861. The County Court borrowed the necessary funds, bought materials, hired labor and superintended the erection of the building. It contracted loans of \$85,500, put out \$18,666 in county warrants made payable to its members, and used them to raise the funds. In 1861, the County Court issued further county orders amounting to \$11,445.08 in direct payment for the new building, making the whole amount \$115,111.08; and the members of the court disbursed \$103,666 of this. In 1862 and 1863, \$4,384.98 was appropriated to add finishing touches to the structure. In 1893, a large addition was made

to the Court House, specifically the parts now occupied by the Circuit Clerk, the County Clerk, the Probate Clerk, the County Judge, the Probate Judge and the Circuit Court.

A part of the first Court House building was also used as a jail. In April, 1812, the Court of Common Pleas contracted with Francois Turcott, Stephen Pensoneau and Augustine Pensoneau for the building, on the court house grounds at Cahokia, of a jail, to be eighteen feet long, fourteen feet wide and seven feet between floors, of good oak logs twelve inches in diameter. There were to be two rounds of logs above the upper floor to be covered with clapboards, the roof to be weighted with heavy logs. The contract price was \$200. The jail was completed October 1, 1812.

The second jail was built in Belleville, February, 1816, by Henry Sharp, for \$360—the contract price. It stood on the public square, near the first Court House. It was a small log building. Its successors were better structures, each larger and stronger than its predecessor.

A jail was built in 1848-49 on the southeast corner of Jackson and First streets. Land there was sold to the county by Antoine Lob-singer, April 5, 1848, for \$312. On the same day, Simon Eimer entered into a contract for the erection of the building. He completed it March 1, 1849, receiving for it \$7,977, which was less than the contract price by \$22.30.

The present jail was built in 1885 on the site of Anderson's brewery, on First Street between Illinois and Spring Streets. The cost was \$22,753. Risdon A. Moore, a member of the County Board at that time, superintended its construction. The county has lately made additions to the building at a cost of \$11,000.

The first movement to buy land for a St. Clair County poor-house was started at a special meeting of the County Commissioners' Court in Belleville, January 17, 1844. The members of the County Court were Richard Bradsby, Daniel T. Moore, Simon Stookey and William McClintock, the latter County Clerk. The court appointed Samuel Chandler and Simon Stookey to select land suitable for the site of a county farm. At the March meeting of the court that year they reported that they had bought forty acres of land (the present site), of Henry L. Million, for \$450.



COURT HOUSE, BELLEVILLE.

The first building was erected by George Eckert and Simon Eimer, at a cost of \$846.37, and was opened as a poor-house December 5, 1844. John Wright and wife, as Superintendent and Matron, respectively, were employed at a salary of \$150 a year for both.

March 8, 1845, the court ordered that "the respective Justices of the Peace in each Justice's district of the county be hereby appointed as agents of the court, for the purpose of inquiring after and sending to the poor-house all such persons as they shall judge to be recognized as paupers by the laws of this State." June 6, 1845, Drs. William G. Goforth and Edward B. Price were appointed physicians of the poor-house, at a salary of \$50 a year for attendance and medicine. They were re-appointed the second year at a salary of \$70. The Superintendent reported an expenditure of \$1,228.32 in 1847-48.

June 17, 1848, Oliver Lawrence was appointed Superintendent at the same salary that Mr. Wright had received. Doctor Hunter and Dr. John B. Gray were appointed physicians at \$50 a year. They resigned in December following and were reappointed at a salary of \$100 a year "until otherwise ordered by the court." The expenses for the year 1848-49 were \$963.67.

In September, 1849, Charles Weber was appointed Superintendent, and Dr. Daniel La Field Oatman physician. In 1850 Dr. Caspar Thrall was made physician to the poor-house. April 15, 1850, James Affleck was allowed \$127 for carpenter's work and Oliver Lawrence \$15 for a cow for this institution. Dr. Edward W. Dill was appointed physician in April of that year. December 14 James Scott was made Superintendent.

August 6, 1853, Judge Niles was authorized "to contract for, and let a new poor-house, to serve as an infirmary and hospital, and an addition to the present house on the east thereof." The contract was awarded to James Affleck for \$5,500. June 15, 1854, Dr. W. S. VanCleve, druggist, was employed to furnish drugs to the poor-house, and Philip Pfadler became Superintendent at a salary of \$300 per year.

The following have been appointed physicians to the poor-house in the years specified. Each served until the year indicated in the next appointment. In 1851—Drs. W. W. and J.

A. Roman, Dr. E. W. Dill; 1852—Dr. James A. Roman and E. W. Dill; 1854—Drs. A. H. Thrapp and W. W. and J. A. Roman; 1857—Drs. W. W. and J. A. Roman; 1862—Dr. H. H. Roman; 1864—Dr. F. Ruesch; 1866—Dr. Ferdinand Rubach; 1871—Drs. Rubach and West; 1872—Dr. Ferdinand Rubach; 1886—Dr. Bechtold; 1887—Dr. A. Scheel; 1888—Dr. C. G. Rayhill; 1892—Dr. D. C. Heely; 1894—Dr. Hugo E. Wangelin; 1895—Dr. Heely; 1896—Dr. Hugo E. Wangelin; 1897—Dr. B. E. Twitchell; 1899—Dr. W. W. West, Jr.; 1902—Dr. George E. Hilgard; 1904—Dr. A. L. Reuss; 1905—J. G. Masie.

Superintendents not already mentioned have been appointed as follows: In 1857—William Kelley; 1861—Fridolin Holdener and Mrs. Magdalene Holdener; 1861—Conrad Frick; 1866—Peter Meder; 1885—M. F. Siefert; 1889—G. H. Trebbe; 1893—James E. Owen; 1898—Alexander Woods; 1903—William G. Hill.

From time to time, the buildings have been reconstructed and improved, as more space has been demanded. At this time they are inadequate and public attention has been called to that fact officially.

The Belleville City Hall, at the corner of Illinois and First Streets, is a sightly and commodious structure which seems to have been built economically at a cost of \$55,700. The public library has space under its roof.

The first market house and City Hall at East St. Louis, on the site of the present municipal building, was erected in 1868 at a cost of \$14,500, and the City Hall was dedicated in 1869. It became the home of the public library. In 1881 the City Hall and the then useless public library were burned. The present municipal building shelters not only the city officers but contains county officers who have established branch offices in it. The East St. Louis Public Library building, erected in 1894-95, cost—all appointments complete—\$55,863. It was built during the mayoralty of M. M. Stephens, under supervision of a Board of Directors constituted as follows: B. C. Narsh, President; James P. Seaner, Vice President; H. F. Parry, Secretary; G. H. Kremper, George Worstenholm, Samuel Buchanan, A. L. Keechler, M. B. Sherda, James W. Kirk. Other reference to some of these buildings is included in chapters devoted more particularly to the history of Belleville and East St. Louis.

CHAPTER XII.

COURTS.

COURTS UNDER FRENCH AND ENGLISH JURISDICTION
 —UNDER VIRGINIA LAWS—COL. JOHN TODD LIEUTENANT COMMANDANT—FIRST JUDGES AT CAHOKIA—EARLY TERRITORIAL LAWS—SOME FRAGMENTARY RECORDS—ORGANIZATION UNDER GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—FIRST PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—TERRITORIAL JUDGES—A JUSTICE'S ADDRESS—FIRST GRAND JURY REPORT—ODD PUNISHMENTS—A GRAND JURY OF 1796—FIRST CORONER'S INQUEST—IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT—THE EARLY BAR—EARLY COURTS AT BELLEVILLE—SUPREME AND CIRCUIT JUDGES WHO OFFICIATED IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY—PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS, CIRCUIT CLERKS AND EARLY SHERIFFS—REYNOLDS' REMINISCENCES OF EARLY COURTS—A NOTABLE MURDER CASE—ENFORCEMENT OF THE ANTI-DUELING LAW—JUDICIAL CIRCUITS—UNITED STATES COURT—COUNTY COURTS, JUSTICES AND COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Under French jurisdiction, which extended less than a century, there were no legally organized courts in Illinois. Post Commandants, exercising some important functions of governors, were vested with civil-military power, and they and resident priests settled such difficulties between man and man as they were powerless to prevent. The laws of France governed in descents and in all else, and the people were not taxed by the State. In a practical way, the Post Commandant (captain of the local militia) was the "mayor." He superintended the police and was a kind of justice of the peace. From his decisions in the latter capacity appeal was had to the mayor commandant. The "adult inhabitants" of the village voted for the local commandant and they voted for no other official.

About 1752, there was established at Kaskaskia what the French powers that brought it into existence called the "Court of the Audience of the Royal Jurisdiction of Illinois." According to Judge Breese and others this was a court of record. In 1763 French authority on this continent was superseded by English authority, and General Gage, as head of all Brit-

ish forces in North America, extended English laws over the Illinois Country. In 1765 Captain Stirling came to Fort Chartres, bringing Gage's proclamation and with it authority to establish a purely military government. The French Commandant, St. Ange, who surrendered to Stirling, had made wise regulations concerning land titles. His administration had been successful and popular. Many of the inhabitants departed with him; those who remained regarded the English as their hereditary foes and respected neither their manners nor customs, their trade regulations nor their laws. Stirling was succeeded, in December of that same year, by Major Robert Farmer. After him came Col. Edward Cole in 1766; Col. John Reed and Col. John Wilkins, September, 1768. The latter established a court of seven Judges that convened monthly at Fort Chartres. Rocheblave, the English Commandant, who was of French birth and who surrendered to Col. George Rogers Clark, in 1778, permitted this court to lapse. It seems to have been so unpopular that there was no respectable demand for its continuance. The people wanted the jury. It is probable that the adjudication of all disputes was again virtually in the hands of the priests.

COURTS UNDER VIRGINIA.—Clark established courts that became popular. The Judges were Frenchmen, and they were elected by the people. There was an appeal from their decision to Clark himself. Justice's courts were established at convenient points. His chief adviser was the just and patriotic Father Gibault (see "Gibault, Pierre," Vol. I. of this work), whom the people loved and who was a force for good. In 1779 Col. John Todd (see "Todd, John," Vol. I.), a Virginia lawyer, came to Kaskaskia as "County Lieutenant for the county of Illinois," and superseded military rule with civil government. Jean B. Barbeau, Nicholas Jans and Charles Charleville were "chosen by vote of the people" Judges of the Courts of Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia. The jurisdiction of these courts cannot be defined now. Whether their decisions were final is not known. Under French rule all capital cases were referred to the Superior Counsel of Louisiana. Colonel Todd's courts convicted and sentenced so-called witches and sorcerers, who were publicly put to death. An election of civil officers, including Judges, held

under Todd's authority, was the first general exercise of the elective franchise in the territory now embraced in the State of Illinois. Colonel Todd remained until 1782. His successor was Timothe de Montbrun, a Frenchman, who does not appear to have made judicial history. In 1784, Illinois passed from the jurisdiction of Virginia to that of the United States.

EARLY TERRITORIAL LAWS.—It has been seen that before the organization of St. Clair County laws were administered very imperfectly. They were a mixture of civil laws as adopted by the French, arbitrary enactments of British commandants at Fort Chartres (see "Encyclopedia of Illinois," first volume of this work), and such regulations as had been instituted by Virginia authorities. Treason, murder, arson, rape, and horsestealing on a second conviction were capital crimes. Burglary was punishable by whipping (not more than thirty-nine lashes), as also was the obstruction of lawful authority. Perjury and larceny were punishable with whipping, the latter with whipping and a fine of fourfold the amount stolen. If the condemned was not able to pay, the Sheriff had to bind him to servitude under the direction of the court, for a period not longer than seven years. Forgery was punishable by sentence to the pillory for not less than three hours and the imposition of a fine of double the sum involved. Hog stealing was punishable by twenty-five to thirty-nine stripes and a fine of fifty to one hundred dollars. Altering or defacing marks on cattle or horses was punishable by a fine of five dollars. A second conviction subjected the culprit to the same fine, two hours in the pillory and to be branded on the left hand with the letter "T."

FRAGMENTARY RECORDS.—The following fragmentary extracts from early court records are here quoted:

"Beaulieu vs. L. Le Compte.—"Present, Joseph Bowman, Esq., W. Langlois, Captain Touranjo, William Gratiot, at Cahokia, Thursday, February 21, 1778.

"Baptiste Bastieu, negro of M. Saucier, called and examined touching his poisoning the negro of Marie Laurent, of St. Louis, as said negro had declared.

"Questioned whether he gave any cake or anything else to said negro?

"Answers that said negro met him, and after salutations, said negro says: 'I am told you

intend fighting with me.' I asked for what; he said, 'On account of Martin's wench.' 'Oh, brother,' says I, 'we shall never quarrel for that; besides, she is everyone's. . . . After which, said negro said he had a pain in his breast. I asked him if he had overstrained himself; he said not, unless it was by carrying thirty bushels of corn that day into the garret; and that he neither ate nor drank with him, nor even gave him a pipe of tobacco.'

"Baptiste, the negro of M. Robert, declares that he did not see Bastieu give cake or anything else to eat or drink to M. Laurent's negro.

"The other negro, Levellier, examined, says he was at no place with the negro of M. Laurent, except at his master's house, where he gave him a glass of wine as he was going off, and that he did not see Bastieu with him.

"Friday, 8th of January, 1779. Beaulieu vs. Le Compte—plaintiff demands proof of what he has advanced to Mr. Langlois; that he, M. Beaulieu, said to his negro, 'Take care, don't confess anything or you will be hanged.' Defendant says he heard it from Jean Racette, who says he heard it at this court house the day the negroes were punished, but of whom or from whom he don't know.

"Louis Louisgout, sworn, says that M. La Croix told him in the street, after the negro of Le Compte was whipped, that M. Beaulieu staid in the court house with him, and that La Croix said, 'I believe Beaulieu tells his negro, 'don't confess or you will be hanged.'"

The above is but a fragment. Complete judicial records prior to the organization of the county cannot be found. Another fragment, dateless, speaks of a court of committees at Cahos (Cahokia) with Lieutenant Perrault as President, and M. Graciot (probably Gratiot), Girardin and Trotier as members. This session may have been held about the year 1780, as is indicated by this incomplete record:

"M. Martin complains that he has sold several articles to M. Wells, a trader, and that he received continental money in payment thereof, but as the money is now cried down in the village, he demands additional pay."

The records do not show whether he maintained his claim. This court of committees of Cahos, sometimes called the Court of Common Pleas of Cahokia, was superseded in 1795. Jean Baptiste Barbeau was its last President.

ORGANIZATION UNDER ST. CLAIR.—In 1790,

Governor St. Clair organized the government of the Northwestern Territory and the judiciary of St. Clair County. He appointed Justices of the Peace throughout the county, but their jurisdiction was limited in civil matters to twenty dollars, and in criminal cases they had no authority except as examining courts. In those days a jury trial before a Justice of the Peace had probably not been thought of.

Governor St. Clair also appointed Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, or "quarter sessions," as it was sometimes called, who held office at his discretion; but he rarely exercised his power to dismiss officers so appointed. These courts held sessions four times a year. The Governor and the Judges in the Northwestern Territory adopted the common law of England and the British statutes in aid thereof, to the fourth year of the reign of James I. of England. These laws provided for trial by jury, and recognized all other appendages that are found in the common law applicable to our government. The habeas corpus was secured to the people and such other fundamental principles as are provided for in the various State constitutions. St. Clair County was divided into three judicial districts, and the courts held their sessions in each district—one at Cahokia, one at Kaskaskia and one at Prairie du Rocher. The Judges, Sheriff and Clerk had jurisdiction throughout the county, but no citizen could be sued outside of his district. A writ dated at Cahokia would not run at Kaskaskia. In 1790, John Edgar (see "Edgar, John," Vol. I.), was Judge in the Kaskaskia district, Jean Baptiste Barbeau in the Prairie du Rocher district, and John du Moulin in the Cahokia district. William Biggs (see "Biggs, William," Vol. I.), was Sheriff, and William St. Clair, Clerk. Grand juries were organized in each district. French inhabitants who had pledged fealty to Virginia were permitted to retain their laws and customs with reference to the descent and conveyance of property.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.—The Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held at Cahokia in 1790, had on its docket sixty-five cases, sixty-two of which were civil cases for debt, trespass, covenant, attachment, and ejectment. In seventeen of these Philip Rocheblave was plaintiff. In the first suit, Bridgett O'Hara was plaintiff and John McGarr defendant. Of the three criminal

cases, two were for assault and battery and one for larceny. John Sullivan and Hugh Crisholm were defendants in the first two cases and Jean Baptiste Menard in the third, but the charge against him was not sustained.

John du Moulin, the earliest Judge of St. Clair County, was born in Switzerland, came to Canada and from there to Cahokia. He had a liberal education and was well read in the law; was a man of gentlemanly appearance, manners and attainments, and was for awhile Colonel of the St. Clair County militia.

TRIAL FOR "MURDER OF A HOG."—The following incident in connection with a court proceeding at Prairie du Rocher is related by Governor Reynolds:

"I saw a record proceeding at Prairie du Rocher against a colored man for the murder of a hog. At that day no prosecuting attorney attended the court, and I presume the grand jury found the form of an indictment for murder in some book and applied it to the negro and the hog. The destruction of the hog was malicious mischief, which was, I presume, the offense that the grand jury was investigating. The same equitable justice may have been done under the indictment for murder as if it were for malicious mischief and prosecuted by the best attorneys in the country. Ejectment suits, growing out of disputed ownership of land, were frequent."

"In the front of one of the dockets of this court, this form of opening court is found: 'Oyes! Oyes! Oyes! Silence is commanded while the honorable, the Court of Common Pleas are sitting under pain of imprisonment. All persons having anything to do at this honorable court, either plea to enter or suit to prosecute, are requested to come forth and they shall be heard. God save the United States, and this their territory.'"

Rice Jones (1790-1801) (see Vol. I.) was the only practicing attorney in the Cahokia courts. He lived at Kaskaskia. Cahokia probably had no resident lawyer before 1794, when Isaac Darnielle came to the village and entered upon his brief but picturesque career there.

TERRITORIAL JUDGES.—It does not appear that there was any appeal from these courts. The United States Judges of the Northwestern Territory sat at the seat of government, at Cincinnati or at Chillicothe, Ohio. An appeal would have been impracticable. Judge Turner,

one of the Territorial Judges, presided at a term of court in St. Clair County in 1795, that stirred up dissensions that led, during the same year, to the division of the county and the establishment of Randolph County. Differences between Judge Turner and Governor St. Clair culminated in the unseating of the former. In 1796 Judge Symmes came to Illinois and held court in both counties. It is said that, at that time, courts were rarely convened and their sessions were disorderly and indecorous.

It appears that in July, 1791, Jean Munie accused Oriel, clerk to Gabriel, of having delivered liquors at the Illinois River for Indiana trade. When the case was tried a verdict was returned for the defendant.

From remarks and observations to the Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions, at their sitting at Cahokia, the first Tuesday in October, 1791, by James Piggott, one of the Justices of said court, we copy the following items of historical interest:

"Genteel Men: It is now one year and six months since this court set under an established constitution. And as yet we have not a prison in our county, for want of which the transgressors of the law pass unpunished, for a small fine on a great offender is no punishment if he be rich, but rather provokes and encourages him to double crime—whereby he makes his honest neighbors afraid to prosecute him; and if he be very poor, there is nothing to be recovered from him, but his ill will, which is very distressing to the honest and well-meaning inhabitants of our county. It is now about one year since I understood that there was a collection of money or property for building or repairing a house for a prison, and nothing further is done in that yet. It is a long time since the publication of an act for laying off our county into townships, and appointing clerks and overseers of the poor to each, and nothing is done in that yet. And should there be a longer omission of this duty, I fear the consequences will be evil."

FIRST GRAND JURY REPORT.—To that court, the first grand jury reported, October 4, 1791, as follows:

"We, the grand jury, are of the opinion that the streets of this village (Cahokia) should be repaired, and all other roads leading into said village, particularly the road leading to the Mississippi. That the weights and measures of

this village be examined. That the millers be required and ordered to render good merchantable flour, according to the wheat they receive into their mills and the quantity, and that the millers be ordered and required to have sufficient and lawful scales and weights. That to prevent our neighbors, the Spaniards, from having all the Indian trade to themselves, that the citizens of this county be allowed to carry on their trade as usual in this village, with all the Indians who may come in a peaceable manner into this village, to trade goods, liquors, etc. That for the support of the laws and government of our county the speediest means be taken to have a proper jail in this village, such as the state of this district may afford in its present situation, on an immediate examination. That a county road be laid out from this village to the end of the district, to meet the Prairie du Rocher road, and that all bridges in this district be repaired."—[Signed]—"Matthew Saucier; Harmand, dit sans facon Pierre La Perche; Henry B. Byron; Pierre Guion, dit Guitar; Laurent Amelin; Jean Lapense; Charles Germain; J. K. Simpson; Shadrach Bond; George Hendricks; Isaac Wert; William Arundel."

A "SPINSTER'S" INDENTURE.—"This indenture witnesseth: that Jean de Hay and Jean Boillieu, overseers of the poor in the township of Cahokia, in St. Clair County, by virtue of a law of this Territory of Indiana, in such cases made and provided, have placed, and by those presents do place and bind out a poor child, named Philis, aged six years, with Joseph Buell, for twelve years from this date; to learn the arts, trade and mystery of a spinster, etc., she, the said Philis, to receive as compensation for the twelve years one wearing apparel suitable for the Lord's Day and another for working days."

JUDGES WHO KNEW NOT ENGLISH.—The inability of some of the judges to read or speak the English language was emphasized by the order which appears in a record dated 1792: "Ordered that Mr. Jones do translate the laws of the Territory into French, for the use of the Judges, who do not understand English, and that he lodge the same with the clerk of this district." Rice Jones received \$100 for his work.

ODD PUNISHMENTS.—In August, 1794, the grand inquest returned indictments against

Francois Quintett and his wife, Peligi, for statutory offense. At their trial they were found guilty. The punishment for the man was this: "Ordered that tomorrow, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, he be mounted on horseback with his face to the tail, and conducted through the town from the jail to the church door and then back to jail and then to be liberated." The woman's punishment was: "Ordered that she lead the horse."

A kind of human nature which seems to survive in certain public officials was active then. In an order made in 1795 the court "ordered some cases made for the preservation of the court's records in the cheapest manner possible."

Some one suspected Louis Gevin of setting fire to some straw and burning the fences of the "inhabitants," but the grand jury returned a "no true bill." All persons cutting timber were ordered by the court to clear the public road of logs or pieces of timber. About that time the fence about the "town house" needed repairs, and the court ordered 600 mulberry pickets, seven and one-half feet long, cut. "Two dollars and four dimes" was the amount allowed the "high sheriff" for feeding pauper prisoners. A colt belonging to Franz Louvel which "fell into the well of the town house" cost the county several dollars.

"Quinten Le Jeur having left the country and flew from the laws thereof," the Sheriff was ordered to sell his horse at public sale.

August 16, 1794, the court ordered that "Auguste Bellecoure is condemned to receive tomorrow at ten o'clock in the forenoon, fifteen stripes on his bare back upon the public place, for the non-payment of a debt."

At the January session, 1796, the court fixed the boundary of Leagle township, and returned one indictment for forgery. This seems to have been all the business transacted at that term. In 1797 indictments were returned against "Lizette, an Indian woman," for killing her husband; against William Goings and George Adams for stealing Indian squaws; and against four others (men and women) for statutory offenses.

CAHOKIA JEALOUS OF ST. LOUIS.—The same year the enterprising spirit of the future St. Louis was foreshadowed in this order made by the court: "Ordered that a polite letter be wrote to the Commander of St. Louis to

request him to forbid the subjects of Spain from crossing the Indians from our side to the St. Louis side, we having a ferry established for this village." St. Louis was evidently getting the balance of trade in its favor, and the courts took steps to stop it. Whether they succeeded or not the records do not show. At the same term of court selling liquor to Indians of the village of Cahokia was prohibited, under penalty of a fine of "\$5.00 for every quart."

Playing hooky by grand jurors, as is now done, was discouraged then. In 1796, a grand juror was fined \$2.50 for being absent from a sitting of the jury. This jury requested that the streets of Cahokia be repaired, and "that taverns be regulated in regard to their charges."

Saloon licenses were cheap then. In 1797 Louis Panonnon was granted a tavern license on his bail and payment of \$12.00 to the county and \$4.00 to the Governor. French weights and measures were ordered by the courts to be the standard.

FURTHER TRANSACTIONS AT EARLY SESSIONS.—A Court of Common Pleas was held at Cahokia "within and for the County of St. Clair," on the first Tuesday of October, 1795, before John du Moulin, James Piggott, Shadrach Bond, Jean Baptiste Saucier and George Atchison, Judges.

The first case disposed of was a damage suit of Augustin Chouteau versus Joseph Ogle, for \$12. It was dismissed at the request and at the cost of the plaintiff. The second case, that of James Henderson versus John Hoffman, for \$35 damages, was also dismissed. John Rice Jones and Isaac Darnielle appeared in an assault and battery and false imprisonment case of Joseph Marrie versus Judge John du Moulin. It appears that du Moulin had beaten Marrie for contempt of court. The case was dismissed, Marrie paying the costs.

At the February term, 1796, Jean Guitarre sued Judge Du Moulin for having deprived him of a cow. The case was decided at the April term, that year, du Moulin paying \$36 damages and \$14.70 costs.

Following are the names of members of a grand jury empaneled at the July term, court of quarter sessions, at Cahokia: David Waddle, Leonard Harnish, Nicholas Jarrot, Abram Eyman, Joseph Carr, Camil Starr, James Gar-



M. W. BORDERS



RACHEL, (ALCORN) BORDERS

retson, Adam Strait, D. Brown, John O'Hara, Anthony Badgley, Solomon Shook, Jacob Short and Jehu Scott. Denois Valentin, of Cahokia, was indicted for keeping a billiard table for gambling purposes; Fraser (black) for assault and battery on Therese, a free woman of Cahokia; and Marianna Arnouse for assault and battery or some other slight offense. The latter was tried before a jury thus constituted: John Munier, Clement Trotier, Edward Hebert, Lorenz Schoenberger, Thomas Brady, Baptiste Saucier, Baptiste Chartrand, Antoin Cabassier, Raphael Danlireau, Michael Chartier, Joseph Manegre and Michael Beaulieu. She was found guilty and sentenced to pay \$1.50 and costs. Rose Mallet, Madame Jean Louis, Madame Delongchamps, Madame Le Mai and Thomas Chartier were witnesses in her case. At the July term, 1799, Ephraim Connor was indicted "for being a nuisance in living with John Guitarris' wife, Hannah."

FIRST CORONER'S INQUEST.—The proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas were not especially interesting. When meeting as a court of quarter sessions its functions were similar to those of the Circuit Court of today. At the October term, 1800, Robert Hamilton appeared as Prosecuting Attorney for the United States and John Hay as Recorder. Nicholas Jarrot was sworn in as a Judge at the March term, 1801, and Jean Francois Perry at the April special term. At the latter session, Adam Shoud was indicted for Sabbath-breaking. A special session was held May 6, that year, at which stringent measures were taken to protect St. Clair County from small-pox. The disease was then epidemic in St. Louis. At this term was presented the return of the first coroner's inquest held in the county. John Whiteside (see Vol. I. of this work), acting Coroner, certified that Daniel Lyons, whose body had been found in John Moredock's well, had died accidentally, of strangulation.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—Imprisonment for debt was not infrequent. The first recorded case, that of Baptiste Mercier, was recorded at the June term, 1801: "On notification of Jean Francois Perry, that Baptiste Mercier, in prison, takes advantage of the law for insolvent debtors, the prisoner was called to give his oath and be examined by his creditors according to the said law. The said Mercier gives up to his creditors the sowing of three

bushels of wheat, and a bull of two, going on three, years old. The prisoner made the oath according to law, and by order of court is discharged." In June, 1822, Pierre Petit swore that he owed Catharine Beauchamp and M. Marneiche \$2,373 and scheduled these assets: Six gross brass curtain rings; cash, fifty cents; one cork screw; six bottles eau de cologne; one bed—in New Orleans. His schedule brings to mind schedules filed more recently in the bankruptcy courts, by certain managers, actors and men about town. When he signed it he proved himself an accomplished penman. Probate Judge E. P. Wilkinson discharged him and appointed Zachariah Stephenson assignee.

EARLY LAWYERS.—Next after John Rice Jones (see Vol. I.), in order of appearance in the courts at Cahokia was Isaac Darnielle, who, by some, is said to have been the first resident lawyer. Darnielle was reared in Maryland and was of good presence and abilities. However, he was indolent and morally warped and never fulfilled the expectations of many who for a time wanted to be his friends. "He never married," writes Brink, "yet apparently was never without a wife. His only aim seemed to be to lead an easy and luxurious life. In February, 1797, the Court of Common Pleas made this entry: "Ordered that for several contempts and disorders in this court, and by reason of his horrid moral character, Isaac Darnielle be admitted no more to plead in this court." At the July term of the same year, this order was modified so the "attorney on whom the order of silence had been administered" be permitted to finish the unfinished business he had on hand when the silencing order was passed. Eventually, Darnielle abandoned his profession and taught school in Kentucky, where he died in 1830. He was born in 1770 and came to Cahokia in 1794. Then he was reputed to have studied for the ministry of the gospel before determining to be a lawyer.

William Mears was the next lawyer. Reynolds says "he reached Cahokia as if he had dropped from the clouds, without horse, clothes, books, letters or anything except himself—a singular and uncouth looking Irishman." He was born in Ireland in 1768 and had taught school in Pennsylvania. He had not been a hard student, but by application and diligent study he became in time creditably learned in the law and lived comfortably from

his practice. He was at one time Clerk of the House of Representatives. In 1814, Governor Edwards appointed him Attorney General of Illinois. He followed the courts from Cahokia to Belleville, and died there in 1826. In 1809, Samuel D. Davidson, a young lawyer of no conspicuous talents, came to Cahokia. He taught school and was active in affairs looking to the War of 1812. He did military service in the war and, when the war was over, went to some other part of the country. John Rector, James Haggin and Benjamin H. Doyle came in 1804-09.

FIRST ROAD PETITION.—The record of the laying out of a public road in the county is dated earlier than 1795, five years after the county's organization. Following is a copy of the earliest petition on file:

"To the worshipful Court of Quarter Sessions of the place, holden at Cahokia, in and for the County of St. Clair:

"The humble petition of the inhabitants of Turkey Hill sheweth:

"That, whereas the laws of our Territory providing for opening of roads have put it in our power and made it the duty of your worshipful body to issue your order for the surveying and opening public roads when and where your worshipful body thought fit and necessary, if the inhabitants shall signify the same by petition,

"Therefore, we, the inhabitants of Turkey Hill, think it extremely necessary to have a road established from our said district of Turkey Hill to the village of Prairie du Pont, which we pray you to consider immediately and grant by giving orders for surveying the same, and we, your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

Among the names signed to this petition were those of John Porter, William Radcliffe, Lewis Rail, Lawrence Shookey, P. Pinceneau, Pierre Beguin, John Hays, John du Moulin and Jean Francois Perry.

EARLY COURTS AT BELLEVILLE.—**JUDGES.**—The first court session at Belleville, June 12, 1815, was held by a United States Judge who held the first Territorial courts in Illinois—Jesse B. Thomas, a man of talent, especially in politics, of fine appearance and address and of dignified and respectful bearing. In 1818 he was elected to represent St. Clair County in the convention which framed the first State

Constitution and was chosen President of that body. At this first court session, William Mears was Prosecuting Attorney and John Hay, Clerk.

In 1817 Illinois Territory was divided into three judicial circuits, with St. Clair County in the first, the court of which was presided over by Jesse B. Thomas as Judge, with C. R. Matheny as Prosecuting Attorney. In 1818 the Judges presiding were: Daniel Pope Cook at the March term, and John Warnock at the July term. Judges Thomas, Cook and Warnock all held office under the Territorial Government.

In February and June, 1819, John Reynolds presided. Joseph Phillips held court in November, 1819, and June, 1820. (During the first term, Nicholas Hanson served as Prosecuting Attorney, and during the second, William H. Brown, afterwards a prominent citizen of Chicago, acted in the same capacity.) John Reynolds held court eleven successive terms—from August, 1820, to August, 1824; Samuel McRoberts at the March term, 1825; and Richard M. Young at the terms of March, 1825, and March and August, 1826. Theophilus W. Smith held court for five terms from March, 1827, to August, 1828; Thomas C. Browne, August term, 1829; Theophilus W. Smith, ten terms until April, 1834. Thomas Ford held court at the March term, 1835; Sidney Breese, all terms from 1835 to 1842, except that of November, 1840, when he was succeeded by Walter B. Scates; James Semple, May term, 1843; James Shields, August term, 1843, May and October terms, 1844; Gustavus Koerner, 1845-49; W. H. Underwood, 1849-55; Sidney Breese, 1855-57; William H. Snyder, 1857-1861; Joseph Gillespie, 1861-73; William H. Snyder, 1873 to 1891; Alonzo St. Clair Wilderman, 1891-97; M. W. Schaeffer, 1897-1903; R. D. W. Holder, present Judge.

Under the Constitution of 1818 and until after the first judicial election under the Constitution of 1848, the Judges of the Supreme Court officiated as Judges of the Circuit Courts, aided at two different periods (1825-27 and 1829-41) by Circuit Judges appointed under special acts of the General Assembly. Those in the preceding list who served on the Supreme Bench were: Reynolds, Phillips, Smith, Browne, Scates, Semple, Shields and Koerner. Ford, although later a Justice of the Supreme Court.

served in St. Clair County only as Circuit Judge, while Judge Breese served in both capacities—first as Circuit Judge and, in 1842, as a member of the Supreme Court, to which with Ford, Scates and two others not mentioned in this list, he was appointed in 1841. The remainder of those in the above list were Circuit Judges, including all who presided in St. Clair Circuit Court after 1848. With one or two exceptions, sketches of all the Supreme Judges mentioned in the preceding list, with many of the Circuit Judges, will be found in the "Historical Encyclopedia" (Vol. I.) part of this work. (See reference to "Judicial Circuits" in latter part of this chapter.)

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—1820-1906.—William Mears, 1820; Samuel D. Lockwood, 1821; Adam W. Snyder, 1822; James Turney, 1823-25; Alfred Cowles, 1825-32; James Semple, 1833-34; Ninian W. Edwards, 1834 (September term); Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., 1835-37; Usher F. Linder, Josiah Fisk (pro tem.), 1837-1838; G. W. Olney, 1838; Joseph Gillespie (vice Olney, who became Attorney-General), 1838; Wickliff Kitchell, 1839; William C. Kinney (vice Kitchell, who became Attorney-General), 1839; William H. Underwood, 1840-44; Hilliam H. Bissell, 1844-48; Philip B. Fouke, 1848-54; William H. Snyder, 1854-56; William C. Kinney, 1856-58; A. W. Metcalf, 1858-60; John B. Hay, 1860-68; Robert A. Halbert, 1868-72; C. P. Knispel, 1872-76; W. H. Brockhaus, 1876-80; Robert D. W. Holder, 1880-88; M. W. Schaeffer, 1888-96; Martin W. Baker, 1886-1900; James H. Farmer, 1900-04; F. J. Tecklenburg, 1904 (in office in 1906).

CIRCUIT CLERKS.—Until 1880 the Circuit Clerk was ex-officio Recorder of Deeds. Those who served in this capacity were: John Hay, 1815-41; William C. Kinney, 1841-45; Theodore Engelmann, 1845-52; W. S. Thomas, 1852-64; Henry A. Kircher, 1864-68; G. M. Roeder, 1868-72; Charles Becker, 1872-80; H. H. Stolberg, 1880-84; Fred E. Scheel, 1884-88; Thomas May, 1888-1904; C. E. Chamberlain, 1904 (in office 1906).

EARLY SHERIFFS.—William Biggs was appointed by Governor St. Clair Sheriff of St. Clair County and was holding the office in 1795. George Blair was the incumbent in 1799, and John Hays in 1802. Records do not disclose the exact tenure of office of either of these early Sheriffs. Hays was succeeded by William A. Beaird, who was the first Sheriff of

St. Clair County after Illinois became a State. The names of subsequent Sheriffs are given elsewhere.

EARLY STATE COURTS.—The first Judges of the Supreme Court were all young men without long practice at the bar. The law was administered then with less form and ceremony, but doubtless with as much equity and justice as in later days. We quote one characteristic description by Governor Reynolds:

"The first court I held was in the spring of 1819, in Covington, Washington County, and it was to me a novel business. I commenced my official business among my old comrades with whom I had been raised, ranged in the war with them and lived with them in great intimacy and equality, so that it was difficult, in my situation, to assume a different relationship than I had previously occupied with them. And moreover, I utterly detested a kind of mock dignity that is sometimes assumed. Both the Clerk and the Sheriff of Washington County were rangers in the same company with myself, and it seemed we were still in the United States service, ranging on equal terms in pursuit of the Indians. And it appears that the Sheriff, Bowling Green, entertained the same opinion, as he opened the court in a very familiar manner. While sitting astride a bench in the court house, he proclaimed, without rising, that 'The court is now opened; John is on the bench.' This was my familiar name in the war.

"Not long afterwards, in Union County, the Deputy Sheriff opened the court (myself presiding) by saying: 'Oh, yes!' three times, and then in a solemn manner proclaimed: 'The Honorable Judge is now opened.' He mistook the Judge for the court. This mistake created much merriment, when the occasion should have been serious. I knew that a solemn, serious dignity and decorum were necessary and proper in the proceedings of courts; but in my case, and the officers generally, it was almost impossible to assume that character.'"

In early days, the prominent lawyers of Illinois and Missouri attended the early court sessions at Belleville. Noteworthy among these were: Elias Kent Kane (a United States Senator), Daniel P. Cook, Nathaniel Pope, Thomas Reynolds, William H. Bissell and Sidney Breese, of Illinois; Thomas H. Benton, Rufus Easton, Edward Hempstead, C. S. Hemp-

stead, Robert Wash, David Barton, Joshua Barton, John Scott and J. W. Peck, of Missouri. (See encyclopedia part of this work for sketches of several of these eminent lawyers.)

A civil case of note was one brought by St. Clair County vs. The Wiggins Ferry Company. It excited interest because of the brilliant lawyers arrayed against each other. On the side of the county were Lyman Trumbull, James Shields and Joseph Gillespie; on the side of the Wiggins Ferry Company, Stephen A. Douglas, Edward Bates, Hamilton R. Gamble, of St. Louis, and Stephen T. Logan. (For personal sketches of all these men who were citizens of Illinois, see "Historical Encyclopedia.")

A NOTED MURDER CASE.—James Affleck's reliable and interesting narrative of the Stewart-Bennett duel is given elsewhere in these pages. This, which is recognized in history as the only duel ever fought in the State of Illinois by Illinoisans, resulted in the trial for murder of Timothy Bennett, the survivor of the conflict, which was the first murder case tried in Illinois as a State. A special term of the circuit court was held March 8, 1819, under special authority of the Legislature. John Reynolds was presiding Judge; John Hay, Clerk and William A. Beaird, Sheriff. The Grand Jurors were: Ben Watts (foreman), Jacob Ogle, Jr., Sol Teter, William Padfield, Robert Abernathy, Robert Lemen, James Marney, Henry Hutton, Frank Swan, John Hendricks, Daniel Everett, T. M. Nichols, John Leach, W. T. Kincade, Odian Castleberry, Joshua Oglesby, Marshall Duncan, Curtis Moore, George Prickett, William Bridge, Joseph Penn, Jeremiah Hand and James Walker. True bills of indictment were found against Bennett, and against Jacob Short and Nathan Fike, the seconds in the duel, on the testimony of the following named witnesses: James Read, James Kincade, James Park, Reuben Anderson, Ben Million, Daniel Million, Peter Sprinkle and Rachel Tannehill. Short and Fike were acquitted in June, 1819. Bennett, who had escaped from jail, was recaptured about July 1, 1821. A special term of the court was held July 26, following. The members of the second grand jury were: Will Glasgow (Foreman), John Thomas, James Cohen, Richard W. Chandler, John Rider, Archibald Allen, W. L. Whiteside, Hosea Riggs, Henry Stout, W. Leach, Thomas Gillham, David Sparks, John Scott, Jacob Whiteside, Daniel Birkey, Daniel Phelps, James Mar-

ney, Joseph Wilbanks, James Pulliam, T. West, George Harris, John Glass and Daniel Million. The witnesses were Rachel Tannehill, Reuben Anderson, James Kincaid, Thomas Hall, William Hook, John Rutherford and Peter Sprinkle. A new bill of indictment was found "in words and figures as follows:"

FORM OF FAMOUS INDICTMENT.—"State of Illinois, St. Clair County, SS. At a special term of the circuit court, held for the county of St. Clair, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, on the 26th day of July, 1821, the jurors of the people of the said State of Illinois, upon their oath present: That Timothy Bennett, laborer, late of Clinton Hill Township, now called Belleville precinct, in the said county of St. Clair, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, on the 8th day of February, 1819, with force and arms, at the said township, then called Clinton Hill, but now called Belleville, the said county of St. Clair, in and upon Alphonso C. Stewart, in violation of the peace of God and of the said people of the State of Illinois, then and there being, feloniously, willfully and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault; and that the said Timothy Bennett, with a certain rifle gun, of the value of ten dollars, then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which rifle gun he, the said Timothy Bennett, in both his hands then and there had, and held to, against and upon the said Alphonso C. Stewart, then and there feloniously, willfully and of his malice aforethought, did shoot and discharge; and that the said Timothy Bennett, with the leaden bullet aforesaid out of the rifle gun aforesaid, then and there, by force of the gunpowder shot and sent forth as aforesaid, the aforesaid Alphonso C. Stewart, in and upon the left breast of him, the said Alphonso C. Stewart, near the left pap of him, the said Alphonso C. Stewart, then and there feloniously, willfully and of his malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate and wound, giving to the said Alphonso C. Stewart, then and there, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid shot discharged and sent forth out of the rifle gun aforesaid, by the said Timothy Bennett, in and upon the left breast of him, the said Alphonso C. Stewart, near the left pap of him, the said Alphonso C. Stewart, one mortal wound of the depth of six inches, and of the breadth of one inch, of

which said mortal wound the aforesaid Alphonso C. Stewart then and there instantly died. And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say, That the said Timothy Bennett, the said Alphonso C. Stewart, then and there in manner and form aforesaid, felonously, willfully and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the State of Illinois.

This document was signed by Samuel D. Lockwood, Attorney General of the State of Illinois, and endorsed as a "true bill" by Will Glasgow, Foreman of the jury.

Bennett, defended by Thomas H. Benton, was put on trial, July 27, 1821, before Judge Reynolds and the following traverse jury: Elijah Davis (Foreman), John Matheny, John A. Mauzy, James Simmons, Burrill Hill, John Cotton, James C. Work, George Jack, James Wilson, Joel R. Small, Zachariah Stephenson and James Fox. The next day the indictment received the following further endorsement: "We, the jury, find the prisoner, Timothy Bennett, guilty in manner and form as within charged.—Elijah Davis, Foreman."

Bennett was sentenced to die, by hanging, Monday, September 3, 1821. All efforts to have him pardoned or to have his sentence commuted were unavailing. He was hanged near the site of the southeast school house in West Belleville. The execution was witnessed by a large crowd, in which were many women and children. When Attorney General Lockwood came into court to prosecute the case, he took this oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will, to the best of my ability and judgment, execute the duties imposed on me by the act for suppressing dueling, so help me God."

The idea of suppressing dueling was what was back of Bennett's awful fate. To have shown him any mercy would have been to diverge from the anti-dueling law. And thus, the Bennett-Stewart duel became the first and last duel fought in Illinois by citizens of Illinois after the organization of the State government.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.—For the first six years after the adoption of the Constitution of 1818 (1819-24, inclusive), the four members of the Supreme Court—one Chief Justice and three Associates—presided over the courts in the

different counties of the State. Under the act of 1824 the State was divided into five circuits, and a Judge for each circuit was elected at the session of the General Assembly in January, 1825. All Circuit Judges were, however, legislated out of office by the act of January 12, 1827. January 8, 1829, the Fifth Judicial District, including that portion of the State northwest of the Illinois River, was created, and Richard M. Young was commissioned Judge of this circuit January 23, 1829. By the act of January 7, 1835, five other Judicial Circuits were created, which with the Fifth organized in 1829, increased the number to six and one Circuit Judge was appointed for each. St. Clair County was then included in the Second Circuit with Sidney Breese as Circuit Judge. Later the whole number of circuits was increased to nine. In 1841 came another change when, as the result of a partisan scheme to secure a majority in the Supreme Court, the number of members constituting that body was increased to nine by the passage of a law authorizing the election of five additional Associate Judges, and the Circuit Judges were legislated out of office, four of these—with Stephen A. Douglas as the fifth new member—being promoted to the Supreme Court.

By the Constitution of 1848, the State was divided into nine judicial circuits, in each of which a Judge was elected in September, 1848. The Legislature was authorized by the Constitution of 1848 to still further increase the number of circuits as necessity might require. St. Clair County then remained in the Second Circuit, but in 1858 it became part of the Twenty-fourth Circuit. The General Assembly, by an act of March 28, 1873, divided the State, exclusive of Cook County, into twenty-six Judicial Circuits, in each of which one Judge of the Circuit Court was elected on June 2, 1873, for a term of six years, each circuit electing two Judges. Then St. Clair County became a part of the Twenty-second Circuit. The act of 1877 divided the State into thirteen Judicial Districts, including St. Clair County in the Third Circuit. This consolidation brought two Justices into each circuit, which later was increased to three. Under the apportionment of 1897, when the number of judicial circuits in the State was increased from thirteen to seventeen, St. Clair County, with Madison,

Bond, Washington, Monroe, Randolph and Perry Counties, was constituted the Third Circuit.

UNITED STATES COURT.—In 1903, a branch of the United States district court was established in East St. Louis, with headquarters in the Metropolitan Block.

COUNTY COURTS.—At the organization of St. Clair County, in 1790, the civil government of the county was entrusted to Jean Baptiste Barbeau, John du Moulin, James Piggott, Shadrach Bond, Philip Engel, Jean Baptiste Saucier and George Atchison, "Esquires and Justices," and, as such, members of the Court of Common Pleas. William St. Clair succeeded Jean Baptiste Barbeau, September, 1795. John du Moulin, who usually presided at the sittings of these Justices, dropped out of active participation in their doings about 1802 and died in 1805. St. Clair acted as Probate Judge. Between 1795 and 1813 the following named citizens were, at one time and another, Justices: James Lemen, William Biggs, Jean Francois Perry, Nicholas Jarrot, William Whiteside, Uel Whiteside, David Badgley, James Bankson, Samuel S. Kennedy, John Finley, Jacob A. Boyes, John Caldwell, John G. Lofton, William Scott, Enoch Moore, William Gillham. The County Court held its first session in October, 1813, John Thomas, Jr., William Biggs and Caldwell Cairns being Judges, John Hay Clerk, and John Hays Sheriff. In 1816 this gave place to a new County Court, with William Biggs, Benjamin Watts and Risdon Moore Judges, John Hays Sheriff and John Hay Clerk. In 1818, a Court of Justices was re-established and continued in power until the State was organized. John Hay, Peter Mitchell, Jacob Ogle, Jr., Henry Walker, Thomas Gillham, Abel Fike and Thomas Cohen were its members. Now the county business passed to a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor. The members of the first board were Cornelius Gooding, E. P. Wilkinson and Clayton Tippon. From 1831 to 1848, Commissioners were elected. The Constitution of 1848 abolished the Board of County Commissioners, substituting a county court consisting of a County Judge and two Associate Justices. From May, 1821, Judges of Probate had transacted the court business of the county. The new County Judge had probate jurisdiction.

Under the Constitution of 1870, a County

Board of three members, to be elected for three years, was provided for, the probate business continuing under jurisdiction of the County Judge. In 1902 a separate probate court was established. In 1874 the county commissioner system was re-established and was put in operation. Now there are some forty supervisors in the county legislative department, one-half the number being elected each year. Following are names and terms of services of Judges of Probate 1821-1902: Edmund P. Wilkinson, 1821-23; John Hay, 1823-42; John D. Hughes, 1842-49; Nathaniel Niles, 1849-61; John D. Hughes, 1861-68; F. H. Pieper, 1868-81; William H. Underwood, 1881-85; John B. Hay, 1885-89; J. Boneau, 1889-94; Edward C. Rhodes, 1894-97; Frank D. Perrin, 1897-1902. Mr. Perrin was re-elected Probate Judge in 1902 and 1906, and John B. Hay County Judge the same years.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY.—The following have been Masters in Chancery, their terms of service beginning in the year mentioned. When no year is mentioned the exact term of service is in doubt; William C. Kinney, P. B. Fouke, W. W. Roman, G. W. Brackett, Nathaniel Niles, C. W. Thomas, G. A. Koerner, C. P. Knispel, Fred Scheel, Alonzo St. Clair Wilderman, 1885; W. H. Underwood, 1887; L. D. Turner, 1891; W. H. Snyder, Jr., 1895; R. D. W. Holder, 1897; Frank B. Bowman, 1898; M. W. Borders, 1902; F. B. Merrills, 1903; Frank C. Smith, 1904.

CHAPTER XIII.

CIVIL SUBDIVISIONS.

PRECINCTS FIRST ORGANIZED SUBDIVISIONS—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION ADOPTED IN 1884—THE PRECINCT SYSTEM UNDER DIFFERENT CONSTITUTIONS AND STATE LAWS—BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—LAST LIST OF PRECINCTS—LIST OF TOWNSHIPS ORGANIZED IN 1884—TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS ASSUME JURISDICTION OVER COUNTY AFFAIRS—ADDITION TO TOWNSHIPS—MEMBERS OF PRESENT COUNTY BOARD (1906).

The first organized subdivisions of St. Clair County, for the purpose of local government, in accordance with the system then in force in the

different counties of the State, were in the form of precincts. While one of the primary reasons for this subdivision was for the purpose of establishing polling districts for the people in the election of local and State officers, it also served the purpose of defining the districts within which Justices of the Peace and Constables were to be elected and had jurisdiction. This method was continued in force under the respective State Constitutions until the formal adoption of township organization by vote of the people, which, in the case of St. Clair County, occurred in 1884.

Under the Constitution of 1818, the County Board having control of local affairs, consisted of three County Commissioners, elected under laws which underwent various changes at different periods. The Constitution of 1848 changed the organization of the County Board to one County Judge and two Associate Judges, having general jurisdiction as Justices of the Peace within the county. Under the Constitution of 1870 the County Board, in counties not yet having adopted township organization, underwent another change, the Board thereafter consisting of three County Commissioners, one being elected each year and holding office for three years. Between 1818 and 1884—the latter, as already stated, being the date at which township organization went into effect in St. Clair County—the precinct system underwent various changes as to the number and boundaries of the precincts, due to changes in the population and other local causes. Owing to the defective character of the records, it is impossible to secure accurate details in reference to these changes, or the names of all those who constituted the various Boards during that period.

LAST LIST OF PRECINCTS.—At the time of the adoption of township organization in 1884, St. Clair County consisted of sixteen precincts, viz.: Athens, Belleville, Cahokia, Caseyville, Centerville, East St. Louis, Fayetteville, French Village, Lebanon, Mascoutah, O'Fallon, Prairie du Pont, Richland, Shiloh, St. Clair and Summerfield.

In the preceding ten years but little, if any, change had been made in the territorial limits of precincts, but two important precincts—in the northwestern and central-northern parts of the county—had received new names, East St. Louis having been substituted for "Illinoistown," and O'Fallon for "Ridge Prairie." With

these exceptions, the names of the precincts, as well as their number, in 1874, were the same as in 1884.

FIRST LIST OF TOWNSHIPS.—The adoption of township organization, in 1884, resulted in the division of the county into nineteen townships, which, as first organized, were named as follows: Belleville, Caseyville, Centerville Station, East St. Louis, Engelmann, Fayetteville, Freeburg, Lebanon, Lenzburg, Marissa, Mascoutah, Millstadt, New Athens, O'Fallon, Prairie du Long, Shiloh Valley, Smithton, Stookey and Sugar Loaf.

Under authority of the State law empowering the County Board, in any county under township organization, to organize the territory embraced within the limits of any city having a population of not less than 3,000 as a separate township, on request of the City Council of said city for such action, in 1886 the city of Belleville, which had previously constituted a part of Belleville Township, in the central portion of the county, was set off as an independent township, the rest of the original township receiving the name St. Clair, and its outside boundaries remaining unchanged. In 1888 a similar change was made in East St. Louis Township by the setting apart of the western portion of the original township, comprising the district within the city limits of East St. Louis, as a separate township under the original name, the eastern portion of the original township first receiving the name of Brooklyn, from the only village within its limits, but this name was soon after changed to Stites. These changes added two names to the first list of townships, making the total number twenty-one. Under the new arrangement the boundaries of Belleville and East St. Louis Townships are identical, respectively, with the boundaries of the cities whose names they bear.

The present St. Clair Township, which is situated in the central part of the county, does not include any portion of the original St. Clair Precinct, which was in the southeastern quarter of the county—the territory of the former St. Clair Precinct being now embraced within the limits of the townships of Fayetteville and Marissa.

The village of Brooklyn in Stites Township is an industrial center, being the site of the Armour, Swift and Nelson Morris Packing Companies.

PRESENT BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—According to the State law regulating the apportionment of members of the County Board, each township is entitled to one Supervisor, with an additional (or Assistant) Supervisor from each town having four thousand inhabitants, and additional Assistant Supervisors for each additional twenty-five hundred in population exceeding four thousand. Under this law the Board of Supervisors of St. Clair County, as now constituted, consists of thirty-nine members, of which East St. Louis is represented by twelve members, Belleville by seven, and Centerville Station by two members—each of the remaining eighteen townships having one representative. The roll of members for the year 1906, with the names of the townships which they represent, is as follows—the member for each township having only one representative being a Supervisor:

Belleville Township: Supervisor—John Schultz; Assistant Supervisors—August Barthel, Henry J. Frick, John Rauth, Louis Tie-
mann, John Voegtle, John Wamser.

Caseyville: William C. Elliott.

Centerville Station: Supervisor—Adolph Sanboeuf; Assistant—William J. Rosselot.

East St. Louis: Supervisor—Le Roy Brown-
ing; Assistants—A. Cushenberry, Albert R. Er-
linger, Thomas L. Fekete, Jr., Adam Harwell,
Pat Kelly, Robert Lowery, Max Oppenheim, C.
A. Scherer, D. M. Sullivan, Fred Stoppacher,
Samuel Youiss.

Engelmann: William B. Engelmann.

Fayetteville: J. Leuchtenfeld.

Freeburg: F. X. Helmstein.

Lebanon: L. P. Zerweck.

Lenzburg: George A. Reinhardt.

Marissa: S. S. Bogle.

Mascoutah: Peter W. Lill.

Millstadt: William N. Baltz.

New Athens: Louis Shulz.

O'Fallon: Rudolph Ochs.

Prairie du Long: Louis G. Miller.

Shiloh Valley: Julius Reuss.

Smithton: A. A. Miller.

St. Clair: Adolph Fehr.

Stites: C. B. Jones.

Stookey: Walter Eymann.

Sugar Loaf: John F. Adelsberger.

The history of individual precincts and townships is given in detail in the three succeeding chapters, to which this chapter is merely introductory.

CHAPTER XIV.

PRECINCTS AND TOWNSHIPS.

(WESTERN.)

OLD PRECINCTS OF CAHOKIA, CASEYVILLE, CENTERVILLE, EAST ST. LOUIS, FRENCH VILLAGE, PRAIRIE DU PONT AND RICHLAND—PIONEER HISTORY—EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND FIRST LAND ENTRIES—COAL DEPOSITS AND A SILVER MINE STORY—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND PRESENT LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS—CASEYVILLE, CENTERVILLE STATION, EAST ST. LOUIS, MILLSTADT, PRAIRIE DU LONG, STITES, SUGAR LOAF AND STOOKEY TOWNSHIPS—LOCATION AND AREA—PRESENT OFFICERS.

The district, a history of which will be attempted somewhat in detail in this chapter, comprises the old "precincts"—as, under the first geographical division of the county, they were called—of Cahokia, Caseyville, Centerville, East St. Louis, French Village, Prairie du Pont and Richland, embracing substantially within their limits the present townships of Caseyville, Centerville Station, East St. Louis, Millstadt, Prairie du Long, Stites, Stookey and Sugar Loaf, exclusive of municipal and village interests. The history of East St. Louis and of towns and villages in this territory is given on other pages. The several precincts will be first considered.

CAHOKIA PRECINCT.—This precinct, which contained more than 22,000 acres, was bounded, north by East St. Louis and French Village Precincts, east by Belleville Precinct, south by Belleville and Centerville Precincts, and west by Prairie du Pont Precinct and the Mississippi River. It is now a part of Centerville Station Township. It is especially rich in alluvial soil; but, owing to the floods which, from time to time, overflow the low country along the Mississippi, the crops are often destroyed. To show definitely the fertility of this soil, we need to say only that, for almost two centuries, it has been cultivated with excellent results. Like the other localities in the American Bottom, this district has had the drainage problem to contend with. Some notable early

floods in this region occurred in 1770 (the first recorded), 1772, 1784, 1826, and in 1844, when steamers plied between the bluffs, and when the villages of Cahokia, Prairie du Pont and East St. Louis (or Illinois Town) were thoroughly inundated and practically destroyed. Prairie du Pont and Cahokia never recovered from the damage done by these floods. Later floods occurred in 1851, 1858, 1878, 1883, 1892 and 1903.

Time was when Cahokia Creek emptied into the river just north of the village; but later its course was turned to north of Pittsburg dike at East St. Louis. In many places in the Bottom, particularly along the creeks, the land about Cahokia and Prairie du Pont was covered with timber, mostly black walnut, cottonwood, elm and oak; but this has largely been cleared away in order to cultivation of the soil. There were many ancient mounds near the borders of these creeks, in which have been found human bones, shells and pottery, evidently prehistoric. Wheat, corn and vegetables are the chief products of the neighborhood.

As to the exact date when Cahokia was settled, historians differ. About 1834 Louis Pensoneau built the first house in the precinct outside of Cahokia Village, a small story-and-a-half log structure, near the present crossing of the old Illinois & St. Louis Railroad, and the highway leading to Papstown, a mile and a half south-east of Jarrot Station. The last relic of the "common fields" of old Cahokia left is an old stone chimney.

CASEYVILLE PRECINCT occupied fifteen sections in the northwestern part of T. 2 N., R. 8 W., and nine sections of T. 2 N., R. 9 W., and contained 14,720 acres. It included parts of Caseyville, Centerville Station and Stites Townships, and was bounded on the north by Madison County, on the east and south by O'Fallon Precinct, and on the west by French Village and East St. Louis Precincts. The land is drained by Canteen Creek and its tributaries in the north, and by the Grand Marias in the south. The precinct was traversed by two railroads—the Vandalia & Terre Haute, and the Ohio & Mississippi (present Baltimore & Ohio). The only village that ever came into being in the precinct is Caseyville. The territory consists

of bottom lands and bluffs; and the two kinds of land are visibly divided from each other by a line passing through Caseyville from north-east to southwest. In early days the bottom lands here were flooded most of the year; but in the latter half of the nineteenth century they were drained so as to be capable of agriculture. The bluffs near Caseyville are rugged, of sand and gravel, and heavily covered with timber. From the nature of the soil, therefore, we can easily find the causes for the comparatively recent date of Caseyville's settlement.

We find a number of land entries of 1814 recorded as follows: In T. 2 N., R. 8 W.—Joseph Cornelius, September 28; John Swigart, August 31; heirs of J. R. Simpson, December 22; Joseph Baird, December 2; Robert Marlott, September 29; and in R. 9 W., heirs of Solomon Brown, September 28.

In 1826, George Moffett, a wealthy man from Delaware, settled near the Madison County line and bought considerable land in the neighborhood. He left a number of descendants. In 1826, Marcus Pelham, from South Carolina, settled at the edge of the bluff near the present site of Caseyville, where he and several members of his family are buried. Along with the Pelhams, came Simon Kingston, from South Carolina, and settled south of them. He had a son Simon, who lived in Madison County. Kingston and his wife were buried in the bluffs. Early in the 'thirties, a Mr. Decker settled on the bluff east of Caseyville, but eventually went to California. Near Decker lived, for a time, a Mr. McClanahan, who later left for Minnesota. About 1834, an Irishman named Kennedy settled in the neighborhood, and left some descendants. Early in the history of Caseyville, Levi Nichols took up his home there; and in 1838, Dominique Morback, from France, located on Section 15, of R. 9 W., where, in 1837, Joseph Delorme was born.

Coal mining early became the leading industry of this precinct. Up to 1880, there were three mines on the Vandalia line. In 1868, Maule & Williams sank the Abby shaft No. 1, which was 160 feet deep with a vein averaging six feet in thickness. In 1873, Abby shaft No. 2, with a depth and vein equal to the foregoing, was sunk by the Abby Coal Company, who employed about 160 men and boys. In 1874, the Springville mine, east of the others,

was sunk by the Bartlett Company. In another chapter appears much of interest concerning coal mining here.

CENTERVILLE PRECINCT occupied all of T. 1 S., R. 9 W., a triangular fraction of T. 1 S., R. 10 W., the southwest quarter of T. 1 N., R. 9 W., and a part of T. 1 N., R. 10 W. Like most of St. Clair County, it consists of good agricultural land, especially adapted to wheat raising. The west fork of Richland Creek rises here, in Sections 23 and 24, south of Millstadt. Water courses, rich timber strips, and fine natural groves abound here. Centerville Precinct contained 33,120 acres.

The region abounds in excellent coal. In 1830, Joshua Hughes, a blacksmith, mined the first coal, which was of superior quality, from a hill-side southeast of Centerville. In 1835, William Larkin opened the first quarries, in which excellent stone—both lime and sand—is quarried. Sections 31 and 32 of T. 1 N., R. 9 W., furnish especially valuable stone for building purposes.

In early days rumor declared that silver was to be found in this precinct and that two Mexicans had built a cabin in the wilderness here, where they had reduced silver ore. Later a tanner from Monroe County was said to know the location of the mine. He was said from time to time to carry out sacks of silver ore, which he sold in St. Louis. Although people have eagerly searched for silver mines here, so far no one has found any.

June 5, 1839, this precinct was formed by order of the court. The first election was held at the house of Lewis Pulse, with Isaac S. Reed, Robert Gooding, and Philip Creamer as judges of the election. The first land entries were made by Thomas Harrison, Absalom Bradshaw, Daniel Whiteside, James Johnson, Martin Randelman and Matthew Langford in 1814; William Morrison and Sinil Lacy in 1815; Cornelius Gooding in 1816; and Samuel Hill in 1817.

Before the Government had made surveys, claims had been made and confirmed to George Lunceford, Thomas Marrs, Mrs. Jacob Groot, widow—all in payment for military service rendered in 1790. Lunceford, who had aided Colonel Clark in the conquest of Illinois, settled near Kaskaskia, began farming in 1796 with

Samuel Judy, and died in 1809. He was the first settler. William Lunceford, his son, was the first child born in this precinct. This locality was in early days a paradise for hunters, as the breaks in the bluffs which rose from the Mississippi bottoms encouraged panthers, wild cats, wolves, and bears to make their home there; and on the rich prairies were many herds of deer.

According to old settlers, there was a deserted house on the bluffs two miles south of Falling Springs; but no one knows when or by whom the building was occupied. Certainly it was occupied by very early settlers, perhaps by Short, Griffen, Gibbons, Roberts and Valentine, who tried to make a settlement here in 1796, but soon afterwards abandoned it. A graveyard south-west in Monroe County marks the location.

The northeastern part of the precinct was settled by people from Hardy County and Hagerstown, Md., in 1800. Details of this immigration are given in the accounts of settlements by the Stookeys, Eymans, Millers, Randelmans and others. Randelman and Teter settled in this district.

Others who settled here in early days were Charles Jones, John Mauzy and Matthew Roach in 1815; Cornelius Gooding, James Glass and Robert Gooding in 1816; the Laceys, John Primm of Cahokia, at an earlier date, and Goodner, the Baileys, John Little and Simon Stookey in 1822. John Little chose a claim on Section 4, marked it by planting on it a small cedar tree, and went back to his old home to bring his family. In early days the settlers had often to flee to Whiteside's Station for protection from Indian attacks.

According to Governor Reynolds' account, "In 1803, John Primm emigrated from Virginia and settled first in the New Design, then settled at the foot of the Mississippi bluff southeast of Cahokia; then, several years later, moved to a plantation several miles southwest of Belleville, where he died in 1836. Mr. Primm was born in Stafford County, Va., and served in the Revolutionary War, assisting in the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781. He had four daughters and thirteen sons."

In 1788, on the old trail from Bellefontaine to Cahokia, at the point where the trail begins to descend into the valley, William Biggs was captured by the Indians. A full account of his

adventures is given elsewhere. He was taken to an Indian town on the Wabash River, traveling 300 miles in ten days. He was ransomed and descended the Wabash and the Ohio to the Mississippi, thence went up that river to Kaskaskia, and on home to Bellefontaine. He was appointed by Governor St. Clair, Sheriff of St. Clair County, which office he held many years. He was a member of the first Territorial Legislature and was an honored and useful citizen.

In this locality, in 1813, Thomas Harrison built the first cotton-gin ever established in Illinois. More than eighty-five years ago Frank Roach built the first mill, a primitive corn mill, on Section 12 of T. 1 S., R. 9 W., and later Samuel and Matthew Roach built a mill on Forbes' Fork, which was soon washed away. Frank Roach lived to be 106 years old. When 102 years old, he challenged William Clintock, of Belleville, to a wrestling match.

The primitive cemetery was near the Union meeting house. The latter, built in 1816, on Section 11, T. 1 S., R. 9 W., about two miles northeast of Millstadt, was the first house of worship. The first person buried there was John Ross, on October 1, 1823; the second, Thomas Jarrot, October 16, 1823. The first school was taught in the old Union meeting house in 1824 by a Mr. Gallop.

The first physician who practiced here was the historic Doctor Goforth, who lived in Columbia, Cahokia, and finally in Belleville, where he was killed by a horse, as elsewhere related.

Some of the earliest marriages recorded were those of Isaac Gooding and Polly Cox, March 28, 1820, and Nathan Cox and Elizabeth Gooding, September 13, 1826, by Cornelius Gooding, Justice of the Peace.

The first blacksmith and coal operator was Joshua Hughes, who owned a smithy in 1829 and took coal from a hillside half a mile south-east of Centerville in 1830. This coal bank was later transferred to Benjamin Goodner, and finally abandoned. In 1842, Andrew Pfeiffer opened a coal mine on Section 25, T. 1 S., R. 9 W., entered by means of a "drift" in the hillside. The vein of coal is six and one-half feet thick, and of a very fine quality. This mine was later owned by George Grossman. In 1880 Teuerhahn, Muskopf & Co. operated a coal-shaft about fifty feet deep, with a vein six

or seven feet thick, within the corporate limits of Millstadt. Mines of the present time in St. Clair County are elsewhere referred to.

In early days Daniel Eastwood was elected Justice of the Peace in opposition to Simon Stookey.

In 1825, a paper dollar passed current for twenty-five cents. Cut in two, each half would pass for twelve and one-half cents—"a bit,"—which was popular as change. Jacob Randleman brought the first clock to the settlement, an old wooden one, about six feet high.

The first German settlers here were Daniel Wagner and Theobald and Jacob Miller, who crossed the ocean together in 1834, landing at New Orleans and coming thence to St. Louis. Then they came to Centerville, where they bought land the same year, and formed the nucleus of a settlement that grew to be a flourishing one, almost exclusively German. They were men of industry and energy, who made the most of their opportunities, improving both themselves and their land.

According to the census of 1880, the precinct had a population of 2,471 inhabitants, of which 90 per cent. were Germans. It included the present Townships of Millstadt and Sugar Loaf. It was bounded on the north by Cahokia and Belleville Precincts, on the east by Belleville and Richland Precincts, on the south by Richland Precinct, and on the west by Prairie du Pont Precinct and Monroe County.

EAST ST. LOUIS PRECINCT included East St. Louis, most of Stites and part of Centerville Station Townships. It was bounded on the north by Madison County, on the east by Caseyville and French Village Precincts, on the south by Cahokia Precinct and on the west by the Mississippi River. Its history is largely identical with that of the city of East St. Louis, which is treated of in another chapter.

FRENCH VILLAGE PRECINCT.—This precinct occupied the twelve southeastern sections of T. 2 N., R. 9 W., and included a part of the present Centerville Station Township. It was bounded on the north by East St. Louis and Caseyville Precincts, east by O'Fallon Precinct, south by

Belleville and Cahokia Precincts and west by Cahokia and East St. Louis Precincts. Its settlement was begun about 1800 by people from Cahokia, and the first settlement was known as Little French Village. In 1827 it had only fifteen or twenty families, all French. About one-fifth of the area of the precinct was in the bluff and a considerable part of it was bottom land, included in ponds and lakes. In favorable seasons this land yields excellent corn crops. During seasons of high water it is well supplied with fish. In early days, wild swans, ducks and geese were numerous there. The drainage in this locality, as in all portions of the American Bottom, has always been a difficult problem. About 1870 an attempt was made to drain this precinct by cutting a large ditch through from Spring Creek to Big Lake, and thence into Prairie du Pont Creek. This ditch failed to accomplish its purpose owing to the comparative levelness of the land. Schoenberger Creek winds around for several miles in the bluff, but, as the people say, "it is so contrary that it runs up stream instead of down."

In 1789, Lawrence Schoenberger came to this country. Later he came to this district, and in 1814 entered his first land claim here, finally becoming the largest landowner in this part of the county. Lawrence Pensoneau settled here about the same time. He married Odele Calliot, and had a large family. His son Stephen, who lived near the old homestead, married twice: first, Adeline Belange, by whom he had two children; then, after her death, which occurred in 1848, Barbara Eckmann, by whom he had six children. Other settlers were: August Trotier, Nicholas Tourjeant, Joseph Boneau, Baptiste Chartrand, Laurence Gunville, Louis Roulard, Peter Garah, Baptiste Graundine, Baptiste Gainard, Jerry Sullivan, Joseph Lepage and Joseph Valentine. These men came about 1800. Lambert Boneau, Amantial Trotier and Deno Pellitier were early Justices of the Peace.

In 1820 the first mill was built by John Derosch and owned by Joseph Boneau. This was a two-story frame building on the old Vincennes State Road (now Rock Road), and the machinery was propelled by oxen on the principle of the tread-mill. This mill has long been out of existence. The first blooded stock

in this part of the country was brought here in 1832 by Mr. Boneau.

In 1838 Glode C. Belange built a frame store on the Rock Road near the mill. In 1838 Joseph Boneau established the first blacksmith shop on the Rock Road in a log house fourteen by fourteen feet. In 1849 the first postoffice, called French Village, was established on Rock Road, with John Penn as postmaster. Glode Belange kept the first hotel in connection with his store.

In 1842 the Catholic inhabitants, guided by Rev. Peter Deturlin, erected the first church, a frame building on Section 26, and laid out a cemetery just east of it. In 1829 the first school-house was built, in Section 25 on the old Vincennes Road, and school was opened there with John Robinson as first teacher. In 1869 a large \$2,500 school-house was built near the Catholic church.

In earliest days, Joseph Boneau owned and operated a mine half a mile south of French Village. In 1880 there were two coal mines in operation. Modern coal operations in the county are referred to in another chapter.

The happy temperament characteristic of the French made it possible for these pioneers to bear their many hardships and privations uncomplainingly. They manufactured all of the clothes they wore. The women wore home-made dresses colored with sumac bark, and simply a blue handkerchief for a bonnet. (See chapter on "Settlements.")

Before French Village had a church, the people attended religious meetings at Cahokia. They went back and forth in French carts, constructed entirely of wood, with wooden wheels, made of cylindrical sections of a large tree without tires. The beds of such vehicles were frames resting on the axles and the poles, and they were surrounded by six vertical stakes connected with each other by basket work of hazel brush or willows. The axle, where it entered the wheels, was six inches in diameter and the hub (which constituted the wheel) was about six feet in circumference. The carts of the well-to-do were drawn by horses, and those of the poor by oxen. The axle-grease that the settlers used was "soft soap and plenty of it."

Early land entries were made by Ferguson and Trotier, September 27; Gabriel Marlot, Sep-

tember 29; John Hendricks, October 1; J. L. Schoenberger, December 23, and Louis Jarvis, December 24, all in 1814.

PRAIRIE DU PONT PRECINCT.—Up to 1871, Prairie du Pont was a part of Cahokia, but in that year it was made a separate precinct, embracing about 15,000 acres. It was bounded on the east by Cahokia and Centerville Precincts, on the south by Monroe County and Centerville Precinct, on the west by the Mississippi River. It was the extreme western point of St. Clair County, wholly situated in the Bottom, and extending from the river to the bluff. Like all the American Bottom, the land included in it is very fertile. It is drained by Prairie du Pont Creek and by the "big ditch." The name, Prairie du Pont, was taken from the ancient village in the precinct. The East St. Louis, or Conlogue Railway, and the narrow-gauge road were built through this district—the Conlogue extending a branch across country to the quarries at Falling Springs.

The general history, customs and the like of Prairie du Pont were similar to those of Cahokia. Like Cahokia, Prairie du Pont had commons, common fields and the arpents.

Wheat has always been the staple product of the lands in this precinct. The pioneer water-mill in this vicinity was built on the creek near the village of Prairie du Pont, in 1754-55, by the Mission of St. Sulpice and the village grew up around it. The first school-house was erected in 1861, costing \$500, and the first teacher was William Williamson. J. B. Vien was the first Justice of the Peace.

Falling Springs, at the bluff, a mile south-east of the village of Prairie du Pont, is so named from the fact that a spring gushes out of a perpendicular rock of solid limestone with a fall of sixty or seventy feet. The bluff here is about 130 feet high. The spring flows from an orifice midway between the top of the bluff and the rocky bottom beneath. In early days, a water power grist-mill was built at this point, but all traces of it have vanished. Years ago, a hotel was built near the spring and used as a summer resort by the people of neighboring towns and cities, but soon was changed into a saloon.

Three stone-quarries were worked near the

spring—one by Otto & Parent, one by William Richards, and the third by Henry Deering—employing in all about seventy-five men, and loading on an average twenty cars a day. The companies had a branch of the Conlogue Railway run to the quarries. In 1881 a dump was erected here by the Vandalia Railroad Company costing about \$50,000. Stolle's Quarry at Falling Springs now does a good business and serves as the terminus of the Belleville & Carondelet railroad, which is now a part of the Illinois Central System. This quarry employs several hundred men and produces excellent limestone, which, when crushed by a steam crusher, furnishes good material for railroad ballast.

RICHLAND PRECINCT, which formerly included what are now Prairie du Long, a goodly part of Smithton and the southern part of Millstadt Townships, was in the south-central part of the county. It was of rectangular shape with a triangle attached on the west, and contained about 48,280 acres. The land was drained by Richland and Prairie du Long Creeks. Most of the land is low and level, and requires artificial drainage to make it tillable. The territory of this precinct, populated chiefly by German farmers, was bounded north by Belleville Precinct, east by Fayetteville Precinct, south by the county line and west by Monroe County and Centerville Precinct.

The earliest settlements made in Richland Precinct were in the northwestern part, near Turkey Hill. In 1802, the first cabin was built by Joseph Carr, a Revolutionary soldier, who came with his family from Virginia to find a home in the West. They came by raft down the Ohio to Fort Massac, and made their way thence to Kaskaskia, following an old trail on foot and on horseback to the point where Carr decided to "pitch his tent" permanently. With Mr. Carr came his daughters and his sons, Conrad, Abner, Jacob and Henry—strong, hardy pioneers, ready to brave the hardships of pioneer life. His daughter Phoebe married Dorsey Wilderman in 1812. Mr. Carr brought a set of blacksmith's tools with him, a welcome acquisition in the primitive neighborhood. According to an old pioneer, "Mr. Carr was as good a man as ever lived, although he had a disregard for religious services, for he had a

way of going hunting along the Okaw on Saturday and Sunday, whenever his son-in-law, James Garrison, from Monroe County, held services at his house."

In 1803, David Phillips settled near by, with his family of six sons and five daughters. Soon after their arrival, two of the daughters were married to the brothers Conrad and Abner Carr. Later, two others married Henry and Crisley Stout. David Phillips was born in North Carolina in 1755, and served in the Revolutionary War. After the Revolution he went west to Tennessee, from there to Kentucky, and finally came to Illinois, where he made his home, lived and died.

In 1803, there came also Jacob Short from Kentucky and settled a little to the south of the Phillips family. He was six feet tall, heavily built, athletic and energetic. He was a member of the first legislative body in Illinois, which convened at Kaskaskia, November 25, 1812.

In 1808, David Hill, an orphan, came from Pennsylvania to Richland Precinct. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and in 1815 married Isabella Bennet, from Kentucky. In 1880, he was the oldest surviving settler in his vicinity and one of the very few remaining pensioners of the War of 1812.

In order that the children of the settlement might have school advantages, a school was organized, and was taught by John Bradsby on Turkey Hill in 1808. After a time this was discontinued, and there was no other school there until 1824.

In the meantime, other men were coming to join the settlement. Among these were the families of Higgins in 1818, Smith in 1819, and Lamb in 1818. Timothy Higgins settled west of the others on Prairie du Long Prairie, near what was afterwards the site of Georgetown. Higgins and Smith were from "daown in Maine." Samuel Smith was a Baptist minister and a blacksmith, and—as the pioneers said—"worked at blacksmithing for a living, and preached for a good conscience." The latter employment was far from lucrative in those days. It is said that, on one occasion, a newly married man offered to pay for his services in coon skins, to be the result of a prospective hunting trip.

In 1824, William McClintock, commonly known as "Uncle Billy," began to teach school

in the precinct. However, as Mr. McClintock refused to treat to whisky, "like they did where the Higginses used to live, 'daown in Maine,'" the aforesaid "Higginses" raised a disturbance, which resulted in Mr. McClintock's giving up the work and the breaking up of the school.

The first children born in this settlement were double cousins, both Sarah Carrs. Sarah Carr (Miller) was born in 1803, and the other Sarah Carr the following year. As early as 1806, Joseph Chance, a Baptist minister, preached in the community, holding services at the houses of different settlers. Kickapoo Indians came to the pioneers from time to time as friends, but sometimes showed a hostile spirit.

South of the settlement mentioned, in T. 2 S., R. 8 W., in what is now Prairie du Long Township, there lived in 1814 Thomas Talbot, who married Hetty Scott, and had a son, William S. Talbot, born June 19, 1815. Hillery S. Talbot also lived there in 1816.

At this time there were two saw-mills in operation in these parts, one owned by James M. Davidson, on Prairie du Long Creek, and the other by Moses Quick, on Richland Creek. However, neither of these mills was operated for a very long time. Moses Quick left his and took to dealing in stock. He and his brother Aaron were the first to settle in their immediate locality, which was not far from Whiteside Station.

In September, 1815, a road was opened from Belleville to Quick's mill; and, in February, 1816, one from Belleville by way of Davidson's mill to the county line was "viewed" and ordered constructed by Moses Quick, Joseph Carr, and James M. Davidson. With the open roadway came in the use of wagons and carts with creaking solid wooden wheels innocent of iron.

The early settlers early in the last century took to building brick chimneys instead of such stick-and-mud chimneys as had been in use. This was rendered possible by the opening of a brick-yard in this vicinity by the Carrs, Higginses and some others in 1820. Not until 1830, or thereabouts, however, was brick burned for house-building. Ben Smith, west of Georgetown, on land of Thouvernot, was the first to engage in such an enterprise.

In 1833, Thomas Higgins built, on the west fork of Richland Creek, a saw-mill with an upright saw run by water-power. The first



Nicholas Boul

circular saw was used in a mill on Forcade's field in 1850. In connection with this, we have the record of the first death—that of John Smith, who fell dead while carrying this saw on a hot summer day. In 1833, a water-mill for grinding corn was built in T. 1 S., R. 9 W., by Billings and Taylor.

Later, the pioneers and their descendants in this precinct improved their lands and houses, erected modern school and church buildings, and bettered their condition and environments in every way. The precinct was organized June 5, 1839. The first election was held at the house of Robert Higgins, and the judges of the election were Nathan Arnott, Edward Tate, and John McCully.

The first land entries were made by Samuel Scott, Sr., and heirs of J. H. Moore, December 3, 1814; Hugh McClintock, September 17, 1817; Henry Carr, September 11, 1817; Balser Null, January 10, 1817; Thomas B. Talbot, September 15, 1817; John Reynolds, Sr., December 21, 1818; James B. Moore, December 22, 1818. Before any government surveys had been made General John Edgar, the largest landowner of his day in Illinois, located claim No. 2209, and under his direction survey No. 607 was made, including 6,325 acres, November 20, 1798. Of this tract, 5,828 acres lay in this precinct, and is known as the "Tamarais Prairie tract." Edgar obtained the claim by buying up 400-acre head-rights, and the militia rights of men who did soldiers' service in 1790, by virtue of which each of said ex-soldiers or his assigns was entitled to 100 acres of land. It is said that Edgar thus got possession of about 40,000 acres of the best land in Illinois. In the northeastern part of the precinct were located several claims like these, some of them extending into contiguous territory. Such were claim 992, survey 390; claim 350, survey 382, and survey 772, all selected in the years 1798 and 1799 and confirmed later.

There were in Richland Precinct formerly several villages: Georgetown, Smithton, Flora, Paderborn, and Douglas. Now, however, since the division into townships in 1884, Paderborn and Flora belong to Millstadt Township.

TOWNSHIPS.

EAST ST. LOUIS TOWNSHIP was organized from parts of East St. Louis Precinct and includes

part of T. 2 N., R. 9 W., and part of T. 2 N., R. 10 W. Much of its territory is included within the city of East St. Louis. Officers in 1906: Supervisors—Le Roy Browning, C. A. Scherer, Robert Lowery, Max Oppenheim, D. M. Sullivan, Adam Harwell, Thomas L. Fekete, Jr., Patrick Kelley, Fred Stoppacher, Albert R. Erlinger, A. Cushenberry and Sam Youiss; Town Clerk—Thomas J. Williams; John Niems, Collector; Thomas Stanton, Police Magistrate.

STITES TOWNSHIP was organized from a part of East St. Louis Precinct and the northwest corner of Caseyville Precinct in 1886, and contains a fraction of T. 2 N., R. 9 W. Officers in 1906: C. B. Jones, Supervisor; George P. Doscher, Highway Commissioner; Andrew Bal-den, Sr., Town Clerk; Bob Monroe, Collector; William R. Arthur, Justice of the Peace; Sherman Dolman and George Hicks, Constables; William Cooper, Police Magistrate.

CENTERVILLE STATION TOWNSHIP was organized from French Village and Cahokia and parts of Caseyville and East St. Louis Precincts, and includes most of T. 2 N., R. 9 W., part of T. 2 N., R. 10 W., part of T. 1 N., R. 9 W. and part of T. 1 N., R. 10 W. Officers in 1906: Adolph Sanboeuf and William Rosselat, Supervisors; Joseph Dashney, Highway Commissioner; Daniel Koenigstein, Town Clerk; Joseph Mozer, Collector; Tony Vondrie and William J. Gohn, Justices of the Peace; William H. Harris, Police Magistrate.

CASEYVILLE TOWNSHIP was organized from parts of Caseyville and O'Fallon Precincts and comprises congressional township 2 N., R. 8 W. Officers in 1906: William C. Elliott, Supervisor; C. C. Mees, Highway Commissioner; C. Schannel, Town Clerk; William Kersey, Collector; John B. Huddle, Police Magistrate.

SUGAR LOAF TOWNSHIP was organized from a part of Centerville Precinct and embraces parts of T. 1 S., R. 10 W., and T. 1 N., R. 10 W.

Much of its area is in the American Bottom. Its soil is very fertile, producing excellent crops of wheat, corn, oats and garden vegetables. It is connected with the world at large by the following railroads: Mobile & Ohio, East St. Louis & Conlogue, the Belleville & Carondelet (now of the Illinois Central System), and the St. Louis Valley (a division of the Iron Mountain System). Stolle's stone-quarry, at Falling Springs, employing a few hundred men, produces limestone of excellent quality, some of which is crushed by a steam crusher and used for railroad ballast. The Meyer Iron Works, at one time the largest smelting furnace in the West, was erected in 1874-75 and was dismantled in 1884. While in operation it gave employment to 350 men and produced 120 tons of pig-iron daily. The Standard Cement Company some years ago did a flourishing business. The plant is not far from Falling Springs. The buildings still contain all machinery necessary for the manufacture of cement. This part of the county suffered from floods in 1844, 1858, 1876, 1878, 1883, 1892 and 1902. The greatest damage was done in 1892 and 1902, when thousands of acres of ripening grain and other agricultural products were totally destroyed. The destruction of levees also caused much damage to railways.

In the southwestern part of Sugar Loaf Township are several curious mounds. In 1874, John Eisentrout, while plowing over one of them, struck a pile of stones, and on examining more closely, found an odd relic, a vessel of hard cement, about eighteen inches long, with the upper portion representing the head of a baboon, the base being in the form of an ordinary bust. At the top of the vessel is an opening as large as a silver dollar, indicating that it may have been used as a drinking jug. A photograph of it was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876.

In the western part of the township the people are chiefly of Canadian French descent, in the central and eastern part they are nearly all German. The township has ten public school buildings of modern construction. There are five churches—two Catholic, one Baptist, one Evangelical Lutheran, one Protestant. The old Catholic church at Cahokia, erected in 1740, is in a good state of preservation. It is constructed of cedar and walnut. The Cath-

olic church now in use at Cahokia and the Catholic church at East Carondelet are brick structures. The villages of Prairie du Pont, Bixby, Vulcan and East Carondelet are within the limits of this township and Cahokia is at its border.

Township officers, 1906: John F. Adelsberger, Supervisor; Charles Heseling, Highway Commissioner; J. L. Parrin, Town Clerk; John O. Gray, Collector; J. C. Thomas, Justice of the Peace; John Mayfield and Albert Enge, Constables.

STOOKEY TOWNSHIP.—This township was organized from parts of Cahokia, Centerville and Belleville Precincts and comprises most of T. 1 N., R. 9 W. Stookey is practically a farming community, with no town or villages. Pittsburg is merely a railway station on the Southern Railroad. In Stookey Township are also the Imbs elevator and the Phoenix powder-mill, which is owned by Eastern capitalists. Township officials, 1906: Walter Eyman, Supervisor; John Schmartz, Sr., Highway Commissioner; H. F. Betz, Town Clerk; Richard Rohr, Collector.

MILLSTADT TOWNSHIP comprises parts of Richland and Centerville Precincts and includes T. 1 S., R. 9 W., and half of T. 2 S., R. 9 W. Within its borders are Millstadt, a flourishing village, and Roachtown, Saxtown, Flora and Paderborn. Township officers, 1906: William Baltz, Supervisor; Henry Bruehle, Highway Commissioner; A. C. Kern, Town Clerk; Fred Krapp, Collector.

PRAIRIE DU LONG TOWNSHIP was organized from a portion of Richland Precinct and comprises T. 2 S., R. 8 W. It is drained by Richland Creek and west fork. Hecker is a hamlet near its southern border. Smithton, just over its northern line in Smithton Township, is a convenient trading point. Officers, 1906: Louis C. Miller, Supervisor; Henry Huber, Highway Commissioner; George Leilich, Town Clerk; Warren Hamill, Collector; George Talbot, Justice of the Peace.

CHAPTER XV.

PRECINCTS AND TOWNSHIPS.

(NORTHEASTERN.)

PRECINCT HISTORY—O'FALLON, LEBANON, SUMMERFIELD, BELLEVILLE, SHILOH AND MASCOUTAH PRECINCTS—SOME NOTED PIONEERS—THE OGLES, LEMENS, BRADSBYS, THOMAS HIGGINS, REV. JOHN M. PECK AND OTHERS—SOME LATER COMERS TO LEBANON PRECINCT—PROMINENT CITIZENS OF GERMAN BIRTH—GENERAL HECKER, THE ENGELMANNS AND OTHERS—ITEMS OF LOCAL HISTORY—PRESENT TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS AND OFFICIALS—SMITHTON, ST. CLAIR, O'FALLON, LEBANON, MASCOUTAH, ENGELMANN, SHILOH VALLEY AND BELLEVILLE TOWNSHIPS.

O'FALLON PRECINCT occupied the western half of T. 2 N., R. 7 W., and all but fifteen sections of T. 2 N., R. 8 W., including much of Ridge Prairie. The land is high, with undulating surface, drained by tributaries of Silver Creek, and the amount of well-watered timber and prairie on it made it attractive to the pioneer in early days, as well as profitable for the farmer of the present day. The district contained about 15,600 acres of rich agricultural land, traversed by two railroads—the Ohio & Mississippi (now Baltimore & Ohio), and the O'Fallon branch, running from O'Fallon to Belleville. The precinct included portions of the present O'Fallon and Caseyville Townships.

The first known settlement in this precinct was made by the Ogles in 1802. Captain Joseph Ogle, whose ancestors were English, was born in Virginia in 1744, served in the Revolutionary War, and in 1777 was commissioned Captain of a company of Virginia troops. By his marriage to Drusilla Biggs he had five children: Nancy, Catherine, Prudence, Benjamin and Joseph. His wife died, and he later married Jemima Meiggs, by whom he had four children: Drusilla, Polly, Jacob and Jemima, all born in Virginia. In 1785 he came with his family to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, now in Monroe County, and in 1802 settled two miles west of the present village of O'Fallon. Captain Ogle was an Indian fighter of recog-

nized ability, a man of little book learning, but of much practical knowledge, of sound judgment, bravery and possessed qualities of leadership. He was a member of the Methodist Church, brought slaves with him to Illinois, and there liberated them. He died on his farm in February, 1821.

Joseph Ogle, the son of Captain Ogle, was born in 1777, and came to this precinct with his parents. July 12, 1804, he married Lucinda Pulliam, daughter of John and Margaret Pulliam, of Richmond, Va., who came west with her parents in 1795 and was, in her time, a prominent local worker in the Methodist Church. They had no children. Joseph Ogle was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and a farmer well informed and influential.

Jacob Ogle, another son of Captain Ogle, came with his parents, married Elizabeth Tetter, and very early settled two miles west of O'Fallon. He was a farmer, a Methodist, a Justice of the Peace for many years, and a man of influence in the community. In early days he and James Lemen built and operated a water-mill on Ogle's Creek, three miles north of O'Fallon—a crude affair, which did not succeed well on account of insufficient water supply. Later, Mr. Ogle built a horse-mill on his farm, which was for many years patronized by the people of the settlement. He died on this farm. Two of his sons, George and Jacob, continued to live in this neighborhood.

Of the daughters of Captain Ogle, Nancy married Larkin Rutherford in Virginia, and came here with her family in 1785, but had no children; Catherine married the Rev. James Lemen in Virginia, came to Illinois in 1786, and reared a large family; Prudence married Peter Casterline in Illinois; Drusilla married William Porter in Illinois, and had a large family; Polly married General James Moore, of this State, but had no children; Jemima married Charles R. Matheny, an early resident of St. Clair County, later of Sangamon County, and died in 1858.

The Rev. David Badgley, a pioneer Baptist minister, born in New Jersey in 1786, came with his brother Anthony to Illinois in 1796, and settled first at New Design. In 1802 he came to St. Clair County and soon he located a three-hundred-acre "headright" on Section 3, T. 1 N., R. 8 W. Together with Rev. Joseph Chance, he organized the first Protestant church

in the Territory of Illinois. He took a prominent part in organizing churches in the West, and died December 16, 1824. He left seven children—David, Ichabod, Job, Abraham, Rachel, Mary, and Elizabeth, all of whom had large families.

Anthony Badgley, brother of David, settled on Section 34, T. 2 N., R. 8 W., and had several children, all of whom were born before he came to Illinois, viz.: Hiram, Butler, Diania (Mrs. David Aikman), Nancy (Mrs. Joseph Beer), Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Beer), Adelina (Mrs. William Abbott), all of whom are now deceased, leaving many descendants. Another daughter, Eliza, married G. W. Dixon, and settled on Section 33, T. 2 N., R. 8 W. Both David and Anthony Badgley had been soldiers of the Revolution. Simeon, son of Anthony Badgley, was born in St. Clair County in 1805.

Besides the "Ogle" and the "Badgley Settlements," as they were called, there was also the "Lemen Settlement," in O'Fallon Precinct. The Rev. James Lemen, Sr., who was very prominent in early Baptist church history, came from Virginia to Illinois in 1786 and settled in what is now Monroe County. His three elder sons—Robert, Joseph and James—settled early in St. Clair County. Robert, the eldest son, born in Berkeley County, Va., in 1783, came to Illinois in 1796 and lived at New Design with his parents until he grew up. Then, in 1805, he married Hester Tolin and moved to Section 1, T. 2 N., R. 8 W., where he lived until his death, in 1860. He was of the genuine pioneer material—strong-willed, honest, of keen judgment, tireless energy and undaunted Christian faith. He was primarily a farmer, but for many years was Justice of the Peace, and, during the administration of John Quincy Adams, was appointed United States Marshal of Illinois. He was always a prominent Baptist, for a long time served as clerk of the Richland Baptist Church, and later was clerk of the Bethel Church from its organization in 1809 until 1845. He was the father of fifteen children, of whom three were living a quarter of a century ago—Gideon, a farmer residing in Madison County, southwest of Collinsville; Hester, widow of B. F. Bowler; and Emma, Mrs. Joseph Beedles.

Rev. Joseph Lemen, son of the Rev. James Lemen, Sr., was born in Berkeley County,

Va., in September, 1785, and came with his parents to New Design Settlement. He had what, at that time, was considered a good education, early became a Baptist, and eventually was ordained a minister of that denomination. He married Mary Kinney, settled on Section 1, of T. 2 N., R. 8 W., and had fourteen children, all of whom became workers in the church. Mr. Lemen was, for nearly fifty years, a devoted and active minister, preaching and organizing churches at different points from Iowa to Kentucky. He died in June, 1861, and was buried near his old home. Several years later, his wife, Polly K. Lemen, died. Six of his children, viz.: Joseph, a Captain in the Mexican War, and a Major in the Civil War; James, Isaac, Robert, William, and Elizabeth (Mrs. Charles Leslie), long survived him.

James Lemen, another son of the Rev. James Lemen, Sr., was born at New Design, in October, 1787, and is believed to have been the second white child born of American parents in the Territory of Illinois. He grew up on the farm, and studied, under the direction of Rev. John Clark, mathematics, the higher sciences, and theology. In early manhood, he was ordained a Baptist minister, and was the first ordained native preacher in Illinois. In December, 1813, he married Mary Pulliam, and settled on Section 1, T. 2 N., R. 8 W. They had eleven children. For over fifty years he did service as a minister, with his brother Joseph, supplying the pulpit of the Bethel Church, organized other early churches in the West, helped to ordain ministers, and gave liberally of his time and money to church work. He was a member of the last Territorial Legislature when it met at Kaskaskia, of the Constitutional Convention of 1818, and of the State Senate at Vandalia during the sessions of the Second, Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies (1820-22 and 1824-28). It is claimed that he once received an informal ballot for United States Senator, but declined the office. He was always a Whig, while up to 1856 Illinois uniformly went Democratic. Mr. Lemen died at his home on Ridge Prairie, February 8, 1870, and was buried in Bethel Cemetery. Of his children, four long survived him—James, Mary (Mrs. Stebbins), Robert and Joseph.

A little before 1800, John Porter came from Ireland to Illinois, settling first at Cahokia, and later in the Ogle settlement, where he lived

the rest of his life. He had four sons—William, David, Andrew and John—who left large families. In 1805, Dr. Joseph Oglesby, a Methodist minister, settled near the Badgleys, but later moved to Indiana. In 1806, the Rev. Charles R. Matheny, a Methodist minister, lawyer, and politician, a son-in-law of Captain Joseph Ogle, settled near the Ogles, but later moved to Springfield. Another prominent pioneer was Henry Mace, born in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., in 1776, came to Kaskaskia very early and married Drusilla Andrews, whose family were killed by Indians. They had one child, Elizabeth, who married James Tolly. After his wife's death, Mr. Mace entered into a second marriage and had nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity: Susan, who married William Hilt, a soldier in the War of 1812; James, John, Catherine (Mrs. John Stites), Sarah (Mrs. Andrew Umberger), Lucy (Mrs. George Hart), and Christina, wife of J. B. Needles, a soldier in the Black Hawk War. Mr. Mace lived in Monroe County until 1810, when he settled in O'Fallon Precinct, on Section 19 of T. 2 N., R. 7 W., where he lived the rest of his life. He fought in the war of 1812.

The Rev. John Simpson was born near London, England, married Nancy Ann Ryder, and came as a Baptist missionary to America in 1780. At first he settled in Kentucky, but later moved to Monroe County, Ill., where he preached the gospel. Some of his children lived in St. Clair County. Nancy lived near Bethel Church in O'Fallon Precinct, and was married first to John Best and after his death to Patrick Hogan. Rev. Gideon Simpson, a Baptist minister and Captain in the Black Hawk War, settled at an early day about three miles north of Alma, and had a large family.

Rev. Joseph Chance, a Baptist minister, was born in Delaware in 1765, married Jemima Morris and came at an early day to Kentucky. In 1794 he moved to the New Design settlement, and later to St. Clair County. In 1807 he settled in the northern part of O'Fallon Precinct, where he reared a large family.

Other early settlers in the precinct were: William Penn, David Sparks, David McFarland, Isaac Forman, Samuel Redman, who settled on Section 35 of T. 2 N., R. 8 W.; Abraham Clark, a soldier in the War of 1812; Samuel Dorris and Samuel Caruthers in 1811; John Hendricks in 1812; and the Stites family in 1818. About

1811, the settlers built a block-house near Alma for protection against the Indians; however, the Indians never seriously molested them.

The following are recorded as having entered land in 1814: James Lemen, Jr., and Daniel White, December 3; Charles R. Matheny, September 30; Henry Mace, December 21; Joseph Dixon, September 16; Joseph Ogle, March 7; Robert Lemen, August 12; William Phillips, September 29; Samuel Kinney, August 23; J. Enochs and J. Waddle, September 29; Jacob Ogle, September 29; Joseph Chance, August 2; George Dixon, August 13; Joshua Oglesby, September 13; John Messinger, December 24; David Badgley, September 16; Anthony Badgley, August 13; Samuel Redman, September 16.

Some settlers of a later date were: Merlin Jones, Sr., an active Baptist, a man of liberal education and a prominent citizen who settled southwest of Bethel church; Benjamin and Harrison Scott, brothers; John and Paul Kingston. The last four mentioned settled south of O'Fallon. In 1820 Joshua Begole, born of Huguenot parents in Washington County, Md., arrived in St. Clair County, having come by way of New York, Detroit, Cincinnati, and the Ohio River. In 1824, he was married to Mary Terry, by Rev. John M. Peck. He died March 2, 1874, leaving a widow, six sons, and three daughters. About 1800 Isaac Nearen, of Maryland, came to this State. He lived at first in Monroe County, then at Turkey Hill, then moved to Ridge Prairie, whence he removed to Iowa in 1840. Mr. Nearen was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Nicene Gaskill, daughter of Jonathan Gaskill, from Vermont, who settled south of Lebanon in 1810, and had three children. Another pioneer was George Pousch, who settled on Section 11.

Among settlers of later days was Peter Bowler, who located with his family about four miles northeast of O'Fallon. He was an influential Baptist, and was active in erecting Bethel church. He was industrious, capable, and a man of force. He died on his old place, his wife following him several years later. They had four sons: Benjamin F., who died in 1872; George W., a resident and Justice of the Peace of O'Fallon; William P. and John O. F., both of whom removed to Madison County. Among other old citizens who were still living in 1880 may be mentioned: S. S.

Kirger, a blacksmith who came in 1821; John Eckert, who came from Pennsylvania in 1839; W. S. Scott, born here in 1836; G. W. Darrow, born here in 1831; George W. Ogle, born here in 1818; William Simmons, born here in 1834; J. M. Ogle, born here in 1834; B. F. Begole, born here in 1828; Mrs. Matthew Smiley, who came from Ohio in 1830; A. J. Cooper, born here in 1829; Mrs. Isaac Forman, who came from Kentucky in 1818; Warren Beadle, who came from Ohio in 1818; Levi Piggott, who came from St. Louis in 1836; Amos Stites, born here in 1830; Jackson Brake, who came from Ohio in 1818; William J. Rittenhouse, born here in 1833; Thomas P. Owings, born here in 1830; Mary Oglesby, born here in 1817 and died in 1879.

LEBANON PRECINCT included part of the western half of the present Lebanon Township, the northeastern part of the present Mascoutah Township and practically the eastern half of the present O'Fallon Township. It was bounded north by Madison County, east by Summerfield Precinct, south by Mascoutah and Shiloh Precincts and west by Shiloh and O'Fallon Precincts. It was drained by Silver Creek and its upper tributaries. Its general surface is rolling prairie and its soil was early found to be very productive. Lebanon was its principal trading and railway point.

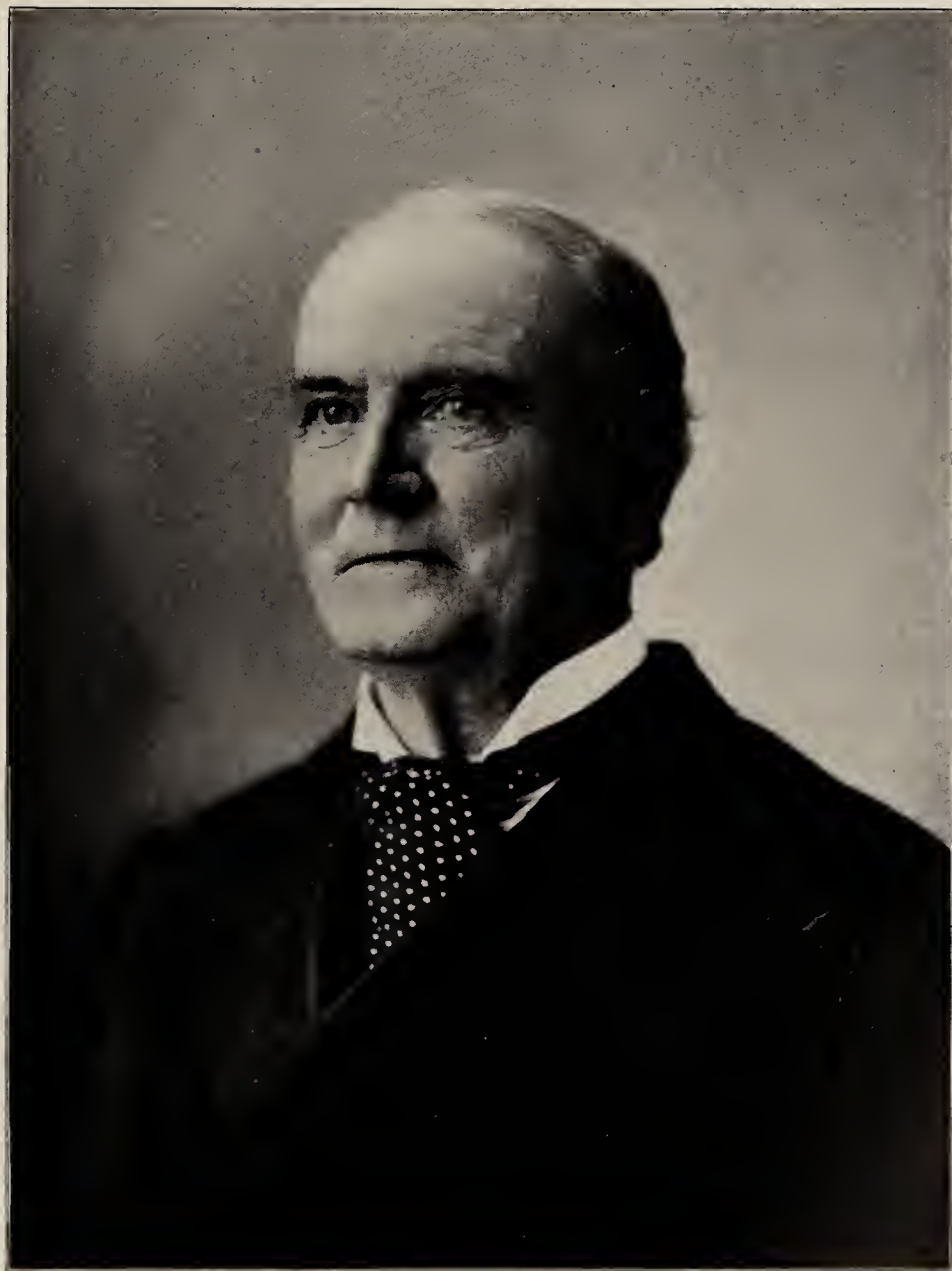
It is interesting to note the pioneers who settled in these districts, as the history of a people is largely the history of the place where they abide. The first settlers in this precinct were the Bradsbys, who came from Kentucky in 1804, and were always strong, hardy, good citizens. Early in the spring came William H. Bradsky, the eldest son, with two other young Kentuckians, and located on Silver Creek, about three miles north of the site of Lebanon. In the fall, the father and the other members of the family came from Kentucky and settled on a farm permanently. The father taught school in the American Bottom, west of Collinsville, in 1806, and, in 1807, taught in the Turkey Hill settlement. His sons, William and James, were rangers of marked ability. William was a practicing physician in the locality, was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1816, and later moved to Washington County.

The family of Thomas Higgins, from Bar-

ren County, Ky., relatives of the Bradsbys, came here in 1807. Thomas Higgins was of the good old pioneer stuff—strong, active, quick, discerning, and absolutely fearless, and especially distinguished himself as an Indian fighter. In 1814 he was one of a party of eleven men, under the command of Lieutenant John Journey, stationed at Hill's Fort, about eight miles southwest of the present Greenville. One August morning, while following up an Indian trail, they fell into an ambuscade prepared for them by a large party of Indians. At the first attack Journey and three of his men fell, and all but Higgins retreated to the fort. Failing to get away in time, he was left to fight the Indians single-handed. After he had long maintained a terrible conflict in sight of the rangers in the fort, a Mrs. Pursely started, armed, to his assistance, putting to shame the other rangers, who finally came to his rescue and put the Indians to flight. Higgins received a full pension for his service. Later, he moved to Fayette County. He served as Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate at the second session of the Fourth General Assembly, held at Vandalia in 1826. He died in 1829.

Also there were the Journey family, who were noted rangers and Indian fighters; Thomas and Josiah Shelton, who lived here before 1810; Julius and Pleasant Nichols, from Kentucky, who located southeast of Lebanon in 1807; Samuel and George McDonald, who settled south of Lebanon in 1807; Wiley Lovings; David, Isaac, Ezekiel and William Smith, and the Downings and Dunnnavans along Silver Creek. Several freed negroe slaves settled here, among them Austin Lyons, John Titus, and John Shaves.

In 1810, Robert McMahon, from Kentucky, settled northeast of Lebanon. Late that year his house was attacked and most of his family were killed by Indians. He himself, with his daughters, was taken prisoner. He escaped and later ransomed his daughters. An account of this tragedy is given elsewhere in this volume. It is believed that others lived here before 1812; but their names cannot be ascertained. After the War of 1812, Simon Lindley, from Kentucky, a pioneer surveyor and Baptist preacher, fifty years old, of some education, settled here with his family of three sons—John, Joseph and Simon—and four daughters—Mary, Sarah, Anna and Elizabeth. John had



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been a ranger in the war. The family later moved to Sangamon County. In the fall of 1814 there came from North Carolina through Tennessee the Townsend brothers, Edmond and Whitfield. Edmond had three children—Thomas, John, and Nancy—who left no descendants. Whitfield had seven children: Alfred, Adeline, Elizabeth, Edmond, Nancy, Whitfield, and William. Other early comers here were: Jesse B. Thomas, December, 1814; William Brazel, Jacob Tetrick, Abraham Baker, Henry White, and Joseph Penn, all of whom came in September, 1814; Richard Vanarsdale, October, 1814; Gillis Maddeaux, September, 1814; William Biggs and J. Lunceford, December, 1814; Charles Wakefield, Zachariah Hays, Leaven and Wingate Maddeaux, David S. White, Robert Moore, and Miles Abernathy, all in September, 1814; Daniel Murray from Boston, John Thomas, who came with his nine children—Mary, John, James, Catherine, Jacob, Elizabeth, Abraham, Calvin, and Emeline—from Virginia in 1817; and Nicholas Horner, who came from Maryland in 1817, and settled one and a half miles north of Lebanon, with his two daughters, Rachel (Mrs. Thomas Ray), Sarah (Mrs. David Chamberlain), and his sons, Nathan, John, and Charles. Nathan became a prominent merchant in Lebanon.

Noteworthy was John M. Peck, D. D., a Baptist minister, from Connecticut. He founded in this county, under the name of Rock Springs Seminary, the first literary institution in the State above the common schools. In 1831 this was removed to Upper Alton and became Shurtleff College. Dr. Peck was also a writer of ability, especially in the line of history. His "Gazetteer of Illinois" was especially valuable to early emigrants. (See "Peck, John Mason," in Vol. I.)

William Nichols, from Kentucky, settled southeast of Lebanon in 1825. The Rev. William L. Deneen, from Pennsylvania, who settled here about 1828, was a mathematician and civil engineer of note. He had three children: Sarah (Mrs. A. W. Metcalf), Risdon and Samuel H. Joseph Hypes came from Virginia in 1821; Dr. R. F. Cunningham, from Maryland, settled here in 1834; J. L. Sargent, from New York, came in 1821; W. E. Willoughby, from Delaware, in 1835; N. Perrin and H. P. Munie, from France, in 1831; Jeremiah Bennett, from North Carolina, in 1835; and Edward Luckner,

from Germany, in 1838. H. H. Horner was born in Lebanon in 1821; Thomas Moore was born here in 1825; Isaac Nichols, in 1816; A. J. Moore, in 1816; and William Darrow, in 1837.

SUMMERFIELD PRECINCT was in the extreme northeastern quarter of St. Clair County, occupying the eastern two-thirds of T. 2 N., R. 6 W. It included the present Lebanon Township and part of the present Mascoutah Township. The surface is a gently undulating prairie, with rich soil, and drained by several small tributaries of Silver Creek. The Mobile & Ohio (formerly Ohio & Mississippi) Railroad runs through its territory from east to west. It was bounded north by Madison County, east by Clinton County, south by Mascoutah Precinct and west by Lebanon Precinct.

About 1806, Nathan Chambers, the first settler, located on Section 33, in what was later known as Union Grove Settlement. About 1811 he built a blockhouse called "Chambers Fort," which was used by the people of the neighborhood as a refuge from Indian attacks. Mr. Chambers, who was a man of talent and resource and a thoroughly capable pioneer, held a number of minor county offices in early days. Following is a list of some of the other prominent pioneers: Robert and James Moore and John Broom; William Padfield, who came from Kentucky and settled here in 1815, had several sons—Thomas, William R., Henry, James R., Joseph, and Hiram—and was a prominent member of the Methodist Church in those days; Robert Farrar, Samuel and Alfred Ryle, Henry Hutcn, John Dew, and Thornton Peeples, Dr. Anthony W. Casad, Edmond Randle, Malcolm Johnson, Peter Wright, William Lunceford, Samuel H. Thompson. Several of these, including Dew, Dr. Casad, Samuel Thompson and others, were Methodist ministers and men of much influence in their day. Joshua Barnes was both a preacher and a teacher.

Among the men who settled north of Union Grove were: W. W. Roman, William Frazier, Michael Keith, J. McKee, John Lord, William Anderson, Joseph Schrougham, John Marney, Captain Morris, Preston Utley and James Paydon.

The men here named entered land in this precinct in 1811: Daniel Simmons, George Nich-

ols, Pleasant Nichols, Nathan Chambers, Francis Swan, Robert Frazier, John Brown, John Nicholas and Henry Hutton. In 1830, John Wordsworth, from Clinton County, settled on Section 16. In 1834, G. H. Appel, from Germany, settled on Section 35. About 1834, John H. Calbreath (father of William Calbreath, born in 1825), settled on Section 11. James Whitaker, a resident of the northern part of this precinct, was an early Associate Judge, and held a number of minor offices.

Very early in the history of the county, a log school-house was built at Union Grove, which for some time was the only school-house in the neighborhood. About 1820, a Methodist church was built here. This was burned by some unknown outlaws, but was later replaced by another building. In 1826 William Padfield built on Section 2 the first mill, an ox-mill, sixty by eighty feet, and five stories high. It was a grist and saw-mill, propelled by ten oxen. This mill, which was the largest ever known in this region up to that time, was patronized by the settlers throughout a large extent of country. Mr. Padfield had also a blacksmith shop here, and a store was kept by Thomas Padfield, opened in 1818.

In 1848, Frederick Hecker, who had won great notoriety by his efforts in behalf of popular freedom in his native country, arrived from Germany. A sketch of his life is given in another part of this work.

BELLEVILLE PRECINCT included the city of Belleville, all of the present St. Clair Township and parts of Stookey, Shiloh Valley, Freeburg and Smithton Townships and, outside of the city, was devoted to coal mining and farming operations. It was bounded north by French Village and O'Fallon Precincts, east by Shiloh and Mascoutah Precincts, south by Fayetteville, Richland and Centerville Precincts and west by Centerville and Cahokia Precincts. Occupying comparatively high ground, it was drained by the headwaters of Richland, Du Pont and Loop Creeks. The history of its early settlement is given elsewhere and, in a way, all its history is identified with that of the city of Belleville and the townships above mentioned.

SHILOH PRECINCT, which included a part of the present Shiloh Valley Township, formerly occupied that part of the northern half of T. 1 N., R. 7 W., west of Silver Creek. That stream and its tributaries furnish the water supply and drain the land. The land is rolling in some places, rugged and well-timbered along the streams; hence it was a favorable location for saw-mills, of which there were several in early days. The chief product is wheat.

Evidently Shiloh was settled before 1800; but who were the very first settlers cannot now be definitely ascertained, as many settled here only temporarily and moved away when other settlers came. The first permanent settlers were the Scotts, who settled here in 1802—sons of William Scott, who settled on Turkey Hill in 1797, among the earliest American families. William Scott had several children: James, born in 1772; William, 1774; Samuel, 1777; Joseph, 1781; John, 1784; Alexander, 1786; and Elizabeth (Mrs. Jarvis). The Scotts floated down the Ohio River to "Fort Massacre," and traveled overland to New Design, where they lived a few months, then settled on Turkey Hill, and, working together, opened a large farm.

James Scott married Sarah Teter, settled in 1802 in Shiloh Precinct, south of Shiloh Village, where he built a log cabin, and began farming and cabinet-making. He had seven children: Mary, William, Franklin, Sarah, Madison, Zeno and Philip. William and Samuel Scott, sons of William Scott, Sr., early settled west of Shiloh village. William married Mississippi Biggs, daughter of Judge William Biggs. Their children were: Nancy, George (who served in the Black Hawk war), William (who died), Margaret (died), Whitfield (who died on the way to California), and several who died quite young. Samuel Scott married Nancy, daughter of William Biggs, and had several children: Benjamin (killed by Indians in the Black Hawk War), William (died in Missouri), John Milton (who became a State Supreme Judge), Harrison (who died), James, Elizabeth, Sarah and Margaret. The three daughters died.

Joseph, son of William Scott, Sr., married Nancy Harrison, a niece of General William Henry Harrison, of Ohio. She lived in New Design in 1800. Mr. Scott settled two miles

south of Shiloh in 1805, and in 1809 built a grist and powder-mill on a tributary of Silver Creek. This was a log building and the machinery was propelled by an undershot water-wheel. For his powder he got nitre from the caves on the Gasconade River in Missouri, during the winters when the land was full of hostile Indians. His powder-mill was the first in the State, and furnished powder to the rangers and hunters, but never to Indians. In 1828 he built the first wool-carding machine in Belleville, where he settled in 1838, and was Justice of the Peace for twelve years. Mr. Scott, who was an enterprising, industrious, upright man, a Whig in politics and an opponent of slavery, died in 1866. He had nine children: Mary (Mrs. James Parker—died), Felix (later lived in Belleville), Thomas (died young), Isaac (died), Joseph, Elizabeth (died), Sarah (died), Elias (died), and William (died in 1840). Alexander and John Scott lived in Belleville Precinct.

The Jourden family settled near Shiloh very early, and built a strong block-house enclosed with a palisade, which later fell to Silas Bankson, and finally to Daniel Pierce.

Among the settlers here in the early part of the last century were: Joseph Dixon (in 1806), a hunter who made long trips to trade for furs and the like; William Adams, a blacksmith; Hugh and William Alexander, who located southwest of the village in 1811; David Everett; Matthew Cox, a son-in-law of William Biggs; two William Calbreaths (cousins); John Middlecoff, on Silver Creek; Joseph Griffen, Sr.; James McCann; Henry Isballs; Josiah Hawkins; the Prentices; Deacon Crocker; William Moore; Benjamin Watts; Walter Westfield; and Daniel Pierce, from Pennsylvania, on Section 8. Pierce had seven children, of whom Hiram later became a leading man in the district. The elder Pierce died in 1846. There also came Ira Manville, who was born in 1795, and removed from Pennsylvania, first settling in Kaskaskia, and later in New Athens, where his father, Ira Manville, kept a ferry until his death in 1821. Ira, Jr., served in the War of 1812 and in 1822 moved to Shiloh Precinct. In 1814, among others mentioned in records of land entries here, we find Silas Crane, William Biggs, Matthew J. Cox, William Kinney and William Adams.

In 1822, besides many of those already men-

tioned, the following were among those who lived in Shiloh Precinct: Robert and James Thomas; Robert Hughes; David, Hugh, and William Alexander; James McCann, Louis Laramie, David Paine, Joseph Land, Ebenezer Harkness, Isaac Swan, the Rev. William Moore, Stephen Cooper, the Scotts, the Simonses, the Ricketts, Samuel Allen, David Everett, Jesse and David Walker, Ebenezer Allen, a Revolutionary soldier who died in 1828; William Parker, Samuel Tozer, Anthony Thomas, Daniel Willbanks, Jerry Black, Benjamin Woods, Joshua Winters, James Park and Peter Wright.

The earliest German settlers in this precinct were the Michel family, Henry Knoebel, who settled on Section 3 in 1833, and Peter Weil, who settled on Section 11 in 1837.

In 1831, S. G. Clark came from Tennessee and settled on Section 15.

Very early the first school-house, a log cabin, was built on the premises of H. A. Pierce, opposite the site of the later Cherry Grove school-house. There was also a school-house on the site of Shiloh Village. The Rev. Mr. Clark, a Baptist minister, was an early teacher.

In 1818, a postoffice was established at Cherry Grove, with Daniel Willbanks as Postmaster. In 1845 this office was removed to Shiloh.

James McCann erected the first mill, a horse mill on Section 2; Hugh Alexander, a saw and grist-mill, with a distillery connected, on Section 4, and Daniel Pierce early operated an ox-mill and distillery.

MASCOUTAH PRECINCT included parts of Mascoutah, Engelmann, Freeburg and Shiloh Valley Townships. It was bounded north by Shiloh, Lebanon and Summerfield Precincts, east by Clinton County, south by St. Clair and Fayetteville Precincts, and west by Fayetteville and Belleville Precincts. Silver Creek flowed south through the precinct, another small creek, rising near its northeast corner, drained the eastern portion, and the Kaskaskia River flowed along a portion of its southern border. The town of Mascoutah occupied the geographical center as nearly as that point can be located off hand.

The first settlers came from Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia as early as 1810, and fixed their habitations along the timber edges near

Silver Creek. These settlers came on horseback, bringing their little furniture and household goods on pack-horses. Old Fort Petersburg stood on the east bank of Silver Creek on Section 24. Near this site, in 1810, James Anderson, Sr., built his first cabin, but two years later moved to an adjoining section with his three sons—James, Martin, and Abraham—and died there about 1835. James, Jr., became prominent, was a County Commissioner and a Captain in the Black Hawk War, and later moved to Missouri.

About 1810, Robert Abernathy settled on Section 9. His son Miles settled a little east of him in 1815, and put up a cotton-gin—the first in this part of the country—which proved useful to the farmers for miles around. It is interesting to us, now that this phase of agriculture is so rare here, if it exists at all, to know that in those days many farmers raised each as much as four or five acres of cotton every year.

In 1810 or 1812, Job Van Winkle settled here and, in 1814, entered Section 8. About the same time James Bankson and Thomas Crocker came and each entered 160 acres of land. Bankson settled on Section 12 and built his cabin near Silver Creek, while Crocker settled on Section 18. In 1814, Thomas Knighton settled on Silver Creek, on Section 25. December 24, 1814, Jonathan Gaskill settled east of Knighton, and some days later James Gilbreath settled on Silver Creek, one-half mile south of Knighton. About the same time William Rittenhouse and Joshua Clark came and Lemuel Dupuy three years later, settling in Mascoutah Precinct in the part that is now Freeburg Township.

Late in 1814 came John Steel and settled in the western part of the precinct. In January, 1815, Isaac Quick settled a short distance east of Rittenhouse. Ten years later he sold his land to Moses Hering. The latter later became a Mormon, and in 1837 left for the Mormon settlement in Missouri. Paul Zugweiler bought his land and settled on it.

In 1810, Brice Virgin, from Kentucky, settled a short distance southwest of the present site of Mascoutah, where he resided until his death. His sons, William, Hiram, and Brice, settled near him. William Virgin was a soldier in the War of 1812, a government ranger up to 1815, and a soldier in the Black Hawk

War. He died in the old settlement in 1855. Some time before 1824, Green Baker settled on Section 9, and as early as 1818 William McNail settled on Section 35. He had been a ranger in the War of 1812, and lived in this section until after 1847, when he moved to Washington County, Missouri. His son Washington settled south of Mascoutah in 1832, and left for Missouri with his father in 1847. John Ward and James Reed settled here in 1818. In 1810, Simeon Wakefield settled near Strassburg, but moved to Iowa in 1855.

About 1828, John Jackson, born in this county, settled south of Mascoutah, but moved to Missouri in 1835. In 1830 Major H. G. Brown, who had served in the Black Hawk War, Jarvis Jackson and George Raybill were the only settlers on the Shawneetown road, between Middleton's Ferry, on the Kaskaskia, and Silver Creek.

In 1825 Joseph Land settled southwest of Mascoutah, where he improved a farm, but afterwards moved to Mascoutah. Moses Land, his father, was a pensioner for services in the Revolutionary War, and for many years drove in a one-horse wagon to Kentucky each year to receive his pension.

In 1812, William Padfield came from Kentucky and settled in the northern part of this precinct, where he resided until his death in 1848. He had twelve children. Henry Hutton settled north of Padfield's place in 1810. The northeastern part of the precinct, which—according to the old settlers—was a very desirable hunting ground, traversed by large droves of deer in early days, was not settled before 1830. In 1833, George Swaggard, born in what is now East St. Louis in 1821, came here to live.

In 1831, Elisha Bagby, with his widowed mother, Mrs. Nancy Bagby, bought 160 acres and settled three miles west of Mascoutah, on a tract of land later owned by Henry Staub.

In the 'thirties came the German settlers, many of whose descendants are now prominent citizens. Among these were John and Balthazar Knobloch—the former in 1831 and the latter in 1832; Peter Fries, a noted hunter, who later kept a hotel in Mascoutah, and John Barth, Jr., in 1835, with his wife and five children. In 1837 Philip H. Eisenmayer came to Mechanicsburg, and in 1839 went back to Germany, but soon returned to America with his

brothers, Conrad and George. Fritz Hilgard, Chris. Heimberger, Conrad and the three Eisenmayers were the first Germans to settle in Mascoutah village. In 1839, George Eisenmayer bought sixty acres of land, which now make up his addition to Mascoutah—the land between the depot and the business part of the city—at \$6 an acre. The Eisenmayers have always been public-spirited and prominent citizens of Mascoutah. Philip Eisenmayer was Mayor of the city.

TOWNSHIPS.

SMITHTON TOWNSHIP is bounded north by St. Clair Township, east by Freeburg Township, south by Prairie du Long Township and west by Millstadt Township. It was organized from parts of Belleville and Richland Precincts and includes T. 1 S., R. 8 W. It is drained by the headwaters of Richland Creek and is made up of excellent farming land. Its trading points are Smithton, on its southern border, and Freeburg, Millstadt and Belleville, the three latter all being outside its boundaries. The township officers in 1906 are: A. A. Miller, Supervisor; G. G. Bock, Highway Commissioner; William T. Kung, Town Clerk; William Brenner, Sr., Collector; H. T. Fien and A. M. Carr, Justices of the Peace, and George Lanert, Constable.

ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP was organized from part of Belleville Precinct, and consists of congressional township 1 N., R. 8 W., except so much of it as is included in the township and city of Belleville. It is bounded north by Caseyville Township, east by Shiloh Valley Township, south by Smithton Township and west by Stookey Township. It is drained by the headwaters of Richland Creek and other small streams, and is a profitable region for the farmer. Extensive coal-mining operations are carried on within its borders. Here may be said to be the railway center of the interior of St. Clair County. Township officers in 1906: Adolph J. Fehr, Supervisor; Alpheus Boling, Highway Commissioner; John Mann, Town Clerk; Louis F. Merker, Collector; August Vernier and L. F. Duitchmann, Justices of the Peace; Herman Bartel, Constable.

O'FALLON TOWNSHIP.—O'Fallon Township includes T. 2 N., R. 7 W., and was organized from what was originally a part of Lebanon Precinct. It is bounded north by Madison County, east by Lebanon Township, south by Mascoutah and Shiloh Valley Townships and west by Lenzburg Township. It is drained by Silver Creek and some of its tributaries, including Ogle Creek. Farmers are prosperous here and coal-mining is carried on quite extensively. The village of O'Fallon, in O'Fallon Township, and Lebanon City, just over the line in Lebanon Township, are convenient trading and shipping points. Township officials in 1906: Rudolph Ochs, Supervisor; George Schildnicht, Highway Commissioner; William Reiss, Town Clerk; George C. McGee, Collector; Horace Simmons, Justice of the Peace; Winfield S. Bowler, Police Magistrate.

LEBANON TOWNSHIP is the northeastern township of the county, having Madison County for its northern boundary, Clinton County on the east, Mascoutah Township on the south and O'Fallon Township for its western boundary. It was organized from portions of Lebanon and Summerfield Precincts and includes T. 2 N., R. 6 W. It is made up of good farming land, watered by small tributaries of Silver Creek. Summerfield, south of its center, a good railroad town, is an advantageous shipping and merchandising point. Lebanon, on its western border, is a trade center of importance and is famous as a seat of learning. Township officers, 1906: Louis Zerweck, Supervisor; John Hahrein, Highway Commissioner; C. L. Robinson, Town Clerk; John Widdeus, Collector; Adam Schmald, Police Magistrate.

MASCOUTAH TOWNSHIP, organized from parts of the original Mascoutah Precinct and Fayetteville Precinct, includes T. 1 N., R. 6 W., and part of T. 1 S., R. 6 W., and is bounded as follows: North by Lebanon and O'Fallon Townships, east by the county line, south by Engelmann and Freeburg Townships and west by Shiloh Valley Township. Mascoutah City, in the southwest corner of the township, is one of the most noteworthy towns in the county.

At the present time Mascoutah City has a population of about 2,500. The land of Mascoutah Township, drained by tributaries to Silver Creek and the Kaskaskia River, richly repays the labors of the farmer. Township officers, 1906: Peter W. Lill, Supervisor; German Frey, Highway Commissioner; Charles Stock, Town Clerk; Emil Pfiefer, Collector; Julius C. Bocquet, Justice of the Peace; John Scharth, Constable; John H. Anderson, Police Magistrate.

BELLEVILLE TOWNSHIP, embracing the city of Belleville, lies south and west of the center of T. 1 N., R. 8 W. It was organized from Belleville Precinct and is surrounded by St. Clair Township, its area being identical with Belleville City. Township officials, 1906: John Schultz, John Voegtli, Louis Tiemann, August Barthel, Henry J. Frick, John Wamser, and John Bauth, Supervisors; Gustave Bienecke, Town Clerk; Henry Dietrich, Collector; Fred E. Evans, Police Justice; B. Lantz, Peter Jaffray, William C. Hess, Gustavus Klanne and Henry Yiek, Constables.

ENGELMANN TOWNSHIP.—Formed from parts of Mascoutah and Fayetteville Precincts, Engelmann Township includes most of T. 1 S., R. 6 W., and is bounded on the north by Mascoutah Township, on the east by the county line, south by Fayetteville Township and west by Freeburg Township. The Kaskaskia River, flowing along a portion of its southern border, with one of its tributaries, affords excellent drainage and enriches otherwise good farming territory. The township is occupied entirely by a community of farmers and stock-raisers. It was probably named for Hon. Theodore Engelmann, one of the most prominent of the early settlers. The township contains no villages or churches.

Mascoutah City, just north of the township line in Mascoutah Township, is a convenient railroad, banking and commercial town. Penseneau Station is a railway hamlet in the northeast corner of the township. Township officials, 1906: W. B. Engelmann, Supervisor; Martin Nichols, Highway Commissioner; Henry Mann, Town Clerk; Christian Culli, Collector;

Jacob Fritz, Justice of the Peace; Charles Bischoff and George Fieisogel, Constables.

The following paragraphs containing biographical sketches of a number of early settlers of Engelmann Township and their descendants, from the pen of a contributor interested in county and State history, is inserted in this connection in the belief that it will be of interest to many readers of this work:

Louis F. Eidmann is the son of Bernard Eidmann, who was born in Umstadt, in the Province of Darmstadt, Germany, in 1817, came to America with his wife and seven children in 1833, and settled in Freeburg Township. Louis Eidmann was born March 15, 1847, in Engelmann Township, was educated in the public schools, and worked on the farm. In 1870 he married Miss Catherine Koob, daughter of Philip Koob, of Clinton County, Ill., and has seven children: Edward C., Bertha A., Walter P., Alma F. (wife of Mayor F. J. Kern, of Belleville), Louis B., Hilda L. and Gustav H. Both Mr. and Mrs. Eidmann are members of the Evangelical Church and prominent in the community. Mr. Eidmann has always been a successful farmer, was the first Collector under the new organization, and has been a School Director, Trustee, Township Supervisor, and Justice of the Peace.

William B. Engelmann is the son of Theodor Engelmann, who was born in Winnweiler, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, in 1808. He was well educated in the classics and the law and, in consequence of revolutions in Germany, came to America in 1833 and settled in St. Clair County, being one of the most prominent men in the county. Theodor Engelmann, in 1845, married Miss Johanna Kribben, of St. Louis, and had four children: Bertha (Mrs. Henry Kircher, of Belleville), Emelia (deceased), Annie, and William. William, who is the eldest of the family, was born and reared in Belleville and educated in private schools. He lives on the old homestead, in a large house built in the Southern style. Mr. Engelmann has held the office of Township Clerk many times.

Adam Fries was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, February 24, 1837, and was brought to America when an infant six months old. His father was George Fries, who lived on Tur-

key Hill until 1859, when he moved to New Athens. Adam received his schooling in the township public school at Turkey Hill. In 1861 he married Margaret Fries. He lived at Turkey Hill two years, then moved to Section 12, Engelmann Township, where he lived until his death in 1901. Mrs. Fries died in 1878. Later Mr. Fries married Miss Mary Lischer. Mr. Fries had, by his first marriage, three children: Adam J., Eliza (Mrs. John Bischoff, of Mascoutah), and Louisa. By his second marriage he had two children: Anna and John. Mr. Fries was always prominent in the community, was School Director for twelve years, and has been Township Assessor several terms. Politically, he is a Republican, and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Jacob Fries, a farmer and stock-raiser of Engelmann Township, was born September 22, 1853, about three miles west of Mascoutah, the son of John Fries. He was educated in the district schools of the neighborhood and worked on the farm. In 1879 he married Miss Elizabeth Freivogel, daughter of Christian Freivogel, an old settler, and had six children: Julius, Walter, Oscar, and Edmund (all deceased), and Hilda and Emma. Mr. Fries lived for a time in Freeburg Township, then moved to Engelmann Township, where he has lived ever since. He is a man of public spirit and has been School Trustee in the township, and also School Director. Politically, he is a Republican.

John Fries, son of George Fries, was born September 28, 1840, at Turkey Hill, and now lives on Section 12, in Engelmann Township. November 10, 1861, he married Miss Elizabeth Fries, daughter of John Fries, and has three children: George J., Elizabeth M., and Emilie. Mr. Fries has been School Trustee for years, a Trustee of the Lutheran Church of Mascoutah, and is prominent in the community.

Peter Fries, son of George and Elizabeth Fries, was born in St. Clair County, January 31, 1843, and was educated in the district schools. In 1867, he married Miss Dorothea Weaver, of Clinton County. He lived for a while on Turkey Hill, and then moved to Engelmann Township. They have three children: Eliza (Mrs. Adam Larch), Susan and Emma. Mrs. Fries died in 1879. Mr. Fries is a successful farmer, a staunch Republican, a

member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, and a communicant of the Lutheran Church.

John P. Fuesser, son of George C. Fuesser, of Byne in Haslach, Germany, and Mary (Dundor) Fuesser, was born February 6, 1853, in Mascoutah Township, where he was educated in the district schools. He is a practical farmer, and prominent in the community. Politically, Mr. Fuesser is a Republican.

Charles Karch, son of Ernest and Elizabeth Seip Karch, who emigrated from Germany to America in 1833, was born in Freeburg Township, June 2, 1843. Ernest Karch lived first on Dutch Hill, next in Freeburg Township, and then in Engelmann Township, Section 31; but later moved to Fayetteville, where he lived until his death in 1853. Charles was educated in the public schools, and early learned to farm. In 1867, he married Miss Mary Heberer, daughter of George Heberer, one of the settlers of Freeburg Township, and had three children: Gustav, Laura, and Charles. Mr. Karch is a man of public spirit and has been School Treasurer, Supervisor of the Township and School Director in his district. He has lived practically all his life in this community.

George P. Liebig, son of Valentine Liebig, of Darmstadt, Germany, who emigrated to America in 1836, was born in Baltimore, Md., in December, 1836. In 1837 the family came west to St. Louis, and about 1839 to Freeburg Township, St. Clair County. In 1847, they moved to the present Engelmann township and bought the farm now occupied by George P. Liebig. Valentine Liebig died in Mascoutah in 1876. George attended the local schools during the winter months and worked on the farm in the summer. April 23, 1863, he married Miss Margaret Weaver, of Clinton County, and they had ten children: Fred (who died), Henry V., Philip, Lizzie (Mrs. Brown), Emma, John, Mary, George, Annie and Susanna. Mr. Liebig is a man of prominence in the community. He is a Democrat, has been School Director, School Trustee and Highway Commissioner. Socially he is a Mason, and is an active member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association.

John J. Rayhill, of Virginia parentage, was born March 4, 1824, in Engelmann Township. His father was a farmer, a soldier in the War of 1812, and for a while taught school. John

J., May 7, 1856, married Adeline Pitts, daughter of Pintcher and Elizabeth Pitts, early settlers of the county. They had four children: Virginia M. (Mrs. William H. Dugger), George, Charles Edward and Sarah. Charles is the only child now living. Mr. John J. Rayhill died in 1899 and his wife in 1866. Mr. Rayhill was a farmer practically all his life. In 1850 he went to California to hunt gold, but returned some time later. Politically, he was a Republican.

Hon. Peter Seibert, son of Balthaser Seibert, who emigrated with his family from Germany to America in 1852, was born in Germany April 24, 1844. The family lived about twenty-five years on a farm near Belleville, then removed to Mascoutah. Peter Seibert was educated in the district schools and in the Belleville High School. In 1868, he married Miss Catherine Eidmann, daughter of Martin Eidmann, one of the pioneer settlers of Turkey Hill. He then settled six miles east of Mascoutah, and in 1876 settled on the farm which he has ever since made his home. He has eight children: Louisa, Emilia, Bertha, Julius, Emma, Rudolph, Ella and Henry George. Mr. Seibert was long a Republican, but eventually, influenced by a party question, went over to the Democratic party. He has been Supervisor of the township for three years, School Director more than twenty years, and was elected State Senator in 1890 for a term of four years.

SHILOH VALLEY TOWNSHIP embraces most of congressional township 1 N., R. 7 W., and is bounded north by O'Fallon Township, east by Mascoutah Township, south by Freeburg Township and west by St. Clair Township. It was organized from Shiloh and Mascoutah Precincts. Its officers in 1906 are: Julius Reuss, Supervisor; Charles Zimmerman, Highway Commissioner; Henry D. F. Freichnald, Town Clerk; Otto B. Engelmann, Collector; George O. Meyer, Justice of the Peace; James H. Rentfrow, Constable; Ernest Zimmerman, Police Magistrate. Shiloh, in the northern, and Rentchler's Station, in the southern part of the township, afford convenient merchandising and transportation facilities. The township is drained by Silver Creek and some of its tributaries, notably Loop Creek and its headwaters.

CHAPTER XVI.

PRECINCTS AND TOWNSHIPS.

(SOUTHEASTERN.)

EARLY LOCAL HISTORY—FAYETTEVILLE, ST. CLAIR AND ATHENS PRECINCTS—LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES—FIRST SETTLERS—AN OLD WITCH STORY—FIRST LAND ENTRIES—PERSONAL REMINISCENCES—MILLS, CHURCHES AND SCHOOL-HOUSES—COMING OF EUROPEAN EMIGRANTS—A KASKASKIA RIVER STEAMER—EARLY METHODS OF WATER TRANSPORTATION—PRESENT TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—FAYETTEVILLE, NEW ATHENS, LENZBURG, FREEBURG AND MARISSA TOWNSHIPS—PRESENT TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

FAYETTEVILLE PRECINCT included nearly all of T. 2 S., R. 7 W., a small part of T. 2 S., R. 6 W., three sections of T. 1 S., R. 6 W., and more than half of T. 1 S., R. 7 W. It was bounded on the north by Mascoutah Precinct, east by Mascoutah and St. Clair Precincts, south by Athens Precinct and west by Richland Precinct. The Kaskaskia River flowed along its southern border and Silver Creek, flowing through it southerly, emptied its waters into the Kaskaskia a mile northeast of New Athens, which is situated beyond the Fayetteville line in Athens Precinct. Freeburg, Fayetteville and Lementon Station were all within this precinct. Parts of Freeburg, New Athens and Fayetteville Townships as now organized were also within the boundaries of the old precinct.

Now let us consider the settlements made in the old Fayetteville Precinct. The land was rich prairie country, covered with fine timber, abounding in coal and well watered. The first land entries were made in 1814 by James Adams, William Gainys; Thomas Pulliam, Matthew Atchison, Pierre Menard, Daniel Howell, William McIntosh, Samuel Griffith, and the heirs of G. Hendricks made entries in 1815; and Samuel Mitchell and Daniel Stookey in 1817, all in T. 2 S., R. 6 W., the present Fayetteville Township. Earlier claims were made by Theodore G. Hendricks in 1798 for military service in 1790 (sold to Stephen Whiteside in 1820); by William Biggs in 1798; and by Larkin Ruther-



E. P. Crayen

ford in 1799. About 500 acres of the celebrated Tamaroa claim, surveyed by John Edgar in 1798, lies in this precinct, also land he got as a reward for services as Indian Agent.

Among the early settlers we find several names now known in St. Clair County. In 1811, Jacob Short and Moses Quick entered the forests skirting the Kaskaskia opposite the present town of New Athens. At that time the land was not occupied; there was not a cabin to be found anywhere in that region. These men immediately fell to work, built a raft, and, in March following, floated it, laden with meat, corn, furs, and the like, to New Orleans. This was the first boat, except the Indian canoes, that had ever floated on the Kaskaskia waters above Levens.

In 1803, Abraham Teter from Virginia, who had settled in Monroe County, Ill., in 1797, with Peter Mitchell, Barbara Shook, Isaac Griffen and their families, came up along Silver Creek to T. 1 S., R. 7 W. Teter bought the claim of a man named Cook, who was living there, and shared his cabin; Mitchell and Griffen lived near by. Across the Kaskaskia lived a family of Radcliffes, who, with Cook, are believed to have been the first settlers. There is a tradition that, before this time, a man with his wife and little child had located near the mouth of Silver Creek, and that the family had been killed about 1797.

Wherever men go, they take with them their superstitions. Mrs. Cook was regarded by the people in the neighborhood of Turkey Hill as a witch; and Mr. Radcliffe across the river claimed to be a witch-master; nor did either of these claims fail to gain credence.

February 19, 1809, Solomon Teter was born in the precinct, one of a family of eleven children. His sister Rebecca, born in 1805, was the first female child born here. Peter Mitchell was the first Justice of the Peace, and held that office for a long time.

In 1805 there came from Washington County, Md., George Wilderman with nine of his ten sons—John, Jacob, Francis, James, Dorsey, Henry, Joseph, William, Levi and George—and his three daughters, who married Peter Hill, Job Badgley and Benjamin Phillips. The Wildermans settled in that part of the precinct now included in Freeburg Township.

A historic double wedding was celebrated here April 28, 1813, Rev. Nathan Arnett officiat-

ing. The bridegrooms were Patrick and William Huggins, the brides Elizabeth Mitchell and Darter Barbery.

In 1815, John Boucher taught a subscription school in the Silver Creek settlement, in a school-house one end of which was entirely occupied by a fire-place, and the roof of which, for want of windows, had to be partly uncovered on dark days. Such were the educational conveniences of the "good old days."

Religious fervor was a marked characteristic of the people who composed this community. On March 21, 1811, they organized the Silver Creek Baptist Church with seven members, who met in different homes until 1817, when they built a log church. Further history of this church is given in the chapter on "Churches."

In 1815, Joseph McKinney put up on the east side of Silver Creek the first mill—a band mill—which would grind from ten to twelve bushels of corn a day, each patron furnishing the necessary motive power. Mr. McKinney sifted wheat with sieves, or "sarchers," as he called them. In 1828, William Whitchinck and his son built a mill which marked a decided advance in milling. They did all the work except the blacksmithing—dressed the stone, a round rock about five and a half feet in diameter, found in David Pulliam's branch and claimed by millers to be equal to any French burrstone. By changing the teams of oxen, they could make the mill turn out seventy-five bushels a day.

Solomon Teter, Aaron Land, Isaac Griffen, John Baker and Myram McMullen represented this district in the Black Hawk War.

The old precinct of Fayetteville was established June 5, 1839, and called Jefferson, but was later called Fayetteville by common consent. The first election was held at Marshall's store, Jefferson, and the judges were Philip Land, James Mason and William D. Ross; but on petition June 6, 1843, the voting place was changed to Henry Douth's on Silver Creek.

ST. CLAIR PRECINCT was bounded north by Mascoutah Precinct, east by Washington County, south by Athens Precinct and west by Athens and Fayetteville Precincts. It included about two-thirds of congressional township 2 S., R. 3 W., and about one-third of congressional town-

ship 3 S., R. 6 W. Within its borders were portions of the present Townships of Fayetteville and Marissa. The Kaskaskia River flowed along its northern and northwestern border, Big Mud Creek along its southwestern border and Little Mud Creek, flowing west into the former, cut the precinct in halves north and south. Its principal settlements were at St. Libory and Darmstadt. It was organized from Athens Precinct in 1870.

The rich timber country along the streams lured the home-seeking pioneers to this precinct. The first land entries were made by H. Darter in 1815. Daniel Stookey, David Pulliam, William Glasgow and John Walker made entries in 1817, and Henry Whitman in 1818. As far back as 1816, the Indian saw his white brother, the supplanter, at home in his cabin on the Indian's old camp ground. The first to come was Nathaniel Hill, from North Carolina, who, braving the perils of isolation and the hardships of life in the wilds, disturbed for the first time the profound quiet of these wild forests with the sound of hammer and axe. Very soon after came Andrew Free, with his family of grown sons and daughters, from the mountains of Eastern Tennessee, to form what was later known as the "Free Settlement." In 1817, Isaac Rainey from Middle Tennessee, came with his family to this precinct, passed the winter with Nathaniel Hill, hunting and trapping, and in the spring of 1818 built his own cabin. During the latter year came Joshua Pennington and family from East Tennessee, and Isaac Allen from Red Bud, who that year married Elizabeth Free. This, the first wedding in the settlement, was conducted by "Judge" Peter Mitchell, and was of more than nine days' interest in the community.

In 1822, Richard Beasley, Sr., settled on Mud Creek, H. Darber on Section 13, the later site of St. Libory Catholic cemetery, and David Pulliam on the east side of the Kaskaskia, north of the mouth of Little Mud Creek, on Section 16. These pioneers, brave, sturdy and hospitable men, lived and worked in true pioneer style, making the wild country a fit habitation for man, far from the advantages of school and church, and glad to welcome to their homes and hearths traveling preachers from the East who came to work in the "benighted West." Washington Ballard and Nathaniel Powers were

among the early preachers who came under their roofs.

The first birth in the new settlement was that of John Hill, in 1817; the second, it is believed, was that of Jefferson Rainey, April 20, 1820. The first death was that of the first wife of the elder Richard Beasley—Sallie Curry Beasley—to whom Mr. Beasley was married June 21, 1824, less than a year before she passed away. The second was that of Mrs. Free, who died in 1827, and was buried on Section 27, near the present site of Darmstadt. About the same time Jack Baggs died and was buried on Section 14, on the east bank of Mud Creek. The story goes that Absalom P. Free stole Patsey Belsher from an emigrant band bound for Missouri, and married her on May 1, 1818, and that theirs was the second wedding in the community.

In 1831, Jared Wilkinson, a negro, was brought to this community and freed by his master, Washington Ballard, then a blacksmith as well as a preacher. As an iron-worker he had no competition for some years. Wilkinson, the black man, is said to have been a Methodist preacher of no mean ability. In order to add to his scanty education he went to Sparta, the Mecca at that time of all those in this place who would learn the "three R's." In 1831 a school was opened in the settlement. Several men gave lumber or work, and all putting their shoulders to the wheel, put up a rude school-house on Little Mud Creek, about two miles northwest of Darmstadt. John Campbell, the first teacher, had but fourteen or fifteen pupils, whom he taught for \$2.50 a quarter per pupil, and "boarded 'round" with his patrons.

In 1834, Isaac Rainey built a horse-mill, to answer a long-felt want. This mill was a primitive band-mill, "slow but sure," and its speed the butt of many a joke. Rumor has it that a hound howling piteously once attracted the attention of a humane passer-by, who found, on investigating, that the dog, "poor thing," was enduring the tortures of Tantalus while he waited for the mill to turn out a bite. For the verification of this tale the reader is referred to the unerring testimony of Dame Rumor.

The first German settlers were: Bernard Dingwerth, William Harwerth and Joseph Stempel, who came in 1833. Very soon Dingwerth

and Harwerth built a raft on the Kaskaskia, bought up the country produce of the neighborhood, especially chickens, corn and potatoes, and floated down to New Orleans, where they found a ready market for everything they had for sale.

In 1835 the first store was opened by Robert G. Shannon and Samuel Foster. The second was opened in 1844 by Conrad Benner, who had begun as peddler, but had built up too profitable a business to carry his wares around any more; hence he had adopted the more settled calling of merchant.

Isaac Rainey kept the first postoffice—"Mud Creek"—at his house about a mile and a half from Darmstadt; but, in 1856, it was moved to Hermantown, and in 1878 its name was changed to St. Libory.

In 1842, William Waltz and Peter Rodenmayer established blacksmith shops near Darmstadt. That same year the Protestant Lutherans built on Section 27 a house of worship—a small log building, which in 1866 was supplanted by a brick church on the site of the old burial ground of 1838. George Heberer was the first to be buried there.

The year 1837 saw the advent of a number of German settlers—John C. Eckert, Nicholas Petri, Michael Funch, Wendel Eckert, Nicholas Wurm and many others. March 1, 1839, Wendel Eckert married Mary Perschbacher, John Stuntz officiating.

In 1836, a Mormon brother came into this locality to secure accessions to the Mormon faith, and succeeded in getting many proselytes. Notable among these converts was Thomas Nelson, who left the settlement and went to the Mormon community in Jackson County, Mo.; but when he saw the true nature of Mormon life, he abandoned the Mormons and their faith in disgust and came back to St. Clair to live.

This precinct was excellent from an agricultural point of view; but lack of railroad facilities was a disadvantage to it commercially.

ATHENS PRECINCT was bounded on the north by Fayetteville Precinct, on the east by St. Clair Precinct and Washington County, on the south by Randolph County and on the west by Monroe County. It included the present Township of Lenzburg, all except the northeast corner of the township of Marissa, the southeast

corner of New Athens Township and the southwest corner of Fayetteville Township. Hence the early history of Athens Precinct includes the early history of the above named territory.

This precinct was organized June 5, 1839, including in its original area the precinct of St. Clair, which was set apart from it in 1870. The first election was held in the fall of 1839 at the store of James Turkington, and Reuben Lively, Adam McDonald and Isaac Rainey were the judges of the election.

This is a beautiful, well cultivated prairie with groves of timber, especially along the streams, and contained 44,470 acres. It is watered by the Kaskaskia River, Big Mud and Dosa Creeks and smaller streams. The Illinois Central Railroad passes through it diagonally from northwest to southeast.

The first settler was John Lively, from South Carolina, who came here in 1805. About 1810 there came Nathaniel Hill, Joshua Perkins, Reuben Stubblefield, James and Reuben Lively, and Richard Beasley, Sr. As a means of protection against Indians, they built a block-house on Dosa Creek near Hillstown. This block-house—like most block-houses of that period—was two stories high, the lower story being provided with port-holes and strong puncheon doors securely barred. The second story projected over the first, so that men within could shoot down upon Indians trying to enter the lower story. A son of Mr. Lively went to live in Washington County, in spite of his friends' entreaties for him to stay in safety in the block-house. Finally his house was attacked by Indians, who killed all the family except Lively and one son, who escaped to this block-house. After a while, when it was no longer needed, this stronghold was abandoned.

In the fall of 1816, Bernhardt Steiner, a native of Switzerland, came to this precinct, and was so pleased with the country that he determined to make it his home. Accordingly he went to Kaskaskia and entered several sections of land. In 1817, he went back to Switzerland, but returned to this precinct in 1818, bringing with him several families, among whom were Jacob Hardy and the Wildys. He immediately established himself in business as a merchant. In 1820, in order to satisfy a great want among the neighboring settlements, he went to Kaskaskia, where he built

a raft, loaded it with salt and goods, then "poled" it up the river. It had always been a dream of Steiner's to found a city on the river near his home, but his death in 1822 put an end to this cherished plan, which he may or may not have carried to success had he lived. In 1822, Peter Baumann, a nephew of Steiner's, a scholar and a man of means, came from Switzerland to be the latter's partner in business; but before his arrival here, Steiner was waylaid and killed while traveling on horseback with money on his person. As there were no schools, Mr. Baumann taught his own children, giving them a fair education. People would come to him to draw up papers or to obtain advice on matters requiring technical knowledge. In 1825, he built a horse-mill, which he operated many years, each patron furnishing his own power for grinding his grist. He was also the first Postmaster, appointed in 1840 to have charge of the office called Lively, which he kept at his own house. His son, Peter Baumann, Jr., born in June, 1823, was probably the first Switzer born in this county.

In 1820, Chauncey S. Burr, from Connecticut, came to Kaskaskia, by a combination of carriage and boat. Upon reaching a river he would take off the running gear, put it into the wagon-bed and "paddle" or "pole" the concern across. He brought the first mirror to this county, and was the first Justice of the Peace in this vicinity. The first wedding ceremony performed was that of Jacob Hardy and Elizabeth Wildy, in August, 1832. His wife, Mrs. Permilia Burr, was the first elder of the Kaskaskia Presbyterian Church, to which she would ride on horseback when the weather permitted.

A very eccentric person was Reuben Lively, who bought the Athens ferry from its founder, Ira Manville, Sr. He was famous for his queer reception of strangers—first showing them gruff treatment, but always ending by entertaining them generously. His son William, born in 1816, was the second child born in Athens Precinct.

Other settlers were George and Jack Baggs, Robin McDonald and Thomas, James and John Rainey.

In 1831, a school-house, better than most of that time, was built on Section 34. The teacher, Isaac Hill, and several pupils from a distance, boarded at John Lively's. There were thirty pupils in all, and the cost of tuition

was \$2.50 per pupil for three months. On Mud Creek, in the northeastern part of the precinct, in 1836, was built a primitive log school-house with a dirt floor and four or five glass panes fitted in between the logs. Mrs. Martha Wilson was the teacher.

A Scotchman, of the old Presbyterian school, by the name of Kirkwood, was the first resident preacher, and in 1829 preached in his own house to his neighbors. Mrs. Rebecca Green, who lived on Section 27, T. 3 S., R. 6 W., would walk almost to Sparta, a distance of ten miles, to attend church, carrying a child in her arms.

In 1837, a steamboat, "Wild Duck," steamed up the Kaskaskia as far as Carlyle. Athens, laid out on September 21, 1836, by Narcisse Pensoneau, began to be promising. Plats showing churches, parks, steamboats and crowded thoroughfares were circulated through the East, and the proverbial "gold brick" sold well.

The first land entries were made by Andrew White, Robert Morrison, John Lively and Nathaniel Hill in 1814; Thomas Nichols in 1815; Adam Henderson in 1816; Daniel P. Cook in 1817; and Henry T. Whitman and James Morrison in 1818. The first threshing machine used here was bought by Baumann brothers in Alton in 1854.

In 1816, Isaac Hill was licensed to keep a tavern at what is now the village of New Athens. This was the nucleus of the town itself. The precinct was organized in June, 1839.

White Oak Mine, one of the most extensive in the county, is on Section 35, about two miles southeast of Marissa. It is 175 feet deep with a vein six and a half feet thick. In 1880, it employed 100 men, was operated by steam power, and its products shipped to St. Louis at the rate of twenty cars a day. It was under the proprietorship of Donk, Tijou & Company. Later mining history of St. Clair County is presented in another chapter.

TOWNSHIPS.

FAYETTEVILLE TOWNSHIP was organized from parts of St. Clair, Fayetteville and Athens Precincts, and embraces most of the congressional township 2 S., R. 6 W. It is bounded north by Engelmann Township, east by Washington County, south by Marissa Township and west by New Athens Township. It is watered by

the Kaskaskia River and Big Mud and Little Mud Creeks. St. Libory and Darmstadt are within its borders. Officers in 1906: John J. Luechtenfeld, Supervisor; Martin Nichol, Highway Commissioner; George Beiser, Town Clerk; John Bedman, Collector; Conrad Juen-ger, Justice of the Peace; John V. Weilmun-ster, Constable; George Beiser, William H. Krouse, Police Magistrates.

NEW ATHENS TOWNSHIP consists of congres-sional township 2 S., R. 7 W., and was organ-ized from parts of Athens and Fayetteville Pre-cincts. It is watered by the Kaskaskia River and Silver Creek. New Athens and Lementon Station, on the old "Cairo Short Line," are points of importance. The former is a flourish-ing village. The township is bounded on the north by Freeburg Township, on the east by Fayetteville Township, on the south by Mill-stadt Township and on the west by Prairie du Long Township. Officers, 1906: Louis Schulz, Supervisor; Frank Keisert, Highway Commis-sioner; H. A. Dressler, Town Clerk; George H. Winter, Collector; Daniel M. Fullmer, Police Justice.

LENZBURG TOWNSHIP, organized from part of Athens Precinct, contains most of T. 3 S., R. 7 W., and a small fraction of T. 3 S., R. 6 W., and is bounded on the north by New Athens Township, on the east by Marissa Township, on the south by Randolph County and on the west by Monroe County. The Kaskaskia River flows along its western border, and its south-ern and eastern parts are watered by Dosa Creek. Lenzburg is an important village. Dutch Hill and Risdon are hamlets. Officers, 1906: George A. Reinhardt, Supervisor; Charles Maul, Highway Commissioner; H. G. Winter, Town Clerk; William Muser, Collector; Michael Kelly, Police Magistrate.

FREEBURG TOWNSHIP.—This township is bounded on the north by Shiloh Valley and Mascoutah Townships, on the east by Engel-mann Township, on the south by New Athens Township and on the west by Smithton Township. It was organized from parts of Mascoutah, Belleville and Fayetteville Pre-cincts and comprises congressional township 1

S., R. 7 W. Silver Creek flows southwesterly nearly through its center. Freeburg, a station on the "Cairo Short Line," in the southwest part of this township, is a growing village. Township officials, 1906: F. H. Hilmstein, Su-pervisor; Joseph Koesterer, Highway Commis-sioner; John Sentzel, Town Clerk; John Heid, Collector; J. A. Blinn, Justice of the Peace.

MARISSA TOWNSHIP.—This civil division is constituted of most of Township 3 S., R. 7 W., and was created from a part of Athens Pre-cinct. It is the southeastern township of the county, bounded north by Fayetteville Town-ship, east by Washington County, south by Randolph County and west by Lenzburg Town-ship. Dosa Creek and Big Mud Creek rise in the southeast part of this township. Marissa and Lenzburg, on the "Cairo Short Line," are important local trading and shipping points. The latter is in Lenzburg Township, however, in a rectangle cut out of the western side of Marissa Township, which bounds it north, east and south. Officials of Marissa Township in 1906 are: S. S. Bogle, Supervisor; John Beim-fohr, Highway Commissioner; Thomas M. Key-worth, Town Clerk; T. N. McIntyre, Collector; O. M. Wylie, Justice of the Peace.

CHAPTER XVII.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE.

REMOVAL OF SEAT OF JUSTICE FROM CAHOKIA—COMPTON HILL BECOMES THE SITE OF THE NEW COUNTY SEAT AND RECEIVES THE NAME OF BELLE-VILLE—SITE SELECTED IN 1813—SOME EARLY SETTLERS—OTHER EARLY EVENTS AND CONDI-TIONS—BUSINESS BEGINNINGS—MILLS AND MILL-ERS—COMMERCIAL HISTORY—CITY INCORPORATED IN 1850—MAYORS AND OTHER MUNICIPAL OFFI-CERS—FIRE DEPARTMENT — POSTMASTERS — NEW FEDERAL BUILDING — BELLEVILLE NEWSPAPERS—SOME NOTABLE EVENTS—THE BENNETT AND STU-ART DUEL — CHOLERA VISITATIONS — CHARLES DICKENS' VISIT—PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Among the old records in the court-house in Belleville, a document was found recently which proved to be the original of the order of the

Commissioners appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in 1812, to select a new place for holding court in St. Clair County. The Commission made its report in January, 1813, selecting Belleville (then Compton Hill) as the county-seat. This record had been sought for years, and its discovery was accidental. It has been placed in the record museum recently established in the basement of the court-house by the Board of Supervisors. The document is in excellent condition.

About the time this step was taken the border settlements in Illinois were in a state of alarm over the prospects of an Indian war growing out of the conflict then commencing with Great Britain, but this fact did not materially affect the growth of population in St. Clair County. The highlands east of the American Bottom continued to receive accessions of American settlers until the inhabitants of the French villages along the Mississippi were outnumbered at the ballot-box. When this became generally known the idea was broached of moving the county-seat of St. Clair County from the French village of Cahokia to some more central and more accessible point.

The site chosen for the new county-seat was on the land of George Blair. Isaac Enochs, James Lemen, Jacob Short, Nathan Chambers and John Hay, Commissioners duly authorized, reported that they had "marked the place for that purpose," about twenty-five rods northeast from the dwelling house of Blair, in his corn-field, and further reported that the said Blair had proposed and agreed to give a donation for the use and benefit of the county of a public square containing one acre of land, for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon, and to relinquish twenty-five acres of land adjoining next around the public square, and that he also proposed to give every fifth lot of land of the twenty-five acres, exclusive of the streets, as a donation for the use and benefit of the county.

Blair came into court and promised to have conveniences made by "the next June term to hold the court at the new place" for that term, "and," it is added, "Mr. Blair received six dollars for hauling seats, benches and tables of the court-house at Cahokia." The court, accepting the Commissioners' report and Blair's offer, ordered "that a court-house and jail be erected at the new county seat."

SOME OF THE PIONEERS.—Thus were the foundations of the town (now city) of Belleville laid. At that time the Ridge Prairie and Badgley settlements had been already colonized by families whose names are still well known, among them those of Lemen, Ogle, Badgley, Kinney, Whiteside, Phillips, Riggs, Varner, Redman, Stout, Pulliam, and others. And a settlement had also been made a few miles southeast of Belleville, embracing the Eymans, Stookeys, Millers, Teters, and others. The Indian troubles had not materially abated yet, and they presented to both the governors and the governed a continuous chapter of difficulties, without any apparent approach toward the end. To make confusion worse confounded, differences arose, resulting in a conflict of authority between the civil and the military powers.

Notwithstanding these discouragements the new town made progress. In 1819 it was incorporated and Daniel Murray was its first President. A survey, began in 1814 by John Messinger, was completed and put on record by Governor Ninian Edwards. Mr. Blair named the streets. The street farthest east was Church Street, with Jackson, High, Illinois, Spring and Hill Streets to the west. North and south from public square the streets were named First, Second and Third. The present Main Street was then called St. Clair Street. St. Clair and Illinois Streets were sixty-six feet, and the others forty-nine and one-half feet wide. Blair, who owned the first dwelling-house in Belleville and for several years kept a hotel, was, according to Governor Reynolds, "a man of no gifts, wealth or attraction, but a simple, uneducated man, with an inborn hatred of work and an imprudent love for lengthy words regardless of their sense." West of Blair's lived Henry Miller, and William Phillips lived in South Belleville. In 1810, Elijah Chapman had built the first water-mill on the west side of Richland Creek, on the Centerville Road.

In 1814, the first store in Belleville was opened by Joseph Kerr, who got his goods from his brother, Matthew Kerr, in St. Louis. Other early merchants were Messrs. Lindell, Ringgold, Wilkinson and Pensoneau. In 1815 Reuben Anderson came from Cahokia to Belleville, opened a hotel on Illinois Street, and later served as Constable and Deputy Sheriff.

With the county seat, there came to Belleville from Cahokia John Hay, son of Major



Very Truly Yours
Dr M. R. Koffle,

Hay, the English Governor of Upper Canada. John Hay was always regarded as a leader in county affairs, and at different times filled the offices of Circuit Clerk, County Clerk, Recorder, County Judge, Notary Public and Commissioner. He died in 1843. William Mears and Alphonso Stuart, lawyers, came in 1816.

One of the most conspicuous citizens of early Belleville was James Tannehill, a wagon-maker, who came from South Carolina in 1817. On the site of the present National Hotel he built a hotel, which Governor Reynolds said "looked like a whole French village." This tavern, constructed of hewn logs above and frame work below, was then the largest in Southern Illinois, and there came together people of every calling and sort imaginable, as are wont to congregate in a tavern in a pioneer town. Tannehill was a kind and accommodating landlord, but not a good business man; so he accumulated practically no money. Later he sold his tavern to Judge Latham, of Edwardsville, began farming, and later operated a distillery in South Belleville, on a twelve-acre lot covered with heavy timber, which, bad bargainer as he was, he got in exchange for an old horse. This was the first distillery in the county in which steam was used. Steam was conveyed through hollow logs instead of iron pipes. All the whisky he made was consumed at the hotel. He built a wind-mill for grinding grain on his farm; but, through some mistake of construction, it came to destruction in a storm.

In 1828, Tannehill bought an old mill on Race Street and improved it, but failed to make money with it and sold it to Thomas Harrison for \$800. He also had a great reputation as a manipulator of the divining rod. His last venture was in lead mining in Missouri; but, needless to say, he failed in this. He held at different times the positions of Jailer and Justice of the Peace.

Tannehill had a very pleasing personality. He was six feet four inches tall, stout, kind-hearted, good-natured and a zealous advocate of negro slavery. His tavern passed through the hands of Judge Latham, William Orr (who died of cholera), and a Mr. Maus. In 1815, another hotel was built by Daniel Wise, which was kept in turn by Wise, a Mr. Bottsford, an Englishman named Robison and other pioneer Bonifaces.

Other prominent citizens of early Belleville

were: Joseph Kerr, who lived on the site of the Belleville House; Daniel Murray, a Baltimore man of excellent standing; Etienne Pensoneau, a French Canadian who had a dry-goods store, slaves, a mill on Richland Creek, and other property, but lacked public spirit. The early Belleville settlers were chiefly from Virginia and other Southern States. Among the Southern families were those of Mitchell, West, Dennis, Gay, Cohen, Greaves, Glasgow and Heath. These families brought with them their slaves, which were a bone of contention for five years and were finally freed.

Another family prominent in early days was the Rapier family. We quote the following, written by James Affleck some years ago and found among his papers: "Oscar Rapier was well known here by the older citizens, having lived here from infancy until long after he was grown. He married Miss Lucretia Fouke, a sister of Philip B. Fouke, and an aunt of Governor Charles P. Johnson. She died of cholera in 1849. He had two sons and a daughter. His eldest son, Richard, was a volunteer in the Federal Army in the Civil War. He was brought home sick and died of smallpox in the Thomas House. His daughter Julia taught school here for a while, but later married and lived in California. Mr. Rapier was at one time a member of the Presbyterian Church here.

"It may be admissable here to give a brief sketch of his father and mother, Richard and Rachel Rapier. They came here from Kentucky soon after the State was added to the Union. They opened a grocery store in a small house about where Stolberg's (now Winkler & Schirmen's) store now is. Their stock consisted of what is generally found in a grocery store, besides whisky, powder, shot, lead and tar. When Mr. Rapier came here, he brought a stock of 300 barrels of Old Bourbon whisky, for which he found a ready sale. The first house I entered when I first came to Belleville, in 1820, was this little store. He prospered in business and soon wanted more room. He purchased the corner lot where the courthouse now stands, on which was a small two-story brick house, into which, about 1825, he moved the grocery and added largely of dry-goods. The family occupied the second story. It was here that I saw him, after bidding some of his friends good-bye, mount his horse and leave for Philadelphia and intermediate points

to purchase stock for his house, the Ohio River being too low for boats to run at that time.

"Mrs. Rapier was a business woman who managed the store in the absence of her husband; besides, was much more pleasant for customers to deal with. Mr. Rapier's prosperity still increased. He stocked a large store in St. Louis and moved there with his family about 1829. He employed William McClintock as agent to conduct the business here. In 1832 Mr. Rapier commenced the erection of a steam flouring mill, known since as the Hinckley mill, but greatly enlarged by Mr. Hinckley. Mr. Rapier was like the blacksmith who had too many irons in the fire. The mill became unprofitable, a dead weight and expense. The goods here were sold to John Flanagan and Theodore J. Krafft, who continued the business on the corner until they built the house later occupied by G. H. Stolberg as a book-store, into which they moved their goods when it was finished. Mr. Rapier finally failed and gave up all his effects to his creditors, except the lot on which the court-house now stands, which he managed to save by conveying it to a friend before the wreck came. He died in 1850. His wife had preceded him some years. Their bones have been removed in excavating for building.

"Shortly before he died he sold the corner lot to the county for the erection of the present court-house, the county paying \$7,000 and citizens owning property near or fronting the square—principally Henry Goedekeing and John Maus—paying \$3,000, as \$10,000 was the lowest price for which Mr. Rapier would sell. Such is a brief sketch of that once noted family here."

In 1814, Etienne Pensoneau was given the contract to build a court-house, an unpainted frame building, two stories high on the public square, in front of the site of the present court-house. The court room occupied the whole lower floor; the Clerks' offices and the jury rooms the upper floor. Into this was put the furniture and other fixtures, which Blair had hauled from Cahokia.

In 1820, brick houses were built by Governor Ninian Edwards and Robert A. McLaughlin, on Main Street; Samuel Crane, on High Street; Taft, on the Square, and S. Hull, on High Street, south of Second South Street.

In 1818-19, mechanics began to follow their

trades here. Messrs. Small and Smith, and Conrad Bornman were blacksmiths. Mr. Bornman, however, abandoned the blacksmith's trade to learn brick-making and brick-laying. He later became prominent, and died in 1878.

In 1819, when Belleville was incorporated as a town, it contained about twenty-five families. There were several stores—one carried on by Glasgow, Porter & Nevin; one, on the site of the Academy of Music, by Robert K. McLaughlin, a Kentuckian, who had been a lawyer. Reuben Anderson kept a hotel on Illinois Street. Thomas Cohen, who was "burgomaster" in 1820, but later removed to St. Louis, where he was elected Mayor, kept a jewelry store on Illinois Street. He was a man of fashion, wearing ruffled shirts and the like, and was prominent as a citizen and man of affairs. Others residing in Belleville in 1819 and 1820 were: William Hook, son-in-law of James Tannehill, a millwright and carpenter; Jacob Maurer, a blacksmith; Lewis Myers, a hatter, from Kentucky; Jacob Myers, a Justice of the Peace; John H. Gay; Richard Chandler; Edmund P. Wilkinson, an early Justice of the Peace; Major Washington West from Virginia; Zachariah Stevenson, a noted pugilist; James Mitchell, David Blackwell, and James Affleck, who was born in Scotland, came to South Carolina, and later to Belleville, where he died in April, 1902. Mrs. James Mitchell said that, in 1819, Belleville could boast of only two houses with shingle roofs.

According to reminiscences of James Affleck, published in the "Collections" of the Illinois Historical Society, some of the houses of 1817-19 in Belleville were the following: "Daniel Murray and family built a very good house for that time on the southwest corner of Illinois and Second South Street; Richard Chandler, an older brother of S. B. Chandler, lived in a log-house located where the Heckel planing-mill later stood; a Mr. Kinkaid lived in a log house where the Lorey Building later stood; Thomas Cohen lived in a two-story dwelling on the site of the Dr. Kohl residence, on Illinois Street; William Mears, a lawyer, built a good house on the southwest corner of Illinois and First South Streets; Lewis Myers lived in a house on the site of the new jail; Mrs. Robinson, afterwards Mrs. Murray, owned a house and lived where the Methodist Episcopal Church now stands; William Phillips, father of James

Phillips, owned a house and farm in the southwest part of town, but, in 1816, sold it to Alphonso C. Stuart; Timothy Bennett (who killed Stuart in a duel) had a lot with a log cabin on it, adjoining the residence of C. F. Noetling, later occupied by Emil Feigenbutz. Some way the lot formerly occupied by Bennett seemed to be shunned through a sort of superstitious fear, perhaps, for it was not until over sixty-five years after the hanging of Bennett that anyone would live there. The building was simply allowed to sink to decay. In 1818 or 1819, Ringgold & Wilkinson built an ox-mill near the R. A. Halbert residence, but they had no success in running it. The mill was later bought by the Harrisons."

EARLY EVENTS AND CONDITIONS.—The people of Belleville had, in early days, no penitentiary to which to send offenders against the law, but in lieu thereof they had the whipping post and the pillory, where criminals, bound hand and foot, were made the unwilling recipients of from five to forty lashes, according to the offense or crime committed. There were two or three walnut trees in the vicinity of the public square, which were used to save the county the expense of erecting a special whipping-post, and there was witnessed the laceration and bleeding of many a poor fellow's back. The last sentence of that kind that was ever carried into effect in this county, it is said, was executed by the Hon. John D. Hughes. It is believed, however, that only one man was ever punished in Belleville by being put in the pillory. His name was William D. Noble, and his crime was forgery.

But the people, in those days, very frequently took the administration of the law into their own hands. They held that it was unnecessary to trouble the courts of the county with some grades of criminals; and that, as Judge Lynch's court was always in session, and but few criminals had been known to prosecute a writ of error from that court after being tried before it, a preference should be given to it over all others, on economical grounds if on no other. Soon after the close of the War of 1812, the county roundabout was flooded with counterfeit notes, and in order to detect and punish the guilty parties, a company of regulators was organized of many of the best citizens, of which Dr. Estes was elected captain. This company was established in Belleville in 1815, and dur-

ing its existence, which was but a few months, by its prompt infliction of punishment on all who were found guilty of crime by its tribunals, it created excitement throughout the country. Criminals became terrified and fled, and good men deplored the necessity for the organization of any such society. The Lynch Court was usually held in the neighborhood of Silver Creek, and there, too, were all the punishments generally inflicted. Many, however, were allowed the privilege of leaving the country, and so avoided the summary inflictions that otherwise would have been their almost certain doom. The man Noble, alluded to above, was sentenced both to punishment in the pillory and a fine of \$2,000 and costs of prosecution, \$1,000 to go to the person he had attempted to defraud, and \$1,000 to the State. The judgment in his case was carried into execution on the 13th of April, 1822. Noble was exposed for about one hour in the pillory, which was erected about the center of the public square. There it was allowed to remain for many years, though used only as a hitching-post for the teams and horses of those who came in from the country. Governor Reynolds sat as Judge in the above case, William A. Beaird as Sheriff, and John Hay, Clerk.

In early times the people of Belleville were, during the winter months, especially, often kept for days and weeks without the receipt of a mail package or letter. The postage then on a single letter was twenty-five cents, even for a short distance. In those days the eastern-bound mail did not come through Belleville, but took a more circuitous route, north of that point. This was eventually changed, however, and the mail was sent through Belleville, first with one horse, then with two, and eventually with a coach and four horses. Col. J. L. D. Morrison, when a boy, carried the mail to and from Kaskaskia and intermediate points, and Belleville. In this service "Don" rode a French pony, and made his trips in a very prompt and efficient manner. That was the only mode of transmitting mail to and from Belleville in those days.

Mr. Glasgow and Mr. Gay, of St. Louis, and a Mr. Cohen, who was a son-in-law of Dr. Heath and a silversmith by trade, all left for St. Louis, pending the agitation of the question of negro slavery. All the above named men were pioneer Methodists of Belleville, and before they

left had organized and established a church and Sunday School. They also established a library society, and built a hall for the same, on the southeast corner of Second South and High Streets, and built and established an academy, near where the German Methodist Church now stands. After the incorporation of the town these gentlemen exercised, through the Board of Trustees, such influence as to secure the passage of stringent Sunday ordinances, under which many were severely punished by fine and otherwise. By this course—which was soon condemned as too intolerant—those well meaning men rendered themselves quite obnoxious to the majority of the people. Rigid intolerance, enveloped with a garb of legal formulas, lived just long enough to beget a spirit of rebellion against the constituted authorities of the new county-seat. In the conflict of opinions that supervened the whilom law-and-order men were made to bite the dust, and the authority of the trustees being ignored, for a time the wildest vagaries of the most profligate were the rule of action—if it is proper to say, in this connection, that anarchy is subject to any rule. The exercise of the municipal functions were, for a while, entirely suspended. The library and the academy were closed up and abandoned. The church, however, was kept alive, though the members had no building specially set apart for preaching and other religious exercises. Gradually, but quickly, the town of Belleville, after reverting to an almost primitive state of barbarism, was rescued therefrom and resumed its municipal functions with Thomas Harrison as President of the Board of Trustees.

BUSINESS BEGINNINGS.—When the restoration of the town was undertaken order was soon brought out of chaos by the enactment and strict enforcement of wholesome laws and ordinances. From that period until about 1823 the town was well governed and continued to prosper. Before this time Belleville had received many important accessions to her population from Southern States, some of whom located in town, and others on farms in the immediate vicinity. Most of these had large families, and owned and brought along their negroes. Their right to hold them as slaves, however, was at once brought in question, and this supposed right was hotly contested by some one or more at every succeeding term of

court, for four or five years. The question was finally settled by setting the negroes free. Many leading citizens moved to St. Louis, and others to the lead regions in and about Galena. To St. Louis, however, the largest number seemed to be attracted, for a new life was then dawning upon that city, which was begotten of the recent application of steam to river navigation.

The expense of the war with England, and with the Indians, had severely taxed the productive energies of the people, and its effects were felt even in the most remote settlements of the Territories. The new county-seat had been no stranger to hard times and the general scarcity of money, so severely felt for several years in the most important business centers of the country, and her embarrassments were increased by the withdrawal of the capital and industry of so many energetic and enterprising men. Business of all sorts seemed for a time to be stagnant, and the streets of the future city were overgrown with offensive weeds, even in the most public thoroughfares. Corn sold as low as seven cents a bushel, good cows for five or six dollars a head, and hogs for from a dollar to a dollar-and-a-half a hundred weight.

Blair, discouraged with the prospect, sold out to Etienne Pensoneau, and he in turn sold out to Governor Edwards, to whose wealth, talents and energy the new county-seat was largely indebted for an impetus, such as, perhaps, no other single individual could then have given her. But until 1828, the new town did not show much sign of life, either by erecting buildings or otherwise. At that time there were but two German families there—those of Jacob Maurer and Conrad Bornmann, both of whom were blacksmiths.

About 1829, the Germans began to pour in, and, taking advantage of the low price at which almost everything was then held, bought, in most instances for cash, many of the finest locations in town and country.

Governor Edwards had established a store in Belleville with a fine stock of goods. The Governor still lived in Edwardsville, and James Mitchell was his local agent for the sale of his goods. In a year or two afterwards he moved to Belleville, and took personal charge of the store, when Mr. Mitchell opened a store on his own account. Governor Edwards offered liberal inducements to mechanics and others, by giving them building lots at a merely nom-

inal price and allowing them to make their own terms as to the time of payment.

Most of the first settlers had then removed from Belleville. The Harrison family had started an ox-mill, James Tannehill had erected a distillery, and the building of a new Court House was contemplated. The Governor was advertising the town far and near, and emigration again began to pour in, both from Europe and other points.

Wesley Coleman and his wife Mary, with their two children, John and Hester, came to Belleville from New Orleans in 1832. At one time Mr. Coleman owned a tract of land embracing much of what is now the city of Belleville. He helped to lay out the town, and named Charles Street for his grandson, Charles Affleck. The Colemans spent several years on a farm located where the Stolberg property now is, near Eimer's Hill. They were upright, honorable citizens and left to their descendants the legacy of an untarnished reputation. About 1851 they moved to Chester, Ill. John Coleman, the son, taught a private school in Belleville, and later taught Latin in McKendree College. Afterwards he moved to Sparta, where he edited the "Sparta Freeman," an anti-slavery paper. Hester Coleman was married to James Affleck in 1835. She died in 1857, at the age of thirty-seven years. Mr. Affleck died in 1902.

Lewis W. Myers opened the first hat store in Belleville; Jefferson Goforth and David Miley also, each subsequently kept a hat store. Myers long remained in that business, Goforth and Miley only a short time.

At one time the tanning of leather was carried on extensively; among those engaged in the business were Richard Chandler, who had an extensive yard and the machinery necessary for tanning, on the Heckel planing-mill site. That tannery was afterwards operated by Talbott, John Eckert, Brooks, Beard, and lastly, David Swyer.

The saddlery and harness manufacturing business was carried on somewhat extensively. Judge John D. Hughes employed a large force of journeymen and supplied a large territory with saddles, bridles and harness—for everybody rode on horseback then, carriages not having come into general use. Tailoring was also an important branch of business, and Theodore Gray, a man named Spilliard, John Blackwell, Robert Hughes, a man named Lyons and others supplied the demand in that line.

Large quantities of light cooper's work was also made in Belleville in those days. Arthur Ellis filled many contracts, but he sold most of his work to Nathan Cole, a heavy beef and pork-packer in Illinoistown. Among other business houses were to be found a fair proportion of shoe shops, blacksmith shops, etc.

Before 1829, Jacob Maurer and Conrad Bornmann were both engaged in blacksmithing. At that time there were but few Germans in this neighborhood. Soon after that Mr. Fleishbein started a brewery, which was a pioneer in its line. George Busch erected the old Anderson Brewery, and other breweries came in rapid succession. Cooking stoves were first brought into use here about 1834. Before then the old chimney corner log furnished the only convenience for cooking known to the villagers.

As heretofore stated, the original name of the settlement was Compton Hill, and although that name was changed to Belleville soon after the selection of the place as the county-seat, the change was not generally concurred in by the people until some time thereafter. Very much of the substantial growth of Belleville is attributed to the opening up and successful operation of the coal mines in its vicinity, and the consequent impetus given to manufacturing enterprises by the certainty of a plentiful supply of cheap fuel, throughout the whole year.

The first railroad in this State was that built, in 1836, by Governor Reynolds and others, from the mines at the Bluffs, a few miles below Belleville, down to the river opposite St. Louis. This road (first constructed as a tramway) was about six miles long, and in its construction the engineer had to bridge a lake over two thousand feet across. The bridge was built on piles driven eighty feet into the mud and water. These piles were fastened one on the top of the other, and battered down with pile-drivers of 1,400 pounds weight. The later railroad history of the town is fully indicated in another chapter. Belleville is an important station on the Illinois Central, the Louisville & Nashville and the Southern Railroad, and the East St. Louis & Suburban Electric Railway. Four express companies are represented there—the Adams, American and Southern, and the Belleville and St. Louis Transfer Company. Telegraph Service is furnished by the Western Union, and telephone by the Bell and Kinloch systems.

The first macadamized road ever constructed in the State was that built from Belleville to East St. Louis, a distance of fourteen miles. The charter under which this road was built was obtained in 1847, and the construction of the road was begun shortly after that time. Before then, it was almost impossible to haul produce to market in wet and wintry weather. This road, modernized and improved, has become famous as "the Rock Road."

Among the early industrial elements of Belleville's prosperity, the manufacture of flour is, perhaps, entitled to a first place. Its mills made it a point of attraction for all the farmers round about. Among the earliest of these mills may be noticed one owned by Hosea Riggs, which, though two miles east, drew considerable business to the town. It was run by horse-power, and furnished much of the meal that was consumed locally. Another, located on the St. Louis road, was an ox-mill, and furnished a considerable amount of breadstuffs for home consumption. It was owned and run by Samuel Ogle. Mathew Roach had another mill, run by horse-power and a tug-rope. But this only furnished a small amount of breadstuffs. It was located five miles southwest of Belleville. When these primitive mills were not in order, patrons were at liberty to avail themselves of the mill and machinery, doing their own labor and using their own teams as motive power; but even then, they were required to leave one-quarter of the grain as toll for the owner of the mill.

The manufacture of flour, however, grew to great proportions in Belleville. In the early times, Harrison & Co. and Timothy Hinckley hauled their flour in sacks, through the mud—there was then no turnpike or railroad to East St. Louis—and crossed the river by ferry, retailed it in the St. Louis market. This was the practice until 1834-35, when they began packing flour in barrels, and selling it by commission. At that time Harrison's mill was the only steam flouring mill in Southern Illinois, and its business extended through all the adjacent country in Illinois and Missouri.

COMMERCIAL HISTORY OF BELLEVILLE. [Contributed by R. W. Ropiequet.]—"Belleville is one of the oldest and most substantial cities of Illinois. As the county-seat of St. Clair County, it has within its limits the different county institutions. Incorporated as a city in 1850, it

has throughout all the years occupied a most prominent position among the leading cities of the State.

"In natural advantages it is surpassed by no other city of the Prairie State. Lying in the midst of the most fertile fields, in its earlier years it was known as the leading agricultural community of Illinois. The fertility of the surrounding country attracted the choicest of emigrants, chiefly from Germany. Their thrift and industry were soon rewarded with the richest returns from the prodigal fields they were tilling, and Belleville, as the center, reaped its abundant harvest. As the result, its commercial life was built upon the most solid foundation, and has been noted for its strength and conservatism ever since. In 1852 the first coal mine was sunk, and a new era was opened in the industrial life of the city; for Belleville is founded upon and surrounded by well-nigh inexhaustible fields of coal. This new industry not only furnishes employment for a large number of people, but also gave a substantial basis for successful manufacture.

"The commercial history of Belleville is the simple story of the progress of an honest, sober and industrious people, who conservatively built, upon superior natural advantages, a structure of commercial and industrial success not surpassed by any city in Illinois. It has been peculiarly free from all financial booms, as well as unshaken by the panics that have swept the country. Its progress has been steady, but its foundation has been stable, and it has stood as a synonym of financial integrity and firmness.

"A glance at Belleville from the standpoint of the statistician will verify the claim thus advanced for it. Its three banks have a capital of \$400,000 with deposits of almost four millions; and this the wealth not of a favored few, but the savings of an industrious, everyday class of people; for, while Belleville has very few, if any, of the over-rich, it has none of the submerged poor. It is a city of homes; possibly more people, in proportion to the population, owning their homes than in any other community in the country.

"Important as an agricultural center—for Belleville has not lost this distinction—it is rather as a manufacturing city that it is now noted. Every form of various industries is represented, and their products are readily

sought not only in every portion of our own land, but the world over. Here are found large agricultural implement establishments, nail-mills, flouring-mills, breweries, distilleries, foundries and stone manufactories, glass works, shoe factories, brick yards and other industries too numerous to mention. All of these are in a prosperous condition. Failures among them are unknown. To an army of workmen they furnish employment. More than seven thousand men, with a weekly pay-roll averaging \$175,000, are employed by Belleville's manufacturing and mining industries. The annual output runs up to five millions of dollars, and a steady increase in the value of this output is added yearly; for, to the commercial world, the brand mark of "Belleville" on a manufactured product is a guarantee as to its quality. Known as a conservative city and its people as a conservative people, it has avoided the pitfalls of commercial speculation that have caused so many cities to spring up like Jonah's gourd and to collapse with the morning sun. The commercial life of its people, as well as of its individual business man, tells the simple story of steady onward march to a lasting success; for the strength and characteristics of its Teutonic ancestry are displayed on every page of its history.

"The water supply of Belleville is ample; for the manufacturer the lake supply is furnished, while from a deep well system the private consumer receives water whose purity is not excelled, if it is equaled, by that of any other city in the State.

"Beautifully situated amongst rolling prairies, the surrounding country furnishes a food supply which makes living cheap; with the best of schools and church facilities, Belleville furnishes an ideal home, both for the employer and the employe.

"Three great systems of steam railways, united by a belt line, connect Belleville with the outer world, and to the great metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, but a few miles away. It is tied with an interurban electric line, which also connects Belleville with various surrounding cities of the country. Thus it enjoys all the advantages of the large cosmopolitan centers, without the attendant disadvantages.

"The spirit of improvement that is noticeable all over the country is dominant in Belleville. Miles upon miles of improved streets

have been built, with others under process of construction. Other municipal improvements are under way which will soon place Belleville at the fore-front of the improved cities of the State. The business world is alert to the betterment and advancement of the city. The manufacturers and the merchants have their individual organizations, while the Commercial Club centers within its ranks the leading business and professional men of the city, united for the purpose of advancing its industrial and commercial life. A Good Government League, composed of the most prominent citizens, looks after the municipal political affairs and, in consequence, Belleville enjoys a business administration free from political entanglements and graft.

"Thus, with natural advantages unexcelled and surrounded by fields yielding nature's richest harvests, underlaid with coal, with an ample supply of water and superior railroad facilities, Belleville, with its 20,000 inhabitants, has a substantial foundation for its present commercial supremacy, and which promises to make it the leading commercial center of the southern part of the State of Illinois."

The above, from the pen of the Secretary of the Commercial Club of Belleville, does not overstate the conditions of the Belleville of yesterday and of today.

POPULATION.—According to the census recently completed under the direction of the Board of Education, Belleville has a population of 19,730, exclusive of a large population living in the suburbs. The population of the city is divided as follows: Male adults, 5,806; female adults, 5,595; minor males, 4,200; minor females, 4,129. The population of the suburbs are as follows: Tower Grove, 440; Abend's Heights, 46; Commercial Place, 218; Swansea, 411; Bellevue, 279; Abend's Addition, 122; Highland Suburb, 62; Berger's, West's and Bevirt's Additions, 91; South Bellevue Suburbs, 87; Brandenburg's, 61.

This census shows that Belleville has one family of fourteen members, three families of thirteen, four families of twelve, twenty-four families of eleven, forty-eight families of ten. These families are only those in which the entire family reside at home. Those in which there are members living elsewhere, or alone, are not included. There is no race suicide in Belleville. More than four per cent. of the

population is confined to seventy-nine families, the smallest of which is composed of ten members.

MAYORS AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.—Belleville became an incorporated city in the year 1850, and adopted the charter of the city of Springfield as her fundamental law. At that time Theodore J. Krafft was elected the first Mayor. Since then the following citizens have presided over the councils of the city: In 1851, Edward Abend; 1852, J. W. Pulliam; 1853, Joseph B. Underwood; 1854, William C. Davis (who did not serve out his entire term, but was succeeded the same year by James W. Hughes); 1855-56, James W. Hughes; 1857-58, Edward Abend; 1859-60, Peter Wilding (who did not serve out his term, but was succeeded in 1860 by Frederick H. Pieper); 1861-62, Henry Goedecking; 1863-64, Charles Palm; 1865, Herman Burckhardt; 1866, Joseph Kirkpatrick; 1867-68, Frederick Ropiequet; 1869-70, Henry Abend; 1871-72, Peter Wilding; 1873-74, H. G. Weber; 1875-76, Peter Wilding; 1877-78, Henry A. Kircher; 1879-80, Peter Wilding; 1881-82, Benjamin West, Jr.; 1883-84, H. G. Weber; 1885-86, Michael Reis; 1887-88, H. G. Weber; 1889, Louis Bartel (died in office); 1890, William White (to fill unexpired term); 1890, Jefferson Rainey; 1891-92, H. G. Weber; 1893-94, F. C. Knoebel; 1895-96, Frederick Sunkel; 1897-98, E. F. Winkler; 1899-1900, Henry J. Fredericks; 1901, John B. Hay; 1902, A. L. Halstead (to fill unexpired term of Mr. Hay, elected County Judge); 1903-04, F. J. Kern; 1905-06, F. J. Kern.

The result of the municipal election in Belleville in 1906 was due to the fact that there was practically only one ticket in the field, that of the Good Government and Improvement party. The election of Mayor, Clerk and other head officials will not be held until the spring of 1907. The following ticket was elected in full by the Good Government party:

Assessor, Henry Dietrich, Jr.; Chief Supervisor, John Schultz; Assistant Supervisors, John Voegtle and Louis E. Tiemann. Aldermen—First ward, William R. Merker; Second ward, David Dahlem; Third ward, Lincoln Wright; Fifth ward, George H. Thebus; Sixth ward, William Claus; Seventh ward, John Blum. It was a re-election for all of the candidates excepting Dahlem, Tiemann and Claus. In the Fourth ward Alexander Kuhn, independent, defeated Fred A. Loeffler, Good Govern-

ment, by thirty-five votes. In the Fifth ward George A. Neubarth, independent, was defeated by George H. Thebus, Good Government, by 126 votes, and in the Third ward Lincoln Wright, Good Government, won over Tony Wandrascheck by twenty-three votes. Other candidates of the Good Government party had no opposition.

The proposition to annex Oakland addition carried by a large majority.

At the inaugural meeting of the present Belleville City Council, Mayor Kern announced the following appointments, which were unanimously confirmed by the Council:

City Engineer, L. L. Harper; City Counselor, A. H. Baer; Superintendent of Streets, William Grandcolas; Health Officer, Dr. A. L. Reuss; Weight and Market Master, Clifford James; Cemetery Superintendent, John Rensing; Coal Oil Inspector, Phillip Grombach; Assistant City Engineer, Fred Deutschmann; Chief of Police, William Nebgen; Captain of Police, George F. Schilling; Sergeant of Police, Thomas Wade; Patrolmen—Jacob Zulauf, Dempsey Neal, James Corwin, Gustave Klamm, Henry Schreck, William Wetzels, Joseph Bux, August Mertens, Henry Yerk, John Gebhard, Jr., Walter Keeton, Louis Adams, Rufus Rogers, Fred W. Deppe and E. V. Cannady, Jr.; Chief of Fire Department, Frank Dinges; Assistant Chiefs, Oliver J. Hartnagel and Charles Wade; Firemen—Henry Kunz, Martin Keck, Thomas Bosworth, Walter Greber, William Bader, Sam Merker, Frank Mayer, James Bosworth, Louis Miller, Charles Daubach, Conrad Lauf and Philip Voegtle; Board of Health—Albert Goelitz, George Rauschkolb, Dr. E. G. Schmitt and Dr. B. H. Portuondo.

The appointments were all hold-overs with the exception of William Grandcolas, who succeeded John Gebhard as Street Inspector by reason of the consolidation of that office with that of Boiler Inspector and Steam Roller Engineer.

The committees for the year 1906-07, as appointed by the Mayor, are as follows:

Railroads—Blum, Wright and Dahlem; Finance—Merker, Bedel and Claus; Improvements—Hartnagel, Hermann and Winter; Light—Bedel, Hartnagel and Claus; Judiciary—Wright, Thebus and Bedel; License—Claus, Wetzlau and Herrmann; Ordinance—Wright, Dahlem and Merker; Streets and Grades—



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Winter, Hartnagel, Bedel, Herrmann, Blum, Wright and Kuhn; Fire and Water—Thebus, Winter and Herrmann; Marshal's Report—Herrmann, Merker and Blum; Collector's Report—Wetzlau, Winter and Claus; Clerk's Report—Blum, Merker and Thebus; Justice of the Peace Report—Merker, Dahlem and Wetzlau; Claims—Dahlem, Wetzlau and Thebus; Police—Winter, Wright, Merker and Blum; Cemetery—Bedel, Hartnagel and Wetzlau; Weigher's Report—Hartnagel, Wetzlau and Herrmann.

Clerk Beineke's annual report showed the total receipts of the city to have been \$70,217.85 for the year over and above taxes. The report of Treasurer Hartman showed a cash balance in the treasury of \$24,949.45. The annual appropriation ordinance for \$148,065.44, to be distributed among the various funds, was passed.

The citizens of Belleville voted 2,042 to eighty-two, at a special election held July 31, 1906, to annex a strip of land 3,000 feet in width and seven miles long, extending from the western limits of Belleville to Fekete Avenue, in Edgemont, on the Rock Road. If the validity of the previous proceedings of the Rock road annexationists and the Council of Belleville is upheld by the Circuit Court at the September term, the section of the Rock road annexed will be entitled to all advantages at present held by the people of Belleville. It is claimed that this act will add 4,000 to the population of Belleville.

The Rock road to Edgemont will be made a boulevard, and building, it is estimated, will increase rapidly in the territory annexed. The fare on the electric railway from Bellevue to Edgemont, which is now ten cents, will be reduced to five cents under the provision of the ordinance under which the railway is now operating in Belleville.

The St. Clair Country Club will be in the Belleville city limits, and the three cemeteries on the Rock road, where East St. Louis has for years buried its dead, will also be in the limits of Belleville. The saloons in the annexed territory will be compelled to pay Belleville a uniform high license of \$500, and the saloons west of Fekete Avenue, Edgemont, will come under such restrictions as may be imposed by East St. Louis, for they will be within the prohibited two-mile limit.

CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Belleville has a fire department, efficient and well equipped. It is

officered and manned as follows: Chief, Frank Dinges; Assistant Chiefs—Oliver J. Hartnagel and Charles Wade; Firemen—Henry Kunz, Martin Keck, Thomas Bosworth, Walter Graeber, William Bader, Sam Merker, Frank Mayer, James Bosworth, Louis Miller, Charles Daubach, Conrad Lauf and Philip Voegtler. There are few towns of its size that have suffered less from fire than Belleville has. In part this is doubtless attributable to the use of stone-coal for fuel, but it is, perhaps, in greater measure due to the fact that Belleville is a town of real estate owners—house and shop owners—and not a town of careless and irresponsible tenants.

In this connection, it is in order to make a brief reference to the list of officers and privates of the "Belleville Fire Company," as the same appears on the roll of said company, in a book of constitution and by-laws, published for them, at the Advocate office, by Robert K. Fleming, in 1841. The following constitutes a roll of the company, and among them will be found the names of distinguished men:

William McClintock, President; John Ward, Vice-President; D. W. Hopkins, Secretary; Samuel B. Chandler, Captain; Alexander Reaney, First Lieutenant; Augustus Hasel, Second Lieutenant; Joseph Sturgis, First Engineer; James L. Davis, Second Engineer. Engine Men—William McClintock, John Ward, D. W. Hopkins, N. Pensoneau, J. R. Nolen, T. H. Kimber, John Flanagan, A. Hildenbrandt, Joseph Meyer, Gustavus Koerner, John A. Summerville, Alex N. Green, Lyman Trumbull, A. T. Terrell, T. J. Burnett, J. L. D. Morrison and C. Tittmann. Hose and Water Men—Alex. Reaney, William C. Kinney, John Mace, Jacob Knoebel, James Affleck, R. P. Hughes, J. B. Lyons, Joseph Smith, N. B. Atherton and E. Tittmann. Hook and Ladder Men—Augustus Hasel, Henry Johnson, Nelson Green, C. Westermann, R. G. Affleck, Enoch Luckey, George W. Hook, Christian Kaysing, Christopher Vierheller, George Eckert and Charles Knoebel.

The first engine used by the Belleville Fire Company was bought by Gustavus Koerner while a member of the company, in the city of Baltimore. The engine was called the Depford. It went, eventually, to South Belleville, and there long did good service.

POSTMASTERS.—Following is a list of the names of those who have served as Postmasters

at Belleville, with the year in which each assumed the duties of the office:

James R. Estes, 1811; Richard Graves, 1819; William Graves, 1820; John Ringold, 1822; James Mitchell, 1823; Charles Sargent, 1839; James M. Reynolds, 1840; James Mitchell, 1841; William H. Snyder, 1845; James Mitchell, 1849; Champness Ball, 1853; James W. Hughes, 1858; Sharon Tyndale, 1861; Hugo Wangelin, 1865; Francis M. Taylor, 1875; Henry A. Millitzer, 1877; John B. Hay, 1882; Adolph Engelman, 1886; James A. Willoughby, 1890; Irvin H. Wangelin, 1894; John E. Thomas, 1902.

Through the efforts of the Hon. William A. Rodenberg and other influential citizens, Belleville is to have a Government building, to accommodate the postoffice, Federal Courts, etc. The cost of the building and its site is limited to \$75,000. The specified size of the lot is 120 by 130 feet. Bids were opened at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury at Washington City, recently, for sites for public buildings in eight Illinois cities. Competition was lively, as shown by the number of bids received. A special agent of the Treasury Department will be sent out to look over the various sites offered for the buildings, and the location and its advantages, as well as other matters, will be taken into consideration, along with the amount of the bid, in making the award. The following bids for the Belleville site were submitted:

Kronthal Liedertael, corner Main and Breese Streets, 120x148 feet, \$15,000; John A. Brenner, corner Illinois and A Streets, 60x110 feet, \$12,000; E. M. Irwin, corner Spring and A Streets, 157x119, \$12,000; Charles R. Lewis, northeast corner Spring and Third Streets, 166x146 feet, \$8,000; E. Thomas, corner High and A Streets, 120x150, \$15,000; Same, 120x130, same location, \$12,000; Charles B. Fleischbein, corner Church and A Streets, 140x120, \$8,500; Same, 140x165 same location, \$10,000; Catherine Knoebloch, corner High and B Streets, 132x190, \$11,000; Same, 132x120, same lot, \$8,000; L. A. Weismantel, corner Spring and D Streets, 130x120, \$8,500; C. H. Hemfelden, southeast corner West First and Spring Streets, 110x99, \$18,000; W. J. Stoltz, corner Illinois and D Streets, 110x150, \$12,000; Same, corner First and Oak Streets, 120x150, \$10,000; L. A. Weismantel, B and Spring Streets, 170x99, \$7,500; W. J. Stoltz, corner Main and Carles Streets, 112x149, \$20,-

000; Edward F. Schott, southwest corner South First Street and Spring, 165x121, \$14,350.

THE PRESS OF BELLEVILLE.—The Belleville "Daily Advocate" was established in 1898, and the "Weekly Advocate" in 1839. These papers are edited and published by the Belleville Advocate Publishing Company. Much that is interesting concerning the "Weekly Advocate" will be found under the head of Newspapers in this volume.

The "Morning Record" was established in 1895. Michael Munie is its editor, and George Meyer its publisher.

The "News Democrat," an evening daily, was established in 1883. The "Weekly News-Democrat" dates from 1857. George W. Thebus editor, and the News-Democrat Company, publisher. The weekly edition of this paper has an important history, which is given quite fully elsewhere in these pages.

The "Post and Zeitung," a German evening paper, is edited and printed by the Post and Zeitung Publishing Company. The "Post" was established in 1884, and the "Zeitung" as long ago as 1849. The early history of the latter is given in another chapter.

The "Tageblatt and Arbeiter Zeitung" (weekly) and "Der Treu-Bund" (Sunday) were established in 1884; Fred W. Krafft is editor and publisher.

The "Illinois Royal Arch" is issued semi-monthly in the interests of the Royal Arch. It first appeared in 1902. John J. Davis is its editor and publisher.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The following named monetary concerns, now doing business in Belleville, are duly considered in the chapter entitled "Banks and Trust Companies," elsewhere in this volume, viz.: Belleville Savings Bank, First National Bank, and Belleville Bank and Trust Company.

PROFESSIONAL MEN OF THE PRESENT TIME.—Lawyers: August Barthel, James A. Farmer, Oscar Becherer, Edmund Burke, James M. Dill, William U. Halbert, James M. Hamill, Frederick J. Tecklenburg, H. R. Heimberger, Charles March, Louis Klingel, Frederick H. Kruger, F. A. McConaughy, F. B. Merrills, James O. Miller, H. M. Needles, Albert B. Ogle, Frank Perrin, W. H. Pfingsten, George Rehan, R. W. Ropiequet, M. W. Schaeffer, H. E. Schaumleffel, Frank C. Smith, Charles E. Thomas, Charles W. Thomas (lately deceased),

L. D. Turner, L. D. Turner, Jr., Louis Wangelin, Webb and Webb, M. W. Weir, William Winkelmann, August Baer, L. P. Zerweck.

Physicians: Frank Auten, William Bahrenburg, Louis Bechtold, A. B. Gunn, J. G. Gunn, W. H. Harris, George E. Hilgard, C. R. Huggins, Frank Huwacheck, E. M. Irwin, A. M. Kohl, George Loelkes, J. G. Massie, B. H. Portuondo, E. P. Raab, C. G. Rayhill, Henry Reis, Sr., Henry Reis, Jr., A. L. Reuss, H. Schaeffer, A. M. Scheel, T. Smirl, Charles Starkel, Charles Stewart, Twitchell and Twitchell, Gustav Vetter, Hugo E. Wangelin, S. F. Wehr, Washington West, and Washington West, Jr.

SOME NOTABLE EVENTS IN BELLEVILLE HISTORY.—An event of the pioneer period that will always have a place in the annals of Belleville, was the Stuart-Bennett duel. The following account of it, from the pen of James Affleck, who lived in Belleville when the duel was fought, was written for the Illinois Historical Society and published in its "Collections":

"The duel was fought here in Belleville, February 8, 1819, on a vacant common near where the Snyder mansion is located. The alleged quarrel between the two men grew out of a very trivial matter—the trespassing by Timothy Bennett's horse in the corn-field of Alphonso Stuart. The horse was a breachy animal, and frequently broke into Stuart's field of corn, which greatly enraged the latter, and he told Bennett that if he did not keep the horse out of the field, he would shoot the horse. The threat had no effect, and the horse continued to break into the field, until one day Stuart carried his threat into execution—that is, he induced his hired hand to shoot the horse with a load of coarse salt, which he did, and the horse ran home bleeding and smarting with pain.

"Bennett became greatly enraged over the shooting of his horse, and when he learned that Stuart was responsible for the shooting, he was disposed to seek revenge. The animal was a great favorite with Bennett, and the more he thought about how it had been treated, the more his anger grew. While in this frame of mind, he met with Jacob Short and Nathaniel Fike, a pair of young bacchanalians who made their haunt and hibernated at Tannehill's tavern, which then occupied the site now occupied by the National Hotel.

"Short and Fike, thinking to have some

sport out of the affair, advised Bennett to seek satisfaction from Stuart by challenging him to mortal combat. They told him that Stuart had grievously injured and insulted him, and that the only course for him to pursue was to challenge Stuart to fight a duel. Bennett readily assented, and the challenge was sent.

"In the meantime Short and Fike saw Stuart, and told him of their plans to have some sport out of Bennett, and they at once arranged for a sham duel. Short and Fike, who were to act as seconds, promised that their guns should be loaded with powder only. Although Stuart understood that it was to be a sham duel only intended to enliven the monotony of life in the then small village, Bennett did not so understand it; and with him it was to be no mockery, as the sequel proved.

"The arrangements for the duel were made in the court-house where the parties all met. The court-house was then located on the southwest corner of Main and Illinois Streets, in front of the tavern (now National Hotel) owned and conducted by James Tannehill, with whom the writer was then living, and for eight or nine years after.

"The young men of the village were disposed to tease and plague Bennett by telling him that he would get the 'buck ague' and couldn't shoot with accuracy; and Bennett, to show that he was a sure shot, took his rifle and shot the head off a chicken that was in the yard close by.

"After the parties had made all arrangements and were pretty well filled with Tannehill's whisky, they repaired to the 'shoot' ground, which was located about midway between the Snyder mansion and Main Street. The ground in that vicinity was all vacant then, with only a few scattered trees. The principals were placed about twenty-five steps apart, and just as the word 'fire,' which was agreed upon as signal, was uttered, Bennett fired and Stuart fell face downward to the ground, shot in the region of the heart. He fell on his gun, and expired immediately. Fike, his second, went to him, and turning him over took the rifle and discharged it into the air; so that it was never known whether it contained a ball or not. There was a suspicion with many that the crack of the gun was that of one containing a ball.

"Bennett and both seconds were arrested im-

mediately and committed to jail—the latter, however, soon being released on bail.

“The State had but lately (in 1818) been admitted into the Union, and it appears from the records that the State had neither law nor officials to try prisoners in St. Clair County. The Legislature being in session at the time, proceeded at once to enact laws for the emergency, and to appoint officials. A special term of court was called, and a bill of indictment was returned against all three for murder.

“On the eve of the trial, Bennett succeeded in escaping from the jail, a log structure, by boring a series of holes in one of the logs, which he forced from its place and thus made his way out. Such was the Sheriff’s report when directed to bring the prisoner into court. Bennett fled into the wilds of Arkansas Territory and was not heard from by the authorities for two-and-a-half years. At the end of that time, it was learned that he had been in communication with his wife, that he was at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., and that he had arranged for her to meet and join him there, having sent a team and wagon for her and the children. A reward was still standing for his apprehension at that time.

“James Tannehill and others followed the team and family, and arriving at the river, met Bennett, and, arresting him, brought him back to Belleville. He was again indicted, tried and convicted, and sentenced to death by hanging. The execution took place on September 3, 1821, in a vacant field on which a part of West Belleville is now located. The execution was public and was witnessed by one of the largest assemblies ever brought together in this county.

“Poor Bennett! he lost his life for the love he had for his family. He stated on the scaffold that he was willing to risk his life for the pleasure of once more greeting his wife and children. He also denied that he had put the bullet in the gun that had killed Stuart.

“Bennett owned a lot and log cabin on North Illinois Street, adjoining the later residence of Mr. Emil Feigenbutz on the north, and was buried there. It was the current opinion, however, that his body had been turned over to the doctors, and had been used to advance knowledge in medicine and surgery.

“Soon after Bennett’s escape from jail, the

seconds had their trial, and were acquitted by the testimony of Rachael Tannehill, a girl of nine or ten years, who was looking out of an upper window in the Tannehill tavern at the time the party was starting for the shooting ground. She saw Bennett come around the court-house, distant about seventy or eighty feet from her, and saw him put something into his gun which she and the jury construed to be a bullet. This testimony, together with their own, cleared the two seconds and went to convict Bennett.

“Stuart and Bennett were both young men in the prime of life, each having a family. Stuart was a lawyer by profession; but his practice was more frequent at Tannehill’s bar than that of Judge Reynolds. He was buried about 100 yards from where he fell, northwest.

“John Reynolds, then living in Cahokia, the metropolis of the West at that time, was the Circuit Judge; John Hay, also of Cahokia, was the Circuit Clerk; William Beard, a farmer and an old bachelor, was the Sheriff; and Samuel D. Lockwood, Attorney-General of Illinois, was Prosecuting Attorney. All these officials were appointed by the Legislature to try the prisoners. Lockwood, before entering upon the trial, took the following oath: ‘I do solemnly swear that I will, to the best of my judgment, execute the duties imposed upon me by the act for the suppression of duelling, so help me God.’

“Scipio Beard, the younger brother of Sheriff Beard, was Deputy Sheriff, and performed the duty of executing poor Bennett, of which I was an eye-witness, and of which I never wish to see the like again.”

CHOLERA VISITATIONS IN 1832-33 AND 1849.—(By James Affleck.)—In 1831 there were frequent reports in the papers of the dreadful ravages of the cholera in Asia. It was a long ways off, and but little attention given to it. But in the year 1832, it reached Germany, France and England, and soon after Quebec and Montreal in Canada. It followed General Scott and his army of West Point cadets into Wisconsin and Illinois, in the Black Hawk War. More Indians fell by cholera than by bullets, it was said.

Its march from Asia had been watched with fearful apprehension; nothing else had ever caused so much dread and terror as did the

approach of the cholera, whose fatality and march made the whole world tremble. It reached St. Louis in June, and, soon after, our small village. The first person to bring it was a poor man, sad and weary, coming from St. Louis. He stopped in front of the Tannehill House, where a number of persons were seated on the porch. He said he was sick, and thought he was taking the cholera, and wished to stop. Tannehill, the proprietor, told him he didn't wish to have him in the house, with his boarders and his family, and directed him to the court-house, where a room would be found and some one to care for him. The court-house then stood on the corner of Main and Illinois Streets, in front of the West Block. He reached there with some difficulty. Enoch Lucky, John D. Hughes, John Chandler and Washington Hook volunteered and went to his aid. They took him upstairs into a jury room, called a physician and did all they could for him; but he sank rapidly and soon died.

In a few days a number were taken with the disease, and several died. The following are some of those who died. Mrs. Tannehill, mother of Abraham Shoupe; Mrs. Berry, mother of Thomas Berry; Patrick Kelly, who worked in the harvest field until noon, and was dead before sundown; and Samuel Crane, who lingered three days before he died. It was said that he took 1,100 grains of calomel. Mr. Crane was a brick and stonemason and had just undertaken a contract to build the Rapier Mill (later the Hinckley Mills), and had part of the foundation made. Thomas H. Kimber and myself made Crane's coffin, and carried it to the house before the breath had left him. As soon as he ceased to breathe, we put him in it and carried him out for burial. Crane lived in the country; but at the time of his death, boarded with the late William McClintock, who lived and kept store in the house which was removed to make place for the present court-house. Crane's wife was the sister of the late Mrs. Bowler, of O'Fallon.

Several negroes were carried off by the scourge; some of them were no loss, but their death was rather a blessing to the community. Bill Belt, one of the negroes, was a loss; he was the principal grave-digger here at that time. There were but few Germans here in 1832. I remember making a coffin for a Ger-

man woman, who had just moved here from St. Louis. E. Lucky assisted me in placing her in the coffin, and also in collecting three five franc pieces for the coffin.

There were sporadic cases of the cholera in 1833-34. Governor Edwards died July 20, 1833, and probably some others whose names I cannot recall. I rode to Edwardsville on the night Mr. Edwards died, for his brother, who was a physician; but the Governor was dead before the brother reached him. Major William Orr died of cholera in 1834. There were many other persons who died then whose names I cannot now recall. The physicians practicing here at that time were Drs. William G. Goforth, Joseph Green, William Mitchell, and Dr. Belt. If I am not mistaken, Dr. Belt fell a victim to the cholera. Mrs. Belt was an aunt of Don Turner—his father's sister.

Physicians in treating the cholera at that time were like the mariner at sea without chart, compass or quadrant—had no books or precedents to guide them. Burials were hastened because physicians thought that to delay would be injurious to public health, and that it was no time for protracted funerals. It was noticeable that the danger in cholera was less the longer the patient lived under it, and that fear was a great hindrance to the recovery of patients. On one occasion, several corpses were left in the cemetery over night without burial.

In 1849, cholera again visited this region, and many deaths followed. In fact, bodies had to be carried off faster than men could be found to bury them.

THE CONVENT FIRE.—The convent was built in 1857-59, a T-shaped building; and in 1863, an addition costing \$44,000 was built. The building was 180 by 100 feet, with the main entrance on Fourth Street, in the center of the building which connected the two wings. The east wing and the part adjoining were three stories high; the west wing, four stories. The girls' dormitory was in the upper floor of the east wing. The building was lighted by gas and heated by three large furnaces. The convent contained twenty-five Sisters of Notre Dame, five novices, and thirty-two children, ranging in age from six to eighteen years.

The night of Saturday, January 4, 1884, was bitterly cold. At about 10:45 that night, some of the sisters were awakened by the fumes of

burning wood. At the same time, August Leve, the night watchman, found a fire under the stairway leading from the main entrance to the basement. He immediately aroused the priests and the neighbors. The alarm was given promptly, and the fire engines came, but too late. The fire had gained rapid headway; the floors gave way, and the walls collapsed. Some of the inmates of the convent, all in night-clothes, jumped from the windows and were killed.

Of all the members of the convent, twenty-six were killed, including Sisters Mary Jerome (the Mother Superior), Angelia, Edwina and Moderata, and little Virginia Heinzelman, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Heinzelman. The work of finding the bodies and removing them from the burnt timbers took a long while. Many of the bodies were charred beyond recognition, and in some cases could be identified only by finger rings and the like. The part of the building which still stood had to be torn down.

At 9:30, the following Tuesday, Bishop Baltes conducted the burial services of the dead, and the sisters were buried in Green Mount Cemetery.

AN INNOVATION OF 1863.—G. F. Kimball, who was editor of the "Belleville Advocate" for a time embracing the year 1863, wrote as follows in some reminiscences which he published in "The Advocate" in March, 1901:

"Not a business house in Belleville then (1863) ran a delivery wagon. Every purchaser of groceries, hardware, dry goods, and other household necessities was expected to take his goods from the store. There were no public school buildings. 'The Advocate' at once began to urge the need of school buildings. There was opposition to this from the first. It was said that taxes were already too high, and that we had put a tax on everything. But the idea gained ground and was favored by the best sentiment of the city and the paper lost no prestige. But when it suggested the use of delivery wagons by the merchants, it stirred up a hornet's nest, especially among the dealers in groceries. One immediately stopped his subscription and ordered out his advertisement. Others were induced to do the same. It would take all their profits, they said. Probably no one now can understand how so small a thing could create such a racket. It

was the Hartmann Bros. who solved the problem and helped the Advocate out. The younger brother had but recently come from Germany, and the two put up a very fine store on East Main Street, near Church Street, and added a very neatly painted free-delivery wagon. That settled it. Belleville was some times slow; but it was always solid and steadily progressive."

The cyclone which struck St. Louis at 5:30 P. M., on May 27, 1896, left its traces in St. Clair County, Ill., also. It was most severe west of Belleville, raging and blowing down houses between Belleville and the Mississippi River. Birkner and Harmony Stations were badly damaged, and several houses there blown down. Mascoutah was struck, and many of its buildings were destroyed. In Belleville, trees were uprooted and chimneys blown away. Richland Creek overflowed its banks and flooded the lower places in South Belleville.

LYNCHING OF DAVID WYATT.—On June 6, 1903, David Wyatt, a negro school teacher of Brooklyn, Ill., shot County Superintendent of Schools Charles Hertel, for refusing to renew his certificate. Complaints had come from the people of Brooklyn to the Superintendent that Wyatt had acted arbitrarily in many ways and been guilty of conduct unbecoming a man in charge of school children; hence Mr. Hertel could not conscientiously renew his certificate.

The shooting took place late in the afternoon, and soon afterward there were murmurs of lynching. Feeling ran high. The negro was arrested immediately, carefully guarded, and put in the murderer's cell in jail. Later in the evening, when it began to grow dark, a mob collected before the jail to talk over the affair and see what was going to be done. Attempts were made to disperse the mob. Mayor Kern tried to calm it by reason; but he was only jeered for his trouble. The authorities then tried to dampen the ardor of the crowd by sprinkling them with the city hose, whereupon they cut the hose into pieces.

Some of the most daring of the mob battered down the front door with a heavy plank, but were covered with revolvers and forced to retreat. Meanwhile, the negro prisoners in the jail were frantic from fear, each one afraid of being taken by mistake.

At about 10:45, some of the mob attacked the rear door of the jail, which was unguarded,



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battered it down with sledge hammers, and burst into the jail. They then proceeded to break the strong lock of the murderer's cell, which took them over half an hour. About 11:30, they dragged forth the negro, kicked and otherwise abused him, then tied a rope around his neck and dragged him to Spring Street, north to Main, thence to the public square. The crowd, meanwhile, followed closely. When they reached the square, they hanged the negro to a pole, mutilated his body, then poured kerosene on it, which they ignited, burning practically all his remains. The noteworthy feature of this lynching was the fact that, instead of the wrathful spirit which is supposed to characterize mobs, this mob showed a spirit of levity, evidently considering the matter a great joke, which certainly it was not.

An inquest was held, and the jury decided: "We, the jury, find that the deceased came to his death at the hands of parties unknown to the jury." There was some talk, later, about prosecuting the men who led the lynching, but practically nothing was done.

The jail was pretty badly injured in the attack, nearly all the windows being broken and the doors badly battered, the damage amounting to between \$300 and \$400. Fortunately Mr. Hartel recovered from his wound.

CHARLES DICKENS'S DESCRIPTION OF BELLEVILLE IN 1842.—"Belleville was a small collection of wooden houses, huddled together in the very heart of the bush and swamp. Many of them had singularly bright doors of red and yellow, for the place had been visited lately by a traveling painter, who got along by eating his way, as I was told." Court was in session and Dickens states that "the horses of the Judge, the bar, and the witnesses, were tied to rough temporary racks in the road, which was a forest path nearly knee deep in mud and slime. The hotel in this place was like all hotels in America; it was an odd, shambling, low-roofed out-house, half cow-shed and half kitchen; with a coarse brown canvas table-cloth, and tin sconces stuck against the walls, to hold candles at supper time."¹

THE BELLEVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY.—This was a society formed of public-spirited citizens of

Belleville in educational interests. A meeting was held at the court-house, July 24, 1850, to organize the society. Its object, according to the by-laws, was "the promotion of education, science, and literature, by procuring and furnishing suitable buildings and grounds in the city of Belleville, for the use of schools established by the Belleville School Association, and for scientific purposes in general." The stock was in shares of \$100 each, each share entitling the owner to one vote; and the business of the society was confided to five Trustees to be elected by the stockholders according to law.

The following were original stockholders: Messrs. Theodore Krafft, Henry Goedeking, Joseph Kircher, Philip B. Fouke, Thomas James, D. M. Hopkins, Charles T. Elles, Samuel B. Chandler, William C. Kinney, Edward Abend, Nathaniel Niles, H. Schleth, William Lorey, T. Heberer, John Scheel, Dr. H. D. Berchermann, Taylor and Williams, William H. Underwood, Charles Merck, Theodore Engelmann, Peter Wilding, John Reynolds, Julius Raith, George T. Neuhoff, Jacob Knoebel, Conrad Bornman, James L. D. Morrison, Edward Tittmann, C. Tittmann, James Affleck, Mace & Heely, Dr. E. Jörg, J. W. Pulliam, Russell Hinckley, Gustavus Koerner, James Shields. The following officers were elected: Messrs. Henry Goedeking, Charles T. Elles, William H. Underwood, Nathaniel Niles, John Scheel, Trustees; Henry Goedeking, President; Charles T. Elles, Secretary and Treasurer.

The first act of the new society was to buy Odd Fellows Hall to be leased to the school association for a public school building, for the sum of \$2,500. In 1851, the Trustees elected were: C. T. Elles, J. W. Pulliam, James Affleck, E. Yoerg, and H. Goedeking. The President and Secretary of the preceding year were re-elected. The Board then erected a belfry, and had a bell placed in the building. They also voted to propose to the Library Society to move their library from Dr. Schott's and become members of the Literary Society, which proposition was later accepted.

In August, 1852, the following Trustees were elected: Messrs. C. T. Elles, William Lorey, James Affleck, William H. Underwood, and Russell Hinckley. William Lorey was elected

(1) Charles Dickens' "American Notes." The author is said to have stopped at the old "Mansion House" during his stay in Belleville.

President, and C. T. Elles re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

In August, 1853, the officers were re-elected, and the Trustees, with the exception of James Affleck and William H. Underwood, who were replaced by Edward Tittmann and Dr. Berchermann. In the minutes of the society, under date of July 14, 1854, is recorded the following: "I made a lease for the first and second stories with Mrs. Edwards and Miss Hough for one year and \$150, from September 1, 1854." (Signed) "C. T. Elles, Secretary."

In February, 1855, the same Trustees and officers were re-elected. September 3, 1855, C. T. Elles resigned his position as Secretary of the association, having disposed of his stock in the Literary Society Hall, commonly known as Odd Fellows' Hall. Russell Hinckley was elected to fill his place. In February, 1856, however, Mr. Elles was unanimously constituted a member of the board, having become an owner of stock since last meeting, and at the next election he was again elected Secretary and Treasurer.

In August, 1858, the following Trustees were elected: Messrs. Joseph Kircher, Conrad Bornman, William Lorey, C. T. Elles. The officers were re-elected. In the election of the following year, the result was as the year before, with the exception of Mr. Kircher, who was replaced by Jacob Knoebel.

In September, 1863, the Trustees of the Literary Society declared their definite intention to sell the Literary Hall and the furniture therein, and gave notice to the School Directors to vacate said hall within sixty days from September 26, 1863. At the meeting of January 26, 1867, the Treasurer reported that the Literary Hall was vacated by the School Directors, the keys of the hall delivered, and the rent was paid. Later the hall was offered to the City Council for a City Hall for \$5,500, but this offer was not accepted. February 20, 1868, we find the following record:

"We, the undersigned stockholders of the Belleville Literary Society, hereby acknowledge the receipt of \$125 per share in full; and hereby assign, for value received, all right, title, and interest in the Belleville Literary Hall to Russel Hinckley." A dividend was also recorded and as signed by the Trustees, Joseph Kircher, C. T. Elles, William Lorey, Jacob Knoebel, Conrad Bornman and Russel Hinck-

ley. As no meetings are reported after 1868, we conclude that the organization ceased to exist about that time.

BELLEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Before 1835, a few leading Germans, who had made this part of Southern Illinois their home, began ransacking private libraries, that for some time past had been neglected—rescuing some of their old national poems and philosophical works from the dust, and blending them with works tending to illustrate the history and political science of the country of their adoption. An informal meeting was held at the house of one of their number, in July, 1836, when the following agreement was entered into:

"The subscribers hereby have united into a society for the purpose of owning and possessing, in common, a library; and they pledge for the maintenance, and, if possible, augmentation of the same, to pay, on the twelfth of August, 1836, the sum of three dollars each, and on the same day of every subsequent year the sum of one dollar and fifty cents each, into the treasury of the society thus formed."

The parties to this agreement were: T. E. Hilgard, A. F. Wolfe, Theodore Engelmann, Theodore Hilgard, Julius Scheve, Hon. Gustavus Koerner, Anton Schott, M. D., H. Wolf, George Bunsen, W. Decker, Von Haxthausen, Franz Koehler, J. Ledergerber, A. Reuss, M. D., Otto Hilgard, Dr. Adolph Engelmann, J. C. Hildenbrandt and Carl Koehler. The first officers of the society thus formed were: President, G. Bunsen; Librarian, Anton Schott; Treasurer, F. Hilgard; Directors, Adolph Reuss and A. Berchermann.

An act of incorporation was drafted for the society which soon afterward became a law. The first meetings of the society were held at the houses of one or other of the leading members, alternately, and only four were held in each year. They were generally opened with readings from some favorite author, or of original essays on current subjects, as a preliminary to discussion and criticism. But these literary meetings also partook of a social, and sometimes a convivial nature. The library was formed mainly by donations of books in the first instance, but, as funds accumulated, books were purchased, and at length it began to assume respectable proportions. As a matter of mere curiosity, we may state that the first books bought were "Jared Sparks' Life and

Writings of Washington," and a journal of the proceedings of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, held in 1836. The library was kept at the house of Dr. Schott, the librarian, until 1852, when it was removed to Belleville, and Messrs. Rau, Kellermann and Raab successively became librarians. Having attracted the attention of many leading representative men, it received valuable additions from Senators Breese and Trumbull and Congressmen Bissell, Fouke, Morrison and others.

The Sængerfest was established in Belleville in 1853, and besides cultivating a taste for vocal music among members, began also the formation of a library for their use. The founders of this society were Jacob Brosius, Andrew Kissell, Jacob Weingartner, Philip P. Gundlach, Daniel Schmidt, Jacob Geiss, William Oster and Frederick Kuhn. In 1859, the old German Library Society and the Sængerbund were united and incorporated under the name of the "Belleville Sængerbund and Library Society."

Under the charter of 1860, Dr. Schott was chosen President; Gustav Kellerman, Librarian; Frederick Reiss, Treasurer; Bernhard Wick and Jacob Weingaertner, Directors. The library was moved to the corner of Main and High Streets, the corner owned by Mr. C. T. Elles, and later to the room above the engine-house on North Illinois and B Streets.

The united society in 1870 had nearly 500 members, including many leading citizens, and the library contained nearly 5,000 volumes of the choicest works in the English and German languages. The business meetings were held semi-monthly, and the musical rehearsals on Tuesday and Friday of each week. These musical rehearsals were conducted by a professor, who usually accompanied the singers on a piano. The society's rooms were fitted up and furnished in a style becoming the objects of the organization and the requirements of its members. An annual fee of \$3, collected from each member, met the ordinary expenses of the society, which was then in a very thriving condition, and more cosmopolitan in its character than when its foundations were first laid in 1836.

In 1883, the library had 8,875 volumes. At that time, the Belleville Sængerbund and Li-

brary Society was about to dissolve, and offered to give its library to the city on condition that it be a free library forever, and that the city assume a certain pecuniary obligation. The City Council accepted the offer. The Belleville Public Library was established February 5, 1883, and the Mayor, Benjamin J. West, Jr., appointed as Library Directors the following citizens: Hon. Gustavus Koerner, Dr. George Loelkes, Dr. Washington West, Curt Heinfeldt, Alonzo S. Wilderman, F. G. Kenower, Theodore J. Krafft, Hugh W. Harrison, and Charles Knipsel. The library was then moved to the engine house on South Jackson Street, between Main and First Streets, February 2, 1884, F. J. Staufenbeil was appointed Librarian, and Miss Josephine Bissell, Assistant Librarian.

September 4, 1893, the library was moved to its present quarters in the City Hall, a building erected on the southwest corner of Illinois and First Streets, at a cost of \$55,700.

In the year 1903-04, the library lost by death two invaluable and faithful officials, Mr. F. J. Staufenbiel, Librarian, and Miss Josephine Bissell, Assistant Librarian. The present officials are: Mr. A. M. Wolleson, Librarian; Mrs. Anna Barbeau and Miss Elsa Raab, Assistant Librarians.

If we note changes brought about in twenty years, we can appreciate the growth of the library:

	1884.	1904.
Books in library.....	8,875	37,338
Books loaned out.....	8,411	23,619
Visitors.....	11,866	31,764
Readers.....	5,975	13,028
Reading cards issued.....	345	5,907

MATTERS OF LOCAL INTEREST TREATED ELSEWHERE.—Belleville's educational history, her ecclesiastical history, her part in the Civil War and in other wars, the establishment and development of her newspaper press, something of the careers of her professional men prominent in other days, fraternal organizations, figures indicating the rise and progress of her coal industry, an account of the centennial celebration of the organization of the county, held within her limits, and other important and interesting matters connected with local history, are, by the plan of this work, included in other chapters.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CITY OF EAST ST. LOUIS.

GENERAL HISTORY—RICHARD M'CARTY FIRST SETTLER—CAPTAIN PIGGOTT AND OTHER EARLY ARRIVALS—WIGGINS FERRY ESTABLISHED IN 1816—LAFAYETTE'S VISIT—"BLOODY ISLAND" AND SOME NOTABLE DUELS—FLOODS AND TORNADOES—JACKSONVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN EARLY VILLAGES—COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—RAILROADS, MANUFACTURES AND LIVE-STOCK TRADE—CITY INCORPORATED—MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—POSTMASTERS—PROSPECTIVE FEDERAL BUILDING—BUSINESS MEN'S ORGANIZATIONS—THE EADS BRIDGE—OTHER LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—NATIONAL STOCK YARDS—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—PRESS AND PUBLIC LIBRARY—LAWYERS AND PHYSICIANS—TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

EAST ST. LOUIS HISTORY IN OUTLINE. (Contributed by Thomas L. Fekete.)—To write a history of East St. Louis that would, in any sense, be complete, would require more space than should be expected of us, but we here reproduce the main features of the city's history. In so doing we must refer to its location opposite the great metropolis of the Mississippi Valley and in the heart of the "Great American Bottoms"—probably the richest strip of land in the United States; while the "Father of Waters," the mighty Mississippi River, one of the greatest arteries of commerce, flows beside her, and is spanned by that vast engineering triumph, the Eads Bridge, which unites the largest city of Southern Illinois with St. Louis.

For more than one hundred years there has been something of a community where East St. Louis stands. In 1765 Richard McCarty (known as "English McCarty") settled here, owning 400 acres of land on both sides of Cahokia Creek. Twenty years later the whole section was devastated by a flood, pronounced by the Indians as the greatest whose memory was preserved in their traditions. White settlers, however, soon repaired the damage wrought by the flood, and a little group of houses, mainly inns and houses of entertainment, appeared in the south part of what is now the city of East St. Louis. At that time farmers

from the country who wished to transport their produce to the growing settlement of St. Louis left their teams where East St. Louis now is and crossed on canoes and on flat boats, bringing back goods in the same way. In 1797 a ferry to accommodate these people was instituted by Captain Piggott. In 1810 the first brick house was built by Etienne Pensoneau at what is now the corner of Main and Menard Streets. The first steamboat to ascend the Mississippi, having been launched at Pittsburg, came to East St. Louis in 1811.

Just after the battle of New Orleans in 1815 the residents planned "Jacksonville," which name was changed two years later to Illinois Town, though the plat was not recorded until 1825. Fifty years afterward this was made a part of East St. Louis. In 1810 "Bloody Island," now called "The Island," and embracing the territory between Cahokia Creek and the Mississippi, received its first public notice. It was here, in 1817, that the first noted duel between St. Louisans was fought. On August 12 of that year Colonel Thomas H. Benton and Charles Lucas met here, according to the code then prevailing, and Mr. Lucas was seriously wounded. Six weeks later they met again at the same place and this time Mr. Lucas was killed.

In 1818, the Wiggins Ferry was established and has ever since been one of the commercial institutions of East St. Louis. In 1902 the stock in this company was bought up by the association that controls the Eads Bridge.

Another duel was fought, June 30, 1823, on Bloody Island, between Thomas C. Rector and Joshua Barton, in which Barton was killed. By this time the code had fallen into disrepute, but it was not until 1830, when, on August 27, in a duel between Thomas Biddle and Spencer Pettis, both principals were killed, that the frown of society was formidable enough to prevent further encounters of this kind.

In 1825, on the 29th of April, the Marquis de Lafayette visited East St. Louis. In 1826 occurred another overflow of the Mississippi River, which spread to a great depth over the lowlands. In 1828 the Wiggins Ferry began to operate with steam as a motive power. It was in 1836 that the first railroad in the State of Illinois was built from East St. Louis to the Bluffs. It was owned by the Illinois &



CITY HALL, EAST ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis Coal Company and its cars were drawn by horses. Four years later, the first school-house within the present limits of the city of East St. Louis was built by Captain John Trendley and, in 1841, the firm of Sunrux and Jarrot began the publication of the first newspaper, "The American Bottom Gazette," near the corner of Main and Market Streets.

In 1844 occurred the greatest Mississippi flood in the memory of white men. The overflow extended from the Missouri Bluffs to those in Illinois, covering the entire bottoms on both sides of the main channel so that a steamboat is said to have crossed over to the Illinois bluffs over the bottom lands. After the subsidence of the waters a settlement called "Paps-town" was started near where the Heim's Brewery was afterward built.

The first church within the corporate limits of East St. Louis was built by the Methodists in 1845. The Methodist Episcopal Church of Illinois Town was erected in 1849. This, in 1868, became St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church and, again in 1887, was reorganized as the Summit Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1905 this congregation moved to an elegant stone church at Thirteenth Street and Summit Avenue.

On February 13, 1847, the St. Clair County Turnpike Company was incorporated. This was the first turnpike in the State of Illinois and is still in existence under the name of The Rock Road. The same year the first dyke was built on the site of Vaughn's dyke, but the flood of 1851 destroyed it.

The ground was broken for the first steam railroad, the Ohio & Mississippi, in 1852, though the road was not formally opened until 1857.

In 1854 the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company opened a branch line from East St. Louis to Belleville under the name of the Belleville & Illinoistown Road, which later (1873) was extended, under the name of the Belleville & Southern Illinois, to Duquoin, there forming a connection with the Illinois Central Railroad and giving a direct line to Cairo. These two sections now constitute a part of the Illinois Central System known as the "Cairo Short Line."

The construction of the first division of this line marked the real beginning of East St. Louis, though it was still some years before the town received its now famous name. This

growth is to be attributed primarily to the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, which bore to the East the market staples of St. Louis and the Western country. Buffalo meat and robes, bear carcasses, venison, fine furs and abundant supplies of wheat, corn and other farm products began to roll to the Atlantic ports from St. Louis, the new city of the West, which had hitherto been connected with them only by wagon conveyance, canals, or the slow early-date steamboats which dubiously plowed their way up the Ohio River, when disaster did not prevent. Soon curious, adventurous spirits came to the Western city to test the mood of Dame Fortune in commercial ventures. Gradually this infusion of Yankee blood stirred the old French metropolis west of the river into a growth some part of which was shared by the village on the eastern shore. Railroad after railroad now entered their competitive forces for the wealth of the West. The Chicago & Alton, the Toledo & Western, the Terre Haute & Indianapolis, and other routes long since absorbed by the gigantic trunk lines of Gould, Vanderbilt, Harriman and Hill, slowly and laboriously built their several tracks into East St. Louis, where they were compelled to locate their termini and establish their western bases. These great institutions, the Wiggins Ferry Company and the St. Louis Transfer Company, originated and gained power from this fact, and have grown stronger and more prosperous as the years went by. Thus it has been that East St. Louis became a railroad center, and its population of engineers and firemen, of conductors, brakemen, switchmen, machinists and other railroad employes became a marked factor in building up the new town.

The rolling mills—one of which was built where the Republic Steel Works now stand, the other on the site of the present Relay Depot—gave a new element to the rapidly growing population. The Heims Brewery supplied its foaming beverage to the thirsty residents, and a flour-mill and elevators arose along the river bank. All this time residences, stores, saloons and shops were being built in all directions. In 1859 the town of East St. Louis was platted and entered of record. This did not include the part of the city then known as Illinois City, which came in 1887. In 1865 the town was incorporated under a special charter as a city, and though this charter was

once amended, it was abandoned in 1888, and East St. Louis was organized under the general law.

In 1854 the first hotel, the Western, or Bundy House, was opened at what is now 120 South Main Street. Four years later came another of the great floods that have so often spread over the bottom lands of the Mississippi River.

The first President of the First Board of Trustees of Illinois City was Daniel Sexton, elected in 1859.

The first flour-mill in East St. Louis was organized in 1861 by F. H. Krite, now with the Hezel Milling Company.

In 1861, Rev. J. J. Brenman organized St. Patrick's Catholic Church. Its house of worship was built in 1862 and an addition to it was made in 1871 by Rev. F. H. Zabell, now at Bunker Hill, Ill., who also built St. Aloysius' College at the corner of Seventh Street and Illinois Avenue.

The first plank sidewalk was built on Collinsville Avenue in 1862, the year of the "fifth flood."

In 1863 the first Lutheran Church was organized and its building was erected by Rev. P. Pflueger.

The first Mayor of East St. Louis was John B. Bowman, who was one of the most persistent and distinguished of those exponents of the spirit of the present day who, in a determined struggle for good government, raised the city to a comparatively high grade. These principles he championed consistently until his tragic death in 1885.

In 1865 the first fire company was organized and, in 1866, the first Masonic lodge was instituted. In 1866 St. Henry's German Catholic Church was organized and the edifice at St. Louis and Collinsville Avenues was built by Rev. Father Rinks. The first Board of Health was organized in 1867, and the first Board of Trade in 1868.

In the local politics of those days there were many warm arguments and many heated elections. Railroad men, rolling-mill men, English, Welsh and Irish, some descendants of the early French pioneers, a few Americans, a sprinkling of Germans, detachments of the negro exodus from the South that followed the soldiers home from the Civil War—all these made up an incongruous mass, factious and cosmopolitan, ready and eager for political strife, who, di-

vided into warring factions as their self-interest dictated, managed for years to keep up so great a turmoil that the name of East St. Louis became synonymous throughout the country with misgovernment. Party leaders of these banditti of politics quarreled like the Colonna and Orsini families of Old Rome and bid their "donatives" for the support of the fickle henchmen. The more quiet and respectable citizens finally tired of all this and, combining, succeeded in overthrowing the oligarchy, and since that time comparative decency has marked East St. Louis politics. Money instead of nearly worthless scrip was paid out to city employes; streets arose from the mud, and everything assumed an air of progress. Manufacturers, noting the improvement in methods of government and recognizing the splendid location of the city, began the erection of mammoth plants here, which caused the population to increase by leaps and bounds.

In 1869 the first work was done on the Eads Bridge, which was opened for business July 4, 1874. The first City Hall in East St. Louis was dedicated in 1869, and Bowman's Dyke, on the Island, was constructed the same year. In 1870 the Workingmen's Bank, now the Southern Illinois National Bank, was established, as was the first Episcopal Church during the same year.

On March 8, 1871, a tornado swept over the western portion of the city, killing one man and severely injuring twenty-one. The loss to property was about \$60,000. June 1, 1871, the National Stock Yards was begun and was formally opened for business November 20, 1873.

An ordinance, passed January 14, 1872, conveyed the necessary permission for a street-car line, which operated by horse-power on Missouri, Collinsville, Broadway and Front Streets. The first cars ran on this line July 18, 1872.

During 1873 the Howe Literary Institute (Baptist) was opened. It was established by prominent citizens, carrying out the will of the late Lyman Howe. Its career was one of non-success, and the building erected for it was destroyed by the tornado of 1896. In 1874, Elliott's Frog and Switch Works was established and no other institution in East St. Louis has tended more to help build up the south end of the city.

The cornerstone of the First Presbyterian Church of East St. Louis was laid by Rev. Wil-

liam Gans, of St. Louis, July 12, 1877. In 1881 fire destroyed the City Hall and Public Library building.

Ex-Mayor John B. Bowman, who had been a leading spirit in the improvement of East St. Louis, was murdered by some unknown person as he was about to enter his residence in the old Howe Institute building on the night of November 20, 1885. The citizens of East St. Louis promptly offered a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest of the assassin, but so far no one has been convicted of the crime.

The village of New Brighton was annexed to East St. Louis, February 14, 1887, and in that year was laid the first granite pavement in the city.

M. M. Stephens came into power as Mayor in 1887, and was destined to serve in that capacity fourteen years. After his induction into office, East St. Louis began to grow so rapidly that it is very difficult to keep pace with its many changes. The streets were first lighted by electricity February 8, 1890. The first daily paper, "The Daily Journal," was established March 12, 1890. The new St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Rev. H. Meyer, pastor, was dedicated the same year, and the East St. Louis Electric Street Railway received a franchise and began the construction of a road. In 1890 the city refunded its municipal indebtedness amounting to three-quarters of a million dollars, compromising the same for \$628,143.10. It was also in 1890 that the East St. Louis Bank became the First National Bank. St. Mary's Hospital was dedicated that year, and the cornerstone of St. Mary's Church was laid; the Merchants' Bridge was also opened in that eventful year.

It was not until 1893 that the First Baptist Church, at the corner of Rock Road and Brighton Place, was dedicated. The consolidation of the Eads and Merchants' Bridges took place July 1, 1893.

In 1894 a resident citizen of East St. Louis, in the person of E. J. Murphy, was elected to Congress.

The Henrietta Hospital building, on the corner of Sixteenth Street and Illinois Avenue, was begun in 1897. The new City Hall was dedicated in 1898.

It was on May 27, 1896, at 5:22 P. M., that the "Great Cyclone" struck St. Louis and East St. Louis and, in a few seconds, did damage

to the extent of hundreds of human lives and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property. The relief fund from charitable sister communities reached the sum of \$98,000. No fewer than 105 people were killed in East St. Louis.

The Suburban Railway line, connecting East St. Louis with Belleville by trolley line, was opened May 28, 1898, and a year later the Day Line, a close rival of the former, was opened. In 1902, Clark Brothers, then the owners of these two roads, bought the Eads Bridge line. August 31, 1902, the cornerstone of Sacred Heart Church and school was laid, and St. Joseph's Catholic Parish was established in May of that year. Both of these churches now have thriving congregations. The United Presbyterian Church, at Twelfth Street and Summit Avenue, and the English Lutheran Church at Thirteenth Street and Summit Avenue were built in 1902.

The year 1903 marked the inauguration of the first wholesale grocery store in East St. Louis.

In the spring of 1903, after having been Mayor of the city seven terms, M. M. Stephens was defeated for that office by Judge Silas Cook, who had presided over the City Court for several years.

Many miles of streets have been paved and sewered, and two new modern fire engines have been purchased and the damage wrought by the disastrous flood of 1903 has been, in a large measure, repaired since Mayor Cook assumed office. The public confidence in him was so great that he was re-elected in 1905.

East St. Louis is at present in a very flourishing condition and there are in contemplation two movements, equally intended to benefit the city. One is a levee system, contracted for, to protect the city from future overflows of the Mississippi River. The other is a gigantic outlet sewer, with the most powerful centrifugal pumps, to dispose of the city's waste and sewage and any surface water that might otherwise prove a damage to property or a menace to health. These will be followed by still other improvements, and the future development of the city will inevitably be great as a consequence of these progressive steps by the city government.

All history is concerned not only with the past of nations, but with their present, and an intelligent comparison may be made and

needful lessons be drawn from the comparison. Accordingly, a few facts concerning the East St. Louis of today are appropriate here as showing what has developed from the little village that once nestled here.

Twenty-seven lines of railroads make East St. Louis their center or terminal point; the city is encircled by two belt lines connecting all these main lines. Factories situated on these belt lines can ship on any of these roads and, by reason of competition, manufacturers secure lowest freight rates. Many have taken advantage of these conditions to secure factory sites along the belts, though there is still abundance of valuable ground to be had along them. All kinds of raw material from any part of the Union can be landed cheaply in East St. Louis. Coal is mined almost at the very door of the city, and ranges in price from sixty cents to \$1.20 a ton.

East St. Louis has, moreover, one of the finest water systems in the Western States. Some \$2,000,000 has been spent on the water-works, filters and mains, that supply a clear water fit for household or factory purposes. Taxes are low and manufacturers are exempted from municipal taxation for periods of years, according to the magnitude and importance of their manufacturing plants.

The East St. Louis death rate is phenomenally low. Were it not for railroad accidents it could not be excelled in this regard by any city in the country.

Over \$700,000 has been expended in stone and brick buildings for educational purposes, there being, at present, sixteen brick school-buildings devoted to elementary education and a beautiful high school building. For ten months in the year school is conducted under approved principals of high attainments and wide experience. High school graduates from East St. Louis are admitted to the State Universities of Illinois and Missouri and to colleges in other eminent centers of higher education. Many parochial schools are maintained by Catholic and Protestant congregations.

Twenty-two churches serve to keep alive the religious sentiment in East St. Louis. Over these preside ministers wholly devoted to their calling, who are as earnest and eloquent men as can be found in any similar community. Sociability and fraternity are fostered by a great number and variety of lodges and clubs.

Two large and comfortable hospitals, supplied with trained nurses, physicians, and surgeons, minister to the injured and infirm, while six undertaking establishments bury the dead.

During the decade between 1890 and 1900 East St. Louis increased in population from 15,000 to 30,000. Ever since, she has been adding to her population until now she is estimated to have a population of over 55,000 within her corporate limits. So rapid is the influx of population that builders can hardly keep pace with it. What is best of all, these new comers are all intelligent, progressive and estimable citizens.

There are in East St. Louis today concerns engaged in the following lines of manufacture: Iron Works making malleable iron products of all kinds, such as car trucks, car springs, whole steel cars, stoves, spikes, railroad locomotives, forgings for machinery, forgings for gold stamp mills, enameled iron-ware, tools, nails, steel work, frogs and switches and sheet iron; Glass Works; Aluminum Works; Glucose Works; Cotton-Oil Works; Barrel Works; staves and heading factories; four of the largest packing plants in the world; five large bakeries; car-roofing manufacturers; a fancy fire-works factory; factories making pneumatic tools; Car-works; Ice and Cold Storage Plants; a Fertilizer Plant; Shot Works; Frame Works; manufacturing of bridge-building materials; two large breweries; Concrete-block Works; Structural Iron Works; Structural Wood Works, etc. One of the largest Stock Yards in the country is located here; also the largest horse and mule market in the world, the largest baking powder plants in the United States, two large chemical plants, railroad machine shops, and walnut and other lumber mills are among the important local enterprises.

The third city in size in Illinois, East St. Louis is easily second in importance. Its real estate is valued at \$24,000,000. Railroads, ferry-boats and the Eads Bridge connect it with St. Louis, Mo. It has a commodious Union Depot, several first-class hotels, an elegant city hall, a city court, a Federal court, two theaters, the longest driving pavilion in the world, 150 miles of water main, four banks, three trust companies, five building and loan associations, forty miles of brick and granite paving, seventy-five miles of granitoid side-walk, electric-lighted streets, extensive silica works, Bell and

Kinloch telephone systems, a gas plant, two daily and four weekly newspapers and one monthly publication, forty miles of well equipped street railway, six lines of fine suburban electric railway, two large cotton warehouses and six large grain elevators. In one month its bank deposits amounted to \$5,825,000. It has expended \$4,000,000 in street improvements and \$16,000,000 in corporate business and residence improvements in ten years. In the same time its property values have increased from fifty to five hundred per cent. It pays out \$1,250,000 to wage earners every month, and its finished products and raw materials are shipped away and received at less average cost than those of any other city in the Union.

"IN THE BEGINNING."—(General History.)—In 1770, the first move toward civilization in this locality was made by Richard McCarty, who obtained an improvement right to 400 acres of land on both sides of Cahokia Creek, now included in East St. Louis, and built a grist-mill on the bank of the creek. In 1787, he left for Canada, leaving heirs to his property. In 1805, United States Commissioners, appointed by Congress to pass upon claims to ancient titles in Cahokia and its neighborhood, confirmed this tract to Mr. McCarty's heirs. The old mill has long ago disappeared, also one built in 1805 by Nicholas Jarrot. As late as 1855, the machinery of the latter was used by Morris & Son in a mill at Brooklyn, a suburb of East St. Louis.

The founding of East St. Louis was due to the foresight of Captain James Piggott, an officer under General Clark, who commanded the Virginia militia on the frontier. After the treaty of 1783, Captain Piggott settled down to frontier life here, while St. Louis was only a small trading post. In 1795, he located a militia claim of 100 acres on the west side of the river opposite St. Louis, and constructed a bridge across Cahokia Creek. In 1797, he had built two small log cabins near the shore and established a rude ferry across the river, by consent of the Spanish Commandant at St. Louis. From this humble beginning grew in after years one of the wealthiest monopolies of the West.

The first house of any pretension on the site of East St. Louis was built by Etienne Pensoneau in 1810. It was a two-story brick build-

ing, on the corner of Main and Menard Streets, first occupied as a dwelling but later used as a hotel. It long ago passed out of existence.

Joseph Pepin entered the southeast quarter of Section 4 (160 acres), September 16, 1814. Joseph Jonville entered 320 acres of the west half of the same section, September 28, 1814. William Russell entered 131.92 acres on Section 6 on December 15, of the same year. These were the first local land entries.

In 1811 the first steamboat came up from North Cairo to this point. During this year the people hereabout were alarmed by the seismic disturbance which has passed into history as the New Madrid earthquake. In 1815 the steamboat Pike came to the landing here.

In 1826, Francis Delorm opened the first blacksmith shop on the Rock road.

The first railroad in the State was built in 1836, from Illinoistown to the bluff, six miles away, under the personal supervision of Governor Reynolds, Vital Jarrot and others. Its purpose was to transport coal from the bluffs to St. Louis. Thomas Winstanley drove the mules that hauled the first cars over this road. The investment did not pay, and in 1841 it was sold to the St. Clair Railroad Company.

The first school-house, a small fourteen by sixteen-foot frame structure, costing \$240, was built by Captain Trindley in 1840. In 1845, the Methodist Church, the first church edifice, was built by William Singleton on Brundy Street, between Second and Third.

Illinoistown Township was created June 6, 1820, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the bluff on the Madison County line; thence on said line to the Mississippi River; thence with the Mississippi to the Cahokia line on the same; thence with said line eastward to the bluff; thence along the bluff northward to the place of beginning." In 1821, Illinoistown and Cahokia were made one election precinct, with the voting place at Augustus Pensoneau's residence at Cahokia. In 1851, Illinoistown became a separate voting precinct and elections were ordered to be held at French Village. In 1851, Illinoistown was separated from the French Village part of the precinct, and ten years later it became known as East St. Louis Precinct in honor of the embryo city that had come into being within its borders. The boundaries of the precinct, as established in 1851, were as follows: "A line running due west

from the southwest corner of Section fifteen, in township No. two north, range nine west, to the northwest corner of section twenty-one, same township; thence south on the west line of section twenty-one, to the southwest corner thereof, thence west on the section line to the Mississippi through Cahokia precinct, from which a strip about one-half a mile in breadth is taken from the northern part and annexed to Illinoistown precinct."

The following, relating to the laying out of the first town within the present borders of East St. Louis, is quoted from Reavis's history of "The Future Great City:"

"In 1815 Etienne Pinconeau (now spelled Pensoneau) ventured to lay out a town on his adjoining land, with his brick tavern on the road to the ferry, then occupied by one Simon Vanorsdal, as a nucleus. He called it 'Jacksonville.' The plat of the town cannot be found, but there is a deed of record for a lot in it. It bears the date '17th of March, 1815.' Etienne Pinconeau and Elizabeth, his wife, by it, convey to Moses Scott, merchant of St. Louis, in Missouri Territory, for \$150, 'all that certain tract, parcel, or lot of land, being, lying and situated in the said county of St. Clair, at a place or new town called Jacksonville, containing in depth 100 feet and in breadth sixty feet, joining northwardly to Carroll Street, facing the public square, and southwardly to Coffee Street.

"Later conveyances by McKnight and Brady, merchants and land operators at that time in St. Louis, referring to this lot of Moses Scott, locate it as lot five in block eight of the Town of Illinois, at the southeast corner of Market and Main streets. Scott at once erected a store on the lot and at that corner conducted the first mercantile establishment in this city. This was the only sale made of lots in this 'Jacksonville.' On the 20th of January, 1816, Pinconeau sold the entire tract of land he had on Cahokia Creek (including Jacksonville), extending in breadth from near Railroad Street to Piggott Street, to McKnight and Brady.

"The immediate result was the consummation, by McKnight and Brady, of Pinconeau's project of a new town. They platted the 'Town of Illinois' upon the site of Pinconeau's 'Jacksonville.' They relocated the public square, widened the streets and enlarged the lots and put the plat on record. They advertised and held a great sale of lots in the Town of Illi-

nois. The sale took place at the auction room of Thomas T. Reddick, in St. Louis, November 3, 1817. Thus was made the first record evidence of a town plat in East St. Louis."

McKnight and Brady's Town of Illinois embraced land extending south of the present Broadway, including the present Second and Third Wards and, of course, the east side ferry landing. Before the locality was christened Jacksonville by Pinconeau, it is said to have been known for a short time as Washington.

Illinois City was formerly a part of the Cahokia commons, and was laid out by the Cahokians in the fall of 1818. John Hays, John Hay and Francois Turcott were appointed commissioners to plat and name the new town by the inhabitants of Cahokia, which proceedings were legalized and confirmed by an act of Congress. Illinois City included the northeastern part of the city's present territory, north of St. Clair Avenue.

St. Clair was laid out in 1837.

In 1859, lands belonging to Samuel C. Barclow, Henry Chauncey, William H. Aspinwall and Samuel W. Comstock were platted and their plat was recorded under the name of the Town of East St. Louis. This tract, which included some land once owned by John Jacob Astor, lay within United States survey No. 626 in the name of Richard McCarty, United States survey No. 625, in the name of Francois Perry, the United States surveys Nos. 131 and 132 in the name of A. Chouteau, United States survey No. 129, in the name of Gregorie Sarpy and United States survey No. 130 in the name of Jean St. Germain. This Town of East St. Louis extended from Broadway to St. Clair Avenue and from Cahokia Creek to Tenth Street. It was incorporated in 1861.

Between 1865 and 1872, the Wiggins Ferry Company, at three different times, platted the "Island" part of the city under the name of "ferry divisions." The Third Ferry Division was platted in the former, the Second Ferry Division in the latter year. The First Ferry Division is said to have been surveyed between the above dates.

The Town of Illinois, Illinois City, Town of East St. Louis, St. Clair, New Brighton, Alta Sita, Winstanley Park, the Ferry Divisions, the Obeike and Kase addition and other additions are included in the East St. Louis of today.

CITY INCORPORATED—OFFICIALS.—The City of



Nicholas Faust

East St. Louis obtained its charter by special legislative enactment in 1865. The charter was prepared by John B. Bowman and S. M. Lount, under the direction of a committee of the Town Council, consisting of Mr. Bowman, Henry Obeike and M. Millard. John B. Bowman was elected the first Mayor, and the first Aldermen were the following: Michael Murphy and John O'Connell, First Ward; James Hazen and Henry Schall, Second Ward; Captain John Trendley and J. B. Lovington, Third Ward. William G. Kase was elected City Judge. In 1880, the city was divided into four wards. In 1881, the Aldermen were the following: First Ward—John C. Prottzman and Ernest A. Wider; Second Ward—Thomas Hanifan and John J. McLean; Third Ward—Patrick H. O'Brien and Henry Sackmann; Fourth Ward—Levi Baugh, Jr., and James J. Rafter. The succession of mayors has been as follows: John J. Bowman, seven terms; John B. Lovington, one term; Vital Jarrot, two terms; Dennis Ryan, one term; Samuel S. Hake, two terms; Maurice Joyce, four terms; J. J. McLean, two terms; O. R. Winton, two terms; M. M. Stephens, seven terms; Henry F. Bader, one term. Mayor Silas Cook is now serving his second term. These pushing and public-spirited chief executives have contributed in no small degree to the proud record established by East St. Louis.

The municipal election in East St. Louis for 1906 was a victory for the Citizens' party. Out of fourteen candidates elected the Citizens' party won ten, as follows:

Assessor—John Niemes, Citizens' party, 3,885; Frank O'Neil, Independent Municipal party, 3,714; Niemes' majority, 474.

Chief Supervisor—H. LeRoy Browning, Citizens', 3,714; Joseph Vonnahme, Independent Municipal, 3,552; Browning's majority, 162.

For Assistant Supervisors, Charles Scherer, Robert Lowery, Max Oppenheim, D. M. Sullivan and Adam Howell, Citizens' party candidates, defeated F. Seppi, Jr., J. B. Montgomery, J. H. Hoover, P. Schrautemeir and James Foster of the Independent Municipal party, by a majority of 162.

Aldermen—First Ward, John Dissett, Citizens' 89; W. O'Malley, Independent Municipal, 151. Second Ward—John Jackson, Citizens', 634; Jerre Leehan, Independent Municipal, 440. Third Ward—John Harrigan, Citizens', 352;

James Whalen, Independent Municipal, 356. Fourth Ward—J. H. Liebig, Citizens', 549; O. C. Davis, Independent Municipal, 477. Fifth ward—A. Gallenbeck, Citizens', 476; Richard Gither, Independent Municipal, 572. Sixth Ward—Christ Anderson, Citizens', 827; Frank Maule, Independent Municipal, 757. Seventh Ward—M. J. Buckley, Citizens', 860; M. O'Day, Independent Municipal, 876.

The Independent Municipal party elected Aldermen in the First, Third, Fifth and Seventh Wards. The City Council, with seven hold-over Aldermen, will now stand nine members for the Citizens' party and five for Mayor Cook and the Independent Municipal party.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—George O. Purdy, Chief; Michael Doyle, Lieutenant. Office 111 North Main Street.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Mayor Silas Cook, Dr. H. J. de Haan, Dr. C. W. Lillie, Dr. A. E. Linder; Dr. A. A. McBrien, Health and Milk Inspector; George O. Purdy, Chief of Police; Thomas J. Williams, Secretary.

City Court is held in the City Hall. Regular terms begin on the first Monday of March, the fourth Monday in August and the first Monday in December. The Hon. William J. N. Moyers is Judge and Thomas J. Healy, Clerk.

POSTMASTERS.—Wiggins Ferry was the name of the first postoffice within the present limits of East St. Louis. The following were appointed Postmasters at the dates indicated: Samuel Wiggins, August 7, 1826; William Orr, January 19, 1830; Samuel C. Christy, December 7, 1831; J. B. Pentecost, December 3, 1834; A. H. Cook, October 28, 1839; Michael Walsh, February 18, 1842; Alexander H. Cook, June 9, 1842; George Bisson, November 4, 1844; A. P. Crosby, October 20, 1850.

In 1851 the name of the postoffice was changed to Illinois Town. The following named Postmasters served from dates given: Harrison Voden, October 7, 1851; Henry Brundy, March 29, 1852; Andrew Wettig, February 14, 1854; Ernest E. Wilder, February 16, 1858; Daniel Sexton, February 19, 1857; Ernest W. Wilder, April 2, 1861.

The postoffice took its present name April 22, 1864, and the following named persons have served successively as Postmasters from the dates mentioned: E. W. Wilder, April 22, 1864; J. B. Sikking, April 7, 1869; Joseph Vonnahme, July 8, 1865; Alexander Fekete, De-

ember 21, 1889; F. G. Cockrell, April 23, 1894; D. C. Marsh, March 5, 1895; M. M. Stephens, July 29, 1896; Thomas L. Fekete, May 12, 1897; Henry F. Bader, January 16, 1902.

The East St. Louis postoffice force ten years ago comprised a Postmaster, four carriers and two clerks, and the postoffice received in revenue \$10,000 a year. In 1905 there were a Postmaster, an Assistant Postmaster, sixteen clerks, twenty-six carriers, three sub-carriers and one rural carrier. There were nine sub-stations. The revenue was \$70,000.

PROSPECTIVE FEDERAL BUILDING.—The Hon. William A. Rodenburg, Representative in Congress from the Twenty-second District, has placed the citizens of his home town under lasting obligations to him by his efficient cooperation with others in securing to East St. Louis a new Federal building which, it is believed, will be ready for occupancy within two years after the contract for its erection has been awarded. The limit upon cost of building and site, fixed by act of Congress, is \$300,000, and of area a lot 165 by 170 feet. The lot has not yet been selected, but proposals submitted are as follows:

John P. Metzen, lot bounded by Broadway, Sixth Street, Division Avenue and Seventh Street, 300x270 feet; \$35,000.

M. P. Peugnet and others, property at the corner of Sixth Street, St. Louis Avenue and Seventh Street, 300x120 feet, \$27,000; same parties, interior lot on Sixth Street, 154 feet 7 inches by 140 feet, \$7,750; same parties, interior lot on Seventh Street, 125x140 feet, \$6,500.

P. J. Soucy, Illinois Avenue, Ninth and State Streets, about 26,260 square feet, \$59,237.50.

Marie Schroeder, Ninth Street and Illinois Avenue, 180x165 feet; \$400 per front foot.

S. D. Sexton, corner Seventh Street, Missouri Avenue and Eighth Street, 170x300 feet, \$52,500; same parties, southeast corner Eighth Street and Missouri Avenue, 170x165 feet, \$31,500; same parties, southeast corner Seventh Street and Missouri Avenue, 170x165 feet, \$31,500.

C. M. Foreman, corner Sixth Street and Illinois Avenue, 147x150 feet, \$36,000; same party, corner St. Louis Avenue and Fifth Street, 165x170 feet, \$55,750; same party, corner Sixth Street and St. Louis Avenue, 170x165 feet, \$41,750; same party, corner Eighth Street and Illinois Avenue, 180x150 feet, \$36,000; same party,

corner Main Street and Division Avenue, about 102x200 feet, \$55,000; same party, corner Collinsville and Summit Avenues, 150x175 feet, \$40,000; same party, corner Sixth Street and Ohio Avenue, 175x150 feet, \$25,000.

The probabilities are, it is said by men who ought to know, that a location will be selected between Broadway on the south, Illinois Avenue on the north, Sixth Street on the west and Eighth Street on the East. The prices for the sites offered range from \$125 to \$500 a front foot. The site must be not less than 165x170 feet and bounded by two streets and an alley.

The building will be of colonial architecture, and will be practically a duplicate of the Federal building at Macon, Ga. It will be 120x100 feet, three stories high, with basement and attic, of steel construction and fireproof throughout. It is to be of Bedford stone, with marble and terra cotta trimmings, tile roof, tile floors, marble wainscotings and marble stairways. The basement will contain a carriers' gymnasium, engineers' and janitors' rooms, machinery, fuel and store rooms. The first floor will be devoted to the postoffice department, with a center space sixty-four by seventy feet, containing a lobby fifteen by one hundred and seventeen feet, money order and registry departments, Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster's rooms, fireproof vaults and mailing vestibule. The most approved type of postoffice furniture will be installed. The second floor will be devoted to the use of the Federal Circuit and District Courts, and will be divided into the following rooms: Courtroom, suite for the Judges, witness room, grand jury room, petit jury room and rooms for the Clerks of the courts. The third floor will be divided into rooms for the District Attorney, Internal Revenue officers, United States Marshal, Civil Service Board and Pension Examiner. The attic will be used for a time for storerooms. Entrance will be made to the building by massive marble steps.

After the site has been accepted by the Government, the District Attorney will pass upon the title to the property and his report will be submitted to the Attorney General of the United States for his approval. The plans and specifications will then be drawn by the Supervising Architect of the department, and advertisements will be published calling for bids for the construction of the building.

BUSINESS MEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.—The Retail

Merchants' Association of East St. Louis has its headquarters in room 20A North Main Street. Its officers are: H. C. Thoene, President; B. Haumener, Vice-President; C. F. Merker, Second Vice-President; L. F. Tusler, Secretary; G. W. Brichler, Treasurer.

The East St. Louis Builders' Exchange has its office in room 1, Elks Building, 206 Collinsville Avenue. Its officers are as follows: C. H. Way, President; C. Guenther, First Vice-President; Frank Keating, Second Vice-President; A. Anderson, Treasurer; Charles Broderick, Secretary; William Flannery, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The East St. Louis Real Estate Exchange has its office in room 7, Boul Block, 20A North Main Street. Its officers are: J. M. Chamberlin, Jr., President; H. T. Renshaw, Vice-President; M. L. Harris, Secretary; P. J. Soucy, Treasurer.

WIGGINS FERRY AND THE BRIDGES.—About 1794, Captain James Piggott obtained, upon promise of payment of a yearly stipend in fowls and wild game, privilege from the St. Louis authorities to establish a ferry landing on the west side of the Mississippi River opposite Market Street. On the Illinois side there was no one who claimed rights superior to his. The river then extended beyond Cahokia Creek, the "Island" territory having been then inconsiderable. He established his eastern landing at a point opposite the site of what is now the Elliott Frog and Switch Works, between Main Street and Cahokia Creek, and threw a rude bridge over the creek. It was not until 1797 that he got his ferry in operation. His first boat was simply a railed-in platform supported on log canoes and propelled by creoles by means of poles and long sweeps. Captain Piggott died on February 20, 1799.

To this date the enterprise was under Captain Piggott's immediate personal supervision. Great as had been his foresight, he passed away having builded, perhaps, more wisely than he knew. His wife was the executrix of his will. She first rented the ferry to Doctor Wallis for a year embraced in 1801-02; then to one Adams for a year embraced in 1803-04. About this time Mrs. Piggott married Jacob Collard and moved over the river to St. Louis. Before leaving, however, she leased the ferry to John Campbell for ten years. Campbell selfishly and treacherously procured a license for a ferry

in his own name, during the term of the lease, and for a short time the Piggott ferry was known as Campbell's ferry. Mrs. Collard took her claim into the courts and after some litigation, which ended in the defeat of Campbell and his abettors, re-established the enterprise in the proprietorship of the Piggott heirs. One of the latter, with men named Solomon, Porter and Blundy, operated the ferry until part of the heirs sold their interest in it to McKnight and Brady. The other heirs conveyed to Samuel Wiggins their rights in the ferry and its franchise. He bought out all other shareholders, thus obtaining all rights to the ferry, which he operated under his personal supervision.

This was in 1818. In the spring of 1819 Wiggins was authorized by act of the Legislature to establish a ferry on the Mississippi adjacent to his lands, near the Town of Illinois. The act also provided that he should have the right to one mile of the shore extending along the river at this point. Before East St. Louis had been born, Wiggins had fenced it in. The astute and far-seeing Wiggins soon proved that he was enterprising and inventive in more directions than one. He went on preparing for the future by improving upon Piggott's mode of conveyance. He built a fair-sized ferry-boat and propelled it by water power. That was a promising beginning. In 1828, he launched the first steam ferry-boat on the river and named it the "St. Clair." In 1832 another steam boat, the "Ibex," was put on the line. The business grew so rapidly that it demanded the investment of more capital than Wiggins had provided for, and now he sold an interest in the ferry to several men, thus bringing into existence a joint-stock company. In 1852, the company was incorporated and soon obtained further privileges by legislative enactment. It secured valuable concessions on both sides of the river and grew and prospered even beyond the prophecies of its promoters. After the completion of the Eads Bridge, and the later completion of the Merchants' Bridge, the business of the ferry necessarily diminished, but ferry stock was still considered a good investment. In 1902, it was all bought up by the Eads Bridge Company.

The construction of the Eads Bridge was begun in 1869 and the bridge was completed and opened July 4, 1874, with imposing civic and military ceremonies, President Grant being

present with his staff. This bridge, extending from the foot of Washington Avenue, St. Louis, to East St. Louis, cost more than \$10,000,000. Its entire length is 6,220 feet, its width fifty-four feet, and it stands fifty-five feet above high water. It consists of three steel arches, supported on either side by massive stone abutments, and adjoining these are stone piers 500 feet from either abutment. It is fully described in the chapter devoted to railroads. The Merchants' Bridge, extending from the foot of Ferry Street, St. Louis, to a point in Illinois north of St. Clair County, is a steel bridge, designed only for railway traffic. It was completed in May, 1890.

This is the era of the bridge, but the ferry had its day and there are those who prophesy that the river will again be a factor in the commerce of the Mississippi Valley. The origin of East St. Louis is based on traffic between the east side of the river and St. Louis, and the Wiggins ferry was long the only medium for that traffic, and as such was a paramount agency in the creation and development of the goodly, growing city that we are now considering.

Captain James Piggott, the originator and founder of this great public utility, was an officer of Virginia militia under General Clark, and was one of those who remained after the treaty of 1783 and cast his lot with the pioneers in and about what is now St. Clair County. He located a militia claim of 100 acres "opposite St. Louis."

BUILDING OF THE DIKES.—Before the great flood of 1844, the Mississippi Channel opposite St. Louis, though it had shifting bars, was never seriously menaced. After that flood, the only available channel was between Bloody Island and the Town of Illinois and it was not without great difficulty and danger that any boat landed on the Missouri side of the river. This condition threatened the future of St. Louis, and public meetings were called to consider it.

As the only means to its salvation, St. Louis, in 1847, tried to construct a dike across the then principal channel of the river to the east of Bloody Island. This meant destruction to the harbor and ferry landings of the Town of Illinois. The Town of Illinois objected. Alton, a rival then of St. Louis, came to its assistance. The controversy produced great pub-

lic excitement. Workmen on the menacing dikes were driven off by force. Illinois State militia planted cannon on the Illinois shore. For a time State sovereignty and Alton policy were triumphant. In 1848 a Belleville court enjoined the city of St. Louis from ever attempting to construct such a dike.

Early in 1849 the Illinois Legislature, by a joint resolution, granted to St. Louis full authority to construct cross and wing dikes on the Illinois shore before the Town of Illinois, so as to secure and protect its own harbor, across the river, with the proviso that St. Louis should, for the benefit of the Town of Illinois, construct roadways on some of its dikes, especially on the main dike across the channel of the Mississippi to be closed, from the Illinois main shore to and across Bloody Island. The main dike was finished with the exception of the roadway on the embankment in the spring of 1851, and the great flood of that year swept most of it away. In 1856 a dike a quarter of a mile north of this was finished at a cost of \$175,000. Thus the channel on the east side of the river was diverted from its course and the St. Louis pier was re-established. Other dikes have since been constructed. Though East St. Louis is comparatively free from danger from future inundations, its citizens have planned a system of protection that will make assurance doubly sure.

THE NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.—Before 1845, the live-stock trade of St. Louis was conducted at Papstown (New Brighton), in the southeastern part of the territory of the present city of East St. Louis. Then yards were established on the St. Louis side of the river. The construction of the National Stock Yards at East St. Louis was discussed as early as 1871. The talk about the project resulted in the united efforts of several prominent Eastern and Western capitalists, who bought 650 acres of land in East St. Louis, with a view to the establishment of stock yards greater and more complete than any others in the country at that time. The stock yards promoters engaged to erect a suitable hotel and office building, fitted up with all modern facilities for the transaction of business, and the city covenanted to construct no streets or other improvements that would interfere with the operation and development of the enterprise. The yards were opened for business in the fall of 1873. The

stock yards water works are on the east side of Cahokia Creek, near the packing houses. The total expense of establishing the yards was more than \$1,500,000 and large sums have been spent since in their operation and improvement. The promptness with which stock can be sent from St. Louis to the yards and unloaded from the trains has been long recognized as one of the wonders of the live-stock trade.

The daily capacity of the National Stock Yards is 15,000 cattle, 17,000 hogs, 12,000 sheep and 3,500 horses and mules. It has unexcelled facilities for marketing all kinds of live stock. It is the fastest growing market in the country, being continually enlarged and improved to meet the requirements of the trade. Buyers for four different large packing houses and many small packing houses and city butchers induce lively competition. There is a good demand for stockers and feeders from an enlarging territory. There is a yearly increase of about ten per cent. in the total volume of business, and the packing capacity has increased about fifty per cent. in the past three years. Receipts for three series of five years each, ending in 1904, having been:

YEAR.	CATTLE.	HOGS.	SHEEP.	H. & M.
1904.....	4,927,457	8,577,951	2,675,545	683,052
1899.....	3,631,223	7,862,696	2,496,639	436,143
1894.....	3,214,590	4,538,468	1,670,575	76,343

The above figures are an index of the growth and vastness of the St. Louis market. The geographical location of St. Louis, situated as it is in the central part of the United States, makes it the natural market for both the shipper and buyer of live stock. All roads lead to St. Louis, and no market has the superior advantages for concentrating and distributing live-stock products which abound here.

Here is, perhaps, the greatest horse and mule market in the world. The National Stock Yards constitute the natural gateway to the South and East for the great product of the Western States. Here, it is claimed, is to be found the largest and most varied supply of mules on earth, and here a trainload can be bought as easily as a pair, provided the buyer has the necessary funds. The yards are provided with a new auction pavilion, new and commodious stables, and unlimited accommodations. There are auction sales almost every

day, while private sales are carried on during all business hours. Many commission firms do business at the yards.

The following are the names of present officials of the St. Louis National Stock Yards Company: Edward Morris, President; C. G. Knox, Vice-President; C. T. Jones, General Manager; L. W. Krake, Assistant General Manager. William E. Jameson is manager of the horse and mule market.

The Horse and Mule Commission Association, with its offices at the Stock Yards, has as its Secretary James A. Searcy. The Stock Yards Veterinary Hospital is a useful auxiliary. Convenient to the stock yards are the packing houses that are its principal customers. These concerns supply St. Louis and much of its tributary territory with meat and by-products of cattle, sheep and hogs. Attention was early concentrated on the by-products and now the entire animal is utilized. The flesh is sold as meat, the blood is dried and sold for clarifying processes, the entrails are cleaned and made into sausage casings, the hoofs are turned into neat's-foot oil, the parings of the hoofs, hides and bones are converted into glue, the finest of the fats are turned into butterine, lard oils and the finest tallow, the cruder fats are made into soap grease, the hides are transformed into leather, from the horns are manufactured combs, buttons, etc., the larger bones are used for making knife handles and for other purposes, the switches and tail ends are sold to hair mattress makers, and the short hair, which cannot be dried and curled for sale, is sold to felt works.

A SEPULCHRAL MOUND.—An ancient mound in East St. Louis stood until 1871-72 on a spot now between Collinsville Avenue and Fourth Street and intersected by Ohio Avenue. It was said that the Indians had buried their dead there for centuries, and according to Indian tradition it had been heaped up by the hands of men of a prehistoric age. The mound was about forty feet high and, at the base, four hundred feet in diameter. Down to about the time of our Civil War it was covered with timber, mostly oak. In 1871-72, it was dug away to fill up a slough and to make ground for a railway round-house. When the earth was removed, human bones and many kinds of shells were found at a depth of twenty to thirty-five feet. These were believed to be remains

and trinkets of mound builders. The flood of 1844 having caused the abandonment of an old cemetery on survey No. 116, the people in the vicinity made many interments on the mound in the period 1845-70. The bodies thus deposited there were most of them reburied.

CEMETERIES.—A new cemetery within the boundaries of the Second Ward of today was destroyed by the flood of 1844. Two cemeteries in the old Fourth Ward were laid off when the Cahokians established Illinois City, but they were not used as such until about 1865. A cemetery was opened on Lynch Avenue in 1871. Another public burying ground was opened in 1872. St. Henry's Cemetery, on the Rock Road, was established in 1875-76. St. Peter's Cemetery, on the same thoroughfare, east of Winstanley Park, was opened in 1876. Mount Carmel Cemetery, on the bluffs, was established by St. Patrick's and St. Mary's Churches in 1894.

EARLY FIRE COMPANIES.—The East St. Louis Fire Company No. 1, the first fire company in the town, was organized December, 1872, with William O'Neill as President, Charles Hauss, Vice-President; James W. Kirk, Secretary; John V. Tefft, Treasurer, and Benedict Franz as Captain, Adolph Donald as First Engineer, John Easton as Second Engineer. This company had a big Babcock engine on trucks and 500 feet of hose. Island Fire Company No. 1 was organized November, 1874. In 1875, Nicholas Colgan was President; William L. Johnson, Vice-President; Maurice F. Tissier, Secretary; George W. Shields, Assistant Secretary; Adolphus Livingston, Treasurer; Henry Sackman, Captain; and John Keiflin, Lieutenant. These companies had partially disbanded as long ago as 1878.

The headquarters of the Fire Department is at 113 North Main Street. Edward F. Dowling is Fire Marshal. The number and location of companies is as follows: Engine Co. No. 1—113 N. Main Street; Engine Co. No. 2—714 Collinsville Avenue; Engine Co. No. 4—1500 Missouri Avenue; Engine Co. No. 4—Twenty-third Street and Ridge Avenue; Engine Co. No. 5—524 S. Tenth Street.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The following named financial institutions are duly treated in a chapter entitled "Financial Institutions": The Citizens' Savings and Trust Company, the First National Bank, the Illinois State Trust Company, the Southern Illinois National Bank,

the Union Trust and Savings Bank, and the National Stock Yards Bank.

FLOODS.—In 1786 occurred the greatest flood of which Indians have had knowledge. The first flood that did damage to the property of white men in the territory now embraced in East St. Louis occurred in 1826. The town was several feet under water and, after the flood subsided, malaria nearly made way with the population. The flood of June, 1844, inundated the American Bottom so that steamers plied from bluff to bluff. Few houses across the river from St. Louis were to be seen above the water. No dry land was visible for miles toward the eastern bluff, except a few mounds and high knolls east and south of the village. This flood destroyed a cemetery within the boundaries of the Second Ward of today. The floods of 1851, 1858 and 1862 did much damage to the town and were discouraging in their after effects. The erection of dikes has measurably protected the people from subsequent overflows. Later floods came in 1876, 1878, 1883, 1892 and 1903. The two last mentioned surpassed the others in the amount of damage which they inflicted.

TORNADO OF 1871.—A tornado, destructive to life and property in East St. Louis, occurred on the afternoon of March 8, 1871. It was a terrific whirlwind. The Eads Bridge was then in an unfinished state, and apparatus used in the construction of the east pier was destroyed. Large buildings were demolished, trains of cars were derailed and ditched and freight depots were destroyed. Steamers and barges were torn from their moorings in the harbor and sent adrift, badly damaged by the ravages of the storm. At noon, clouds were gathering. At two o'clock, rain began to fall and the wind to blow. At eight minutes of four, St. Louis time, the storm was at its height and destruction was at hand. While the wind wrought its fearful work, rain fell in torrents. It was all over in an incredibly short space of time—from twenty to thirty seconds—and about twenty men had been killed and many persons had been more or less severely injured. The "great cyclone" of 1896 is referred to elsewhere in this chapter. There was a memorable but not destructive tornado in 1865.

PUGILISM.—In the late 'sixties and early 'seventies, St. Louis followers of the fighting game made East St. Louis their "stamping ground,"

greatly to the disgust of the better class of its citizens. From time to time, prizefights were pulled off on the east side of the river under the auspices of the outside sporting men. As it became evident that protest would be unavailing, in 1873 Mayor Bowman and his friends resolved to adopt drastic measures to rid the town of an evil that was giving it an unenviable reputation throughout the country. He was certain of the support of the then Chief of Police, Captain Renshaw, and had a stanch henchman in Michael Walsh. He enlisted the aid of James W. Hughes, Sheriff of St. Clair County. Choosing his time when the "sports" were gathered for a prize-fight, he had the whole gang arrested on warrants sworn out by Captain Renshaw and many of them were bound over to await the action of the grand jury. This summary and surprising onslaught had the effect of breaking up the pugilistic "contests" and ridding East St. Louis of an unwelcome class of visitors.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY had its inception in quite a different institution—a circulating library—whose members paid a certain monthly or annual fee for the privilege of borrowing such books as it contained. This library was the child of William O'Neill, a city official, who was responsible in his day for more than one enterprise utilitarian in character.

When the law had been passed granting cities free library rights, O'Neill and Mayor John B. Bowman used this library as the nucleus for a public library, and proceeded to enlarge and strengthen the latter. In 1872, W. S. Larrimer was Librarian, and Miss Laura Painter Assistant.

Among the various citizens who served as Directors of the Library in those early days may be named: J. B. Bowman, Luke Hite, Dr. H. C. Fairbrother, William O'Neill, Edward L. McDonough, J. M. Sullivan (of the Island), and P. M. Sullivan. Among the Librarians and Assistant Librarians were L. D. Caulk, John P. Hite, E. L. McDonough, J. W. Kirk, C. B. Carroll and R. E. Barrowman.

This library had accumulated some 4,000 volumes, some of which would be almost priceless today—such as "Audubon's Birds," and several rare and now unpurchasable European works, when, in 1881, it was totally destroyed by fire. It might be appropriate to state that

it had not been used from the time of the municipal troubles of 1878, because of the unfortunate strife that marked the intervening years. No step was taken during the succeeding decade toward supplying the needs of the city in this direction.

When M. M. Stephens was elected Mayor, he advocated the creation of a new library, and the City Council passed an ordinance May 22, 1891, ordaining its re-establishment. Owing, however, to a shortage of funds, no Library Board was appointed until January 22, 1892, when a full board of nine members was appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. This board at once organized, and rented the third story of the Adele building at the corner of Main Street and Broadway. It procured such equipment and books as the funds at its disposal would allow, and in August, that year, opened the doors of a free public library once more to the city. Thomas Nelson was elected Librarian, and Misses Myra Gray and Minnie Turner, Assistants.

From the beginning, the library became one of the most popular institutions of the city; and it was but a short time until it was evident to all that quarters much larger and especially adapted to library purposes were imperatively demanded. Accordingly, the Board took steps for the erection of a library building extensive enough to meet all demands for a long time to come, and notified the City Council that, under the law of 1891, they had determined to accumulate a fund for that purpose. They certified a tax of \$40,000 for the erection of a building—its collection to extend over a period of five years. Later this amount was increased to \$50,000. Through the instrumentality of Mr. J. T. McCasland and others, a lot for a site was donated to the Board, and the building was at once begun. After a Belleville bank had decided not to take a loan of \$34,000, to be secured by mortgage on the lot and contemplated structure, which loan was to bear date October 1, 1894, and be paid in three equal annual installments, the money was finally obtained from H. D. Sexton & Bro., of East St. Louis.

There was in the hands of the Board before this loan was made about \$16,000. June 14, 1894, the contracts for the building were awarded to Mackie & Rose—the building to be completed by January 1, 1895. The architects

and even the members of the Board personally superintended the construction of the building and compelled the contractors to comply with all the terms of the contract, which they at times seemed disposed to evade. Finally, the Board took the contract from the contractors and completed it themselves. The total cost of the building complete, with all its appointments, was \$55,863.

This building is an ornament to East St. Louis and would grace any city. It is of classic outline, yet modern in all the conveniences of a library. Its architecture is in the style of the Italian Renaissance. It has a frontage on Broadway of seventy-five feet and a depth of 110 feet on Eighth Street. In height it is three stories, with a twelve-foot basement. When this building had been completed the citizens felt sure that the book fund would increase and prepared to install the library in its new quarters with appropriate ceremonies.

Accordingly, elaborate preparations were made, and the inhabitants of the city turned out en masse to attend the dedication in the new building. The entire Library Board, the officials and employes of the Public and Mercantile Libraries of St. Louis, the Library Board of Belleville and library officials from other localities were guests on this occasion. Addresses were delivered by President D. C. Marsh, of the Library Board, Hon. W. S. Forman, and Hon. W. A. Rodenberg. After this event, the library was well patronized and has continued to grow at a rapid rate, both in contents and patronage. There are now about 25,000 volumes and a museum of curiosities; and the reading rooms are patronized daily by hundreds of persons who use magazines, newspapers and works of reference which, in comprehensive variety, are kept ready for their conveniences.

One librarian and three lady assistants are constantly at work serving the public with unvarying courtesy and energy. The building contains a teachers' room, a children's room and an assembly room, besides immense stack rooms, offices, and unoccupied rooms on the second and third floors. The first floor and basement are leased to a wholesale grocery firm. The building served to house the city government of East St. Louis from the time of the destructive tornado of May 27, 1896, until the completion of the present city hall.

The roster of citizens who have served on the Library Board contains the names of many whose memory must be forever associated with the building of the city. They have given freely of their time to this laudable enterprise. It is but just in this connection to mention them and the officials they have employed to manage the institution.

Nine thousand dollars a year is spent at the present time in maintaining and operating the library. Of this, \$3,900 pays the Librarian, his three assistants and the janitor. An additional \$1,800 rent will be available; and still the necessities of the library call for more and more liberal appropriations. This is not to be wondered at when we consider the marvelous growth of East St. Louis and the progressive character of its inhabitants.

Following are the names and dates of service of officers and directors of the Library Board and of Librarians and Assistant Librarians since the re-establishment of the library:

Presidents: D. C. Marsh, 1892-'96; H. C. Fairbrother, 1896-'98; H. F. Parry, 1898-'99; C. F. Wilhelmj, 1899-1903; H. C. Fairbrother, 1903-'05; George Caughlan, 1905 (now in office).

Vice-Presidents: James P. Slade, 1892-'96; Thomas Knoebel, 1896-'98; G. W. Thompson, 1898-1900; T. J. McDonough, 1900-'03; John J. Townsend, 1903-'05 (now in office).

Secretaries: H. F. Parry, 1892-'96, and 1899-1903; H. M. Hill, 1896-'98; A. L. Keechler, 1898-'99; T. J. McDonough, 1903-'05; J. B. House, 1905 (now in office).

Librarians: Miss Laura B. Painter, 1892 (March to September); Thomas Nelson, 1892-'96; Miss Minnie G. Turner, 1896-'97, 1899-1900; Samuel Buchanan, 1897-1899; H. F. Woods, 1901-'02; John E. Miller, 1902-'04; J. Lyon Woodruff, 1904-'06.

Assistant Librarians: Miss Laura Painter, 1892-'93, 1896-'97; Mrs. S. G. Delerno, 1892-93; Miss Minnie G. Turner, 1893-'95, 1897-1900; Miss Myra B. Gray, 1894-1900; Miss Mary G. Keane, 1899-1906; Miss Bessie Barrows, 1900-'04; Mrs. F. Turpin, 1903-'06; Miss Minnie Rodenberger, 1903-'06.

Directors: D. C. Marsh, 1892-'96; A. L. Keechler, 1892-1904; M. B. Sheridan, 1892-'96; J. W. Kirk, 1892-1903; Samuel Buchanan, 1892-'97; H. F. Parry, 1892-1903; J. P. Slade, 1892-'96; George Worstenholm, 1892-'96; O. C. Bates, 1892-93; G. H. Kemper, 1892-'96; H. M.



Thos. F. Kete
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Hill, 1896-'98; John Kickham, 1896-'98; Joseph A. Kurrus, 1896-'98; Thomas Knoebel, 1896-'99; Michael Buckley, 1896-'99; H. C. Fairbrother, 1896-1905; C. F. Wilhelmj, 1897-1903; James M. Sheer, 1898-1904; G. W. Thompson, 1898-1904; G. W. Brichler, 1899-1905; T. J. McDonough, 1899-1905; J. J. Townsend, 1903-'06; W. K. Moody, 1903-'06; Andrew Zittel, 1904-'07; Joseph Meamber, 1904-'07; W. H. Horner, 1904-'07; George Caughlan, 1904-'07; J. B. House, 1905-'08; J. W. Holl, 1905-'08; Eugene Thompson, 1905-'08.

THE PRESS—DAILY, WEEKLY AND MONTHLY.—The "East St. Louis Gazette," a weekly newspaper, was founded in 1865 by former Mayor John B. Bowman. A daily issue was begun in 1877, but was soon discontinued. The paper is now owned by Frank B. Bowman, the son of Mayor Bowman, with John H. Suess as publisher and Alonzo B. Suess as business manager. It is Democratic in politics. (For a fuller sketch of the "Gazette," see chapter XVIII. on "Journalism.")

The "East St. Louis Evening Journal" was first issued in 1889. James W. Kirk is its editor. It is published by Frank P. Fox & Co. In politics it is independent.

The "Western Workman" first appeared in 1897. It is a Democratic paper published by Lawrence G. Merrill and edited by John W. Merrill.

The "Republican News," now in its twelfth volume, is published weekly by the East St. Louis Publishing Company. E. C. Singers is Manager, S. W. Baxter, editor.

The "Weekly Message," established in 1902 by William E. Rutledge and still published and edited by him, stands for reforms and makes a specialty of advocating law enforcement.

The "East St. Louis Zeitung," an evening newspaper, was established in 1903. It is published by the German Publishing Company and edited by Dr. William Fargo.

The "East St. Louis Daily Commercial," a Democratic newspaper, is published by J. W. Merrill & Son.

The "Daily National Live-Stock Reporter," the agricultural daily of St. Louis, is published at the National Stock Yards, by the Reporter Publishing Company, W. S. Hannah, Secretary and Treasurer. It is in its seventeenth volume.

The "East St. Louis Advance Citizen," which

dates from 1894, is a Republican paper published weekly for colored patrons by H. T. Bowman, who also edits it.

"Poultry Culture," a monthly, established in 1901, is edited by Edwin C. Singers. It is published by the Poultry Culture Publishing Company.

STREET AND SUBURBAN RAILROADS.—The East St. Louis and Suburban Company was incorporated in New Jersey in 1902 and holds the stock and bonds of the East St. Louis Railway Company, the St. Louis & East St. Louis Electric Railway Company, the East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company and the Citizens' Electric Light and Power Company of East St. Louis, and the bonds of the East St. Louis & Belleville Electric Railroad Company. The East St. Louis and Suburban Company owns all the stock and the bonds of these operating companies, but the companies themselves are operated by the East St. Louis and Suburban Railway. The franchises extend from forty-six to fifty years, with the exception of the Belleville franchise, which expires in 1920. The company also has exclusive right for operating electric cars over the Eads bridge for a period of fifty years. The total trackage operated is 115 miles.

LAWYERS OF THE PRESENT TIME.—Alexander Flannigen, John L. Flannigen, Forman and Whitnel, Jesse M. Freels, Anderson B. Garrett, Robert V. Gustin, Frank B. Hanna, Raymond B. Hendricks, Luke H. Hite, James L. Hopkins, Anthony A. Hunt, Arnold C. Johnson, Samuel S. Jones, Maurice V. Joyce, Keefe and Sullivan, William B. Knowles, Martin D. Baker, William H. Bennett, William Bott, Daniel P. Boyle, Leroy H. Browning, Daniel Burroughs, Bruce H. Campbell, B. H. Canby, Charles B. Carroll, Michael J. Carroll, Eustace W. Chism, William L. Coley, Alfred B. Davis, Dempcy and Baxter, Alfred A. Eicks, Thomas L. Fekete, Robert Flannigan, Victor K. Koerner, Kramer and Kramer, William P. Launtz, Richard J. Long, Loudon and Crow, N. C. Lyria, Franklin A. McConaughy, Daniel McGlynn, McHale and Sumner, Joseph H. McMurdo, Joseph B. Messick, Mortimer Millard, Henry W. Moore, William C. Mulkey, John P. Mullane, Charles Neustadt, George F. O'Melveny, Clarence E. Pope, James J. Rafter, Ramsey and Hamlin, Charles E. Ritcher, William A. Rodenberg, William R. Rodenberger, Frank C. Smith, Stein,

Wulff and Ring, D. J. Sullivan, William T. Sumner, William E. Trautmann, Silas W. Trush, Wilton M. Vandeventer, Oswald L. Voigt, Philip H. Wagner, William Warner, Webb and Webb, Wise and McNulty, Daniel G. Wuersch.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS OF TODAY.—George C. Adams, Lee D. Applewhite, A. L. Barnard, Hubert B. Beedle, Lyman B. Bluitt, Emmett H. Bottom, Mrs. Cerilda Bromley, Jacob Butler, Henry A. Cables, John C. Caldwell, Richard L. Campbell, Edward W. Cannady, Matthew S. Carr, Richard W. Carter, B. Conrad, James A. Crow, Ora J. Culbertson, Henry J. de Haan, Martin R. Doyle, John W. Dwyer, Charles E. Eisele, Miss Florence L. Evans, Henry C. Fairbrother, Alexander Fekete, John F. Ford, Foulon and Foulon, M. M. Glass, Henry S. Goe, Charles W. Gowan, James A. Grimes, George Gundlach, Thomas Hagarty, Miss Anna M. A. Hahn, Adolph E. Hansing, Henry Hanson, Henry G. Hertel, John I. Higgs, A. C. Housh, Caroline Howes, George O. Hulick, Francis Hirsch, Otto W. Knewitz, Gordon Lederman, Daniel W. LeGrand, Edward J. Leonard, Charles W. Lillie, Adolph E. Linder, Louis J. Linder, John Lippert, E. H. Little, H. M. Little, Robert M. Little, Harlan W. Long, James W. McDonald, Alfred A. McBrien, James G. McBrien, Robert X. McCracken, Andrew J. McGaffigan, Albert B. McQuillan, Albert Miller, Charles L. Moeller, Joseph T. Pace, Joel J. Parker, James W. Rendleman, William H. Renois, Henry Ressel, A. E. Rives, Ulysses S. Short, Charles S. Skaggs, Carroll Smith, Charles A. Smith, Harvey S. Smith, Henry D. Smith, William C. Spannagel, Roy T. Stanton, Joseph E. State, George A. Stewart, Eugene Thompson, F. M. Triggs, Robert A. Twitchell, William E. Wiatt, William S. Wiatt, Leaming J. Wiggins, Charles F. Wilhelmj, Walter Wilhelmj, Augustus B. Wood, Alexander Woods, Ira C. Young, Carl A. W. Zimmermann.

TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—To bring about the wonderful growth of East St. Louis there have been agencies at work over and above the natural advantages of the city. The people fought for and won the advantage of good government. They considered that essential to the building of a city, and that is what they wanted to do. In all important public movements, leaders are necessary. The East St. Louisans had leaders—born leaders. Thomas L. Fekete, Sr., and Henry D. Sexton were

among these leaders—there were several, along different ways to the same high place. Interested in banking, insurance and real estate operations, they unfalteringly believed in a future city where East St. Louis now stands, and they imbued all with whom they came in contact with some measure of the hopeful and helpful spirit. These men, with Paul W. Abt, should have credit for very much of the growth and prosperity that have given East St. Louis its present proud position. Besides these, certain men who, fortunately, have occupied the Mayor's chair since East St. Louis became a city, have efficiently and patriotically promoted her development.

Readers who look for historic mention of several interests not here mentioned, or at the most only casually attended to, are referred to other chapters in this volume. The plan of this work calls for the consideration of certain interesting topics in a manner broad enough to identify them with general county, rather than local history.

CHAPTER XIX.

TOWNS, VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

MASCOUTAH. — LEBANON — O'FALLON — CASEYVILLE — MILLSTADT — MARISSA — NEW ATHENS — SUMMERFIELD — FAYETTEVILLE — LENZBURG — FREEBURG — DARMSTADT — EAST CARONDELET—CAHOKIA AND ITS EARLY HISTORY—PRAIRIE DU PONT—FRENCH VILLAGE—SMITHTON—OTHER VILLAGES, HAMLETS AND RAILWAY STATIONS—PLACES OF COMMERCIAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST—RURAL NEWSPAPERS OF TODAY—FREEBURG TRIBUNE—LEBANON JOURNAL AND LEBANON LEADER — MARISSA MESSENGER — DER MASCOUTAH ANZEIGER, MASCOUTAH HERALD AND MASCOUTAH TIMES — MILLSTADT ENTERPRISE — O'FALLON PROGRESS—NEW ATHENS JOURNAL.

MASCOUTAH, in Mascoutah Township, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, was laid out by T. J. Krafft and John Flanagan April 6, 1837, and named Mechanicsburg. It had then two blocks of six lots each, three blocks of twelve lots each, and one block not divided into lots, called "the mill lot." Samuel Dixon, a hunter,

who lived directly south of Postel's mills, built there the first hut within the present limits of Mascoutah. After the town was platted Samuel Mitchell built the first house (a log cabin), and also erected a saw-mill. In March, 1839, Fritz Hilgard, T. J. Krafft and Benjamin J. West laid out an addition containing seventy-two lots, and then was first recorded the name "Mascoutah," by which the town has since been known. Many other additions have since been made, West Mascoutah being laid out in thirty-six lots by H. F. Teichmann, in January, 1857.

Dr. Brewington was the first merchant at Mascoutah, but stayed there only a few months. Lewis Hauck was the first child born in the village. His father, once connected with the "Belleville Zeitung," published a work on chancery, which he dedicated to Judge Sidney Breese. Dr. Smith, a son-in-law of Major Brown, was the first practicing physician. The first church and first school-house were erected north of Postel's mills. Nathaniel Fike was the first local Postmaster. Fike & Crownover bought Brewington's store, which later passed to the ownership of E. Bagby, the second Postmaster, who was appointed by President William H. Harrison.

Hilgard, Conrad & Heimberger bought the old Mitchell Mill in 1835, added a flour-bolt run by hand-power, and ground wheat and corn-meal on the same stone. These men later built the second store building in the settlement, at the corner of Jefferson and Main Streets. Conrad and Philip Eisenmayer bought the mill property in 1839, took in as a partner Philip H. Postel, enlarged the mill and manufactured and exported flour. This old mill, which stood about fifty feet south-east of the present Postel Mill, was moved in 1850 to Clinton County. The second mill—now the Postel Mill—was built by Andrew Eisenmayer and Philip Postel in 1848. This is now owned by the Postels, and is one of the largest mills in this part of the country. There were, a quarter of a century ago, two other large mills in Mascoutah, one owned by Sehlinger & Schubkegel, and the other by Klee-kamp & Hussman. Flour was then shipped in considerable quantities from Mascoutah to England, France and Germany.

For a time Mascoutah grew slowly; but from 1840, when German immigration to this region began, up to 1860, it advanced rapidly. It is

now a substantial town, with nearly all its principal business houses on one moderately-built-up street. Mascoutah, with 2,500 population, ranks third among the towns of St. Clair County.

In order to afford an idea of the business enterprise of Mascoutah, we present a list of its chief industries, interests and business and professional men:

Lawyers—George F. Wombacher, Peter W. Lill.

Doctors—H. Herold, W. P. Heinrich, E. F. Scheve, George Leibrock.

Banks—Private bank of Gust J. Scheve, founded November, 1892; capital, \$30,000. The Cashier is Louis Scheve, son of Gust J. Scheve.

Coal Mines—The Beatty Coal Company has two mines, one north of Mascoutah, the other two miles west. They were sunk about 1874, and are owned by Mrs. Beatty and her sons, who constitute a stock company. Officers—President, James Beatty; Secretary, Nephi Beatty. The Kolb Coal Company's mines are located three miles southwest of Mascoutah. The officers are: President, Philip Kolb; Secretary, E. R. Hagist; Treasurer, Philip Hucke; Vice-President, Jacob G. Mann.

Brick Manufacturers—The Mascoutah Brick Company has a pressed brick plant, which was established in 1902 and employs thirty men. It is southwest of Mascoutah on the Louisville & Nashville track. Officers—President, George W. Lischer; Secretary and Treasurer, John Facht.

Brewers—The Mascoutah Brewing Company was established in 1860 and has changed hands several times. It has been under the present management fifteen years. Officers—President, E. R. Hagist; Secretary, H. F. Teichman; Treasurer, Gust. J. Scheve; Superintendent, Oscar Klinke.

Dairy—The Mutual Creamery Company was established in Southern Mascoutah in 1903. Its products took a silver medal at the World's Fair in St. Louis. Officers—President, George F. Wombacher; Secretary, John Scharth; Treasurer, George Draser; Superintendent, Christ Christensen, who is a man of note in this business.

Millers—The early history of the Philip H. Postel Milling Company has been mentioned in connection with the early history of Mascoutah. Philip H. Postel became identified with the mill in November, 1849. In 1851, a new mill

of 150-barrel capacity was erected on the present site, and soon Mr. Postel became sole owner and manager. Business steadily increased. In 1886, the business was incorporated under the State laws with the following named officers: Philip H. Postel, Sr., President; Philip H. Postel, Jr., Vice-President; Julius Postel, Secretary; and George Postel, Treasurer, and this organization has been continued to the present time. The plant now comprises a flour-mill with a capacity of 600 barrels; an elevator, capacity, 170,000 bushels; a cooper-shop employing forty mechanics; a warehouse on the Louisville & Nashville tracks, with a storage capacity of 6,000 barrels; a corn-mill with a capacity of 300 barrels of grist and cornmeal every twenty-four hours; and an elevator, with a capacity of 20,000 bushels. As to the merit of the Postel flour, we need only say that it has been imitated by inferior brands, an unconscious compliment, as—truly—"Imitation is the sincerest flattery." These mills manufacture the following brands: "Elegant," "Edna Patent," "Postel's Extra," "Mascoutah Star," "Postel's A," and, in cornmeal and grits, the "Amelia Grit," "Right Kind Meal" and "Favorite." The Postel Company ships to all points in the South, Southeast, and to foreign ports, where the demand is continuous.

Telegraph and Telephone—The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Bell and Kinloch Telephone Companies have systems here with ample facilities.

Library—There is a circulating library with a membership fee of \$1 a year.

Newspapers—"The Mascoutah Herald" was established in January, 1885, by Carl Montag, who still owns it. It has a circulation of 1,275, which, without question, shows its popularity, if we consider that the population of Mascoutah is scarcely equal to double that number. "The Herald's" mechanical equipment consists of a Cottrell country cylinder press, two job presses—all operated by a gasoline engine; a large assortment of the latest designed type-faces, to which additions are made from time to time, and a complete stock of standard type. Mr. Montag learned the printing business in Mascoutah in 1875, and later was employed in leading newspaper offices and printing establishments in New York, Chicago, Cleveland and St. Louis, where he was noted for rapidity and correctness as a compositor. His reputation

and personal popularity in his home city are very clearly indicated in the circulation of his paper. "The Mascoutah Anzeiger" was established in 1876. It is published by C. J. Lischer, and has a circulation of about 600. "The Times" was first issued in 1899; A. J. Mollman is editor and publisher.

Electric Lighting.—Mascoutah has excellent light service. The local electric light company has an equipment comprising new dynamos of 1,200 incandescent light capacity, new boilers and engine. The present service consists of 6,255 16-candle power incandescent burners, and eighty-seven 32-candle power burners for street illumination. The company owns the Mascoutah Telephone plant, which is operated in connection with the Bell Telephone Company.

Mascoutah is a distributing point of the Standard Oil Company.

The city has two fire companies, composed of volunteers, furnished with engines and hook and ladder wagons. Large cisterns in every block in the business district supply water. Between the companies a good-natured rivalry exists.

The City Hall was formerly a Methodist church, built in 1847. The Turner Hall is the largest building in the town and the largest Turner hall in Southern Illinois. It is surrounded by a fine park, containing bowling alleys and a gymnasium. With a large stage and new scenery, it serves as the town opera house.

Maple Park is a beautiful pleasure ground, which was donated to Mascoutah by the late Philip H. Eisenmayer, who was once Mayor. This park is near the City Hall, and is much frequently by pleasure seekers in the summer.

Churches and societies of Mascoutah receive attention in another chapter.

LEBANON, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, twenty-two miles east of St. Louis, is situated on a hill overlooking the surrounding country, and is nicely laid out, with broad streets and good sidewalks. The southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 1 North, Range 6 West, upon which the original town was platted, was entered by Henry White, September 24, 1814. The first house, a log cabin, built by Gillis Maddeaux in southwestern Lebanon, long ago disappeared. Then houses were built by the

following-named persons in the order mentioned: Joseph Akin, southeast of public square; Joseph Hathaway, a two-story log cabin on West Main Street; Thomas Ray, west of the last named; Nathan Horner, on the same street and opposite these; and Adam Vinyard, in the eastern part of the town.

In 1818 William Kinney (afterward Lieutenant-Governor) established the first store, which was kept by his nephew, Abraham Kinney. Later Thomas Ray, Nathan Horner, Mulligan & Sublett, Samuel and Andrew Christy, and James Riggins opened stores. These, with a few other log structures, were about all the buildings on the site of Lebanon before 1820. In 1820 Governor Kinney built the hotel "Veranda," which later formed part of the Bishop House. This was of brick and, in those days, was considered a handsome building. It was a stage stand on the Vincennes and St. Louis stage-route. There was a postoffice, and two mails arrived each day by stage. Governor Kinney also built an ox-mill for grinding flour. In 1821, Col. E. B. Clempson built the first frame house, which was afterward included in the residence of H. H. Horner. Dr. Addison Filleo and a Mr. Morse erected a building in which the former kept a drug store which was the first there.

Governor Kinney and Thomas Ray laid out the town; Aaron Reed, Jr., surveyed it and filed the plat in the office of the County Recorder, July 27, 1825. Twenty-one additions were made to the original plat between 1825 and 1880.

The first school in Lebanon was taught in 1818 in an 18x20 foot log cabin, southwest of the public square. In the summer of 1821, the Rev. John M. Peck organized in this building the first Sunday school. About 1825, a small frame school-house was erected by the people, to be used also for religious meetings of all denominations. After that schools were taught in churches and rented halls until 1866, when a brick school-house was built at a cost of more than \$40,000. In 1873 this building was burned, and later in the year it was replaced by one of equal pretensions, a three-story brick structure containing ten rooms with up-to-date improvements.

Benjamin Hypes, a Virginian, born in 1810, came here from Ohio about 1828. Joseph Hypes, his brother, born in Virginia in 1798,

came in 1821, and took up milling first, then later the manufacture of carriages and wagons. Other prominent inhabitants were: James Riggins, a merchant, from Tennessee, who died in 1858; Thomas Williams, who built a tannery and put it in operation in 1828; Lyman Adams, an ex-sea-captain, who became a merchant, in 1830 built a hotel, the "Mermaid House," and who died about 1850; and Theodore Gray, a tailor, who came from Maryland in 1824. In 1828, there were only about thirty cabins and houses in the place; two stores, kept by Nathan Horner and James Riggins, respectively; a grocery and saloon kept by Josiah Crocker; and a log school-house, with oiled paper for windows, used for school and religious meetings. A Lebanon Seminary (now McKendree College) building was partly completed, and the school was established. In the fall of 1832, a large store-house was erected and a complete general stock of goods was displayed by Horner & Hypes. Elbridge Potter & Sons that year built and put in operation the first steam flouring mill, with which a distillery was connected.

From the "Illinois Gazetteer," published by Rev. John M. Peck in 1837, we learn that Lebanon had, at that time, "a steam-mill for manufacturing grain, and an ox-mill for flouring, on an inclined plane; a postoffice, two public houses, seven stores, one grocery, three physicians, mechanics' shops of various kinds, and about sixty families. The Methodist College is located in the immediate vicinity."

In 1856, the Veranda Flouring Mill was erected. It was built of brick, fifty by sixty feet on the ground, four stories high, with six runs of burrs and a capacity of 200 barrels per day. In 1880, it was owned by Joseph Mueller & Company, was valued at \$50,000, and employed thirteen men.

The Lebanon Brewery was bought, in 1860, by J. Hammel, who was also engaged in the ice business.

In 1861 the carriage, wagon and agricultural implement manufactory of J. H. Lehman was established, with large buildings, steam power and modern improvements.

In 1880, the St. Clair Flouring Mill was built by W. V. Keese & Son at a cost of about \$10,000. This was a frame building, three stories high, with three runs of burrs and a capacity of fifty barrels a day. Hoyt's steam, saw and

grist-mill was running also, with one set of burrs and a circular saw.

Besides these, there were at that time the following business concerns:

The Lebanon soda and mineral water factory; the Great American cigar manufactory; two brick-yards; a newspaper ("The Lebanon Journal"); the banking-house of Baker & Schaeffer; two general stores; five dry-goods and grocery stores; one grocery; two hardware stores; three drug stores; four clothing stores; two jewelry stores; three confectionery and bakery stores; four shoe stores; two furniture stores; one book-store; two harness stores; two cigar stores; three millinery and dress-making establishments; four hotels; two livery stables; four blacksmith and wagon shops; four barber shops; one lumber yard; one marble works; nine saloons and billiard halls; and a photograph gallery. Six physicians and two dentists were practicing their professions in Lebanon. There were eight churches—Presbyterian, Methodist, Free Methodist, German Methodist, Colored Methodist, German Lutheran, Baptist and Roman Catholic.

Lebanon was incorporated as a town, under special charter, in 1857. The first municipal officers were: President—Joseph Hypes; Register — Charles Blanck; Treasurer — Samuel Hypes; Assessor—H. H. Horner; Constable—Adam H. Wise; Street Inspector—J. L. Sargent; Town Trustees—Hugo Wangelin, R. F. Cunningham, James Radon and Thomas Jordan. August 18, 1874, a city organization was effected under the general law. The first city officers were: Mayor—H. H. Horner; Clerk—Louis Zerweck; Treasurer—D. L. Lasley; Attorney—J. F. Webb; Street Commissioner and City Marshal—A. Pyle.

Prominent among Lebanon lawyers of 1880 were: Henry Horner, Dean of the law department of McKendree College; John Eckert, from Waterloo, who was then City Attorney; M. W. Schaeffer, admitted to the bar in 1879; M. M. Lindly, a graduate of McKendree, admitted to the bar in 1880; Louis Zerweck, a native of Ohio. The latter and C. E. Chamberlin are now practicing their profession there.

The present day physicians and dentists are: E. L. Waggoner, M. D.; J. H. Fulgam, D. D. S.; E. C. Hammen, D. D. S.; George Upchurch Mason, D. D. S.; J. Stoey, M. D.

The Eisenmayer Bank, of which J. C. Eisen-

mayer is President, and Herman Eisenmayer Cashier, is doing its part in the upbuilding of the community. The nearest coal mine is the Bennett Mine, two and a half miles away, but this is nearly worked out. There is a movement on foot to open a mine at Lebanon, the chief promoter of which is J. C. Eisenmayer.

The Pfeffer Milling Company is conducted by Pfeffer Brothers, with Hon. Chris. Pfeffer as President. The capacity of this mill is 800 barrels daily, with an adequate elevator capacity.

The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Bell & Kinloch Telephone systems maintain facilities in the city.

Local churches and societies are noticed elsewhere.

The library of McKendree College was founded in 1828, and contains 10,000 volumes. This is the only library in Lebanon, except one organized by the public school, which has between 200 and 400 volumes, but it is proportionately much greater than the town.

"The Lebanon Journal" was founded in 1881. It is Republican in sentiment. W. L. Jones is editor and publisher.

"The Leader" was founded in 1896; H. T. Tadeky is editor and publisher.

O'FALLON, a village and railway station on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, with railway connection with Belleville, derived its name from John O'Fallon, an Ohio & Mississippi Railway official. It is located on Sections 29 and 30, in Township 2 North, Range 7 West. Men having Ohio & Mississippi Railroad interests made the initial improvements there in 1854, constructing a depot and a water tank. In May of that year, lots were sold at public auction to Fred A. Carpenter, Hugo Sheerbarth and a few others. In 1855, Anderson Umbarger erected the first dwelling house, a small frame building on the corner of Main and Cherry Streets. In 1855 the postoffice was established and William Unbarger was the first Postmaster, as well as the railroad company's local agent. In 1856, Henry Gordon erected the second building, a one-story frame residence and store room, eighteen by thirty feet, with a kitchen in the rear. Later, S. Mace, a son-in-law of Mr. Gordon, bought his business. The following, in the order mentioned,



Joe Black

erected other buildings: Walter Westfield, a residence, near the depot; William Peach, a residence north of the depot; Peach & Simmons, a brick building, which was destroyed by fire in 1863 and replaced by another brick building in which they kept a general store; John & Robert R. Salter, a store and residence in which they lived and sold merchandise. In 1859, Herman J. Blanck kept store in a building that later was occupied by Fischer's saloon.

In 1859, Henry Stocker, Philip Schildknecht and John Distler, the first German settlers, came to this community. Twenty years later two-thirds of the population was German. In January, 1860, the only families resident at O'Fallon were those of Anderson Unbarger, William Peach, Mrs. C. Knowlton, John Daily, John Salter, Dr. C. Hixson, Henry Stocker, Philip Schildknecht, Cornelius Neville, Henry Farr, John Distler, C. Powell, Benjamin Orcutt, Henry Mace and G. W. Pawson. About that time Dr. Colum became a resident physician. In 1861 the first school-house was built. It was later improved, and in time two houses for German parochial schools were built.

In 1865, the Baptists organized a congregation and built a church. The Methodists built in 1866; the Catholics, in 1867; and the German Lutherans, in 1879.

In 1861, the Richland Mills were erected by Tiedemann and Raith. Later they were owned by Charles Tiedemann, who enlarged the building, improved the machinery and built an elevator with a capacity of 60,000 bushels storage.

January 24, 1874, O'Fallon was incorporated as a village under the general law. In April following, at the first municipal election, the following officers were chosen: President, Frank Poignee; Trustees, Charles Tiedemann, Daniel Schafer, Thomas Macklin, John Feder and John Powell.

In 1880, the business interests of O'Fallon embraced two brick-yards, seven physicians, a dentist, three general stores, a grocery, two drug-stores, two hardware stores, a millinery store, two bakeries, a furniture store, a lumber yard, a cement works, five blacksmith shops, two shoe-shops, two harness-shops, two livery stables, two wagon-shops, three butcher-shops, three hotels and eleven saloons.

Time has wrought changes in O'Fallon. Old

firms and individuals have given place to new ones, and the number has gradually increased as the town has grown and prospered. Following is a summary of the most noteworthy business concerns of the O'Fallon of today:

International Coal and Mining Company; Silver Creek Coal Mining Company; Pollock Lumber and Coal Company; Gunstan Budina, lumber; F. O. Tiedeman & Co., lumber; Charles Tiedeman Milling Company; C. H. Darrow, hardware and implements; B. Joseph, hardware; Ohlendorff & Thomas, implements; Romelius Bros., hardware and implements; S. E. McGeehon, groceries and hardware; O. C. Dake, grocer; A. S. Dougherty, grocer; Louis E. Tiedeman, groceries and notions; John Lawrence, dry goods and groceries; Jacob Cohen, dry goods and shoes; Distler & Schrebel, dry goods; A. Klipper, dry goods; Eureka Steel Range Company; Marcel Frederich, manufacturer of soda water; William Fischer, cigar manufacturer; D. Buckley, tin and queensware; W. A. Koenigstein, books and stationery; Louis Landecker, wagon-maker; A. Mollis, wagon-maker; Mrs. Charles Neville, confectionery; Michael Wachter, baker and confectioner; William Pappworth, hotel; C. Sprey, hotel; Henry A. Schildnecht, harness; Nicholas Thomas, harness; O'Fallon Electric Light, Power, Heat and Water Company; John Schneider, jeweler; Charles Schentz, baker; Mathias Schwartz, furniture dealer and undertaker; E. H. Smiley, druggist; Henry Bernhardt, livery; George C. McCommons, livery and building materials; Brice McGeehon, shoes; August Behrus, blacksmith; O'Fallon Creamery, John Munier manager; Smiley Bros., Telephone Company. O'Fallon has a stanch bank. "The O'Fallon Progress," a weekly newspaper, established in 1895, is edited and published by A. H. Doran.

CASEYVILLE, village and railway station, received its name from the Hon. Zadock Casey, former State Legislator, Lieutenant Governor and Congressman. (See "Casey, Zadoc," Vol. 1.) Before the town was laid out Charles Harbour, a wealthy Frenchman, built a large brick dwelling-house, and in 1845 erected a steam saw-mill on its site. Later this mill was converted into a grist-mill by John Roy. It was blown up two years afterward, and in 1866 Mr.

Roy rebuilt, enlarged and modernized it. Eventually it passed to the ownership of Jerome Winstanley.

In 1849, the village was platted by the Illinois Coal Company. This concern was made up of Lieutenant Governor Casey, Judge Walter B. Scates, Charles Harbour, Malcom Robinson, Dr. Charles Barrett and John Roy. About that time, the company began to operate coal mines on a large scale. In those days, the mines were worked by drifts instead of by shafts. Two drifts were made in the side of the bluff at this point. As late as 1850, coal was hauled across the bottoms to St. Louis by ox and mule teams. In February, 1851, the company completed a railroad from Caseyville to Brooklyn, and on this placed a locomotive and rolling stock, and daily carried large amounts of coal to St. Louis.

In 1849, Jameson Robinson built the first house erected there after the laying out of the village. Then others began to build. Dr. Barrett built four houses, John Roy eight, and Lieutenant Governor Casey two. In that year other houses were built by Belshazar Warner, Ralph Whitehead, Edward Bone, William Grice and Mr. Bumesaw. The latter, a Frenchman, was killed in the mines in 1850. John Roy built, in 1849, a two-story frame building, which he used for hotel, store and saloon. Richard Goff had the first blacksmith shop in the village, and B. Warner kept a saloon there in 1849. In 1850 the population—men, women and children, all told—numbered about forty; in 1851, when the railroad was finished, it had grown to 190; in 1880, to 800; in 1900 it was 449. In 1856 a postoffice was established, with Major E. M. Mallory as the first Postmaster, who was also the first Justice of the Peace.

In April, 1869, Caseyville was incorporated by special charter. The first Village Board was thus constituted: President—C. L. Muelberger; Trustees—I. L. Hoeltmann, Frederick Ruemler, John Roy and J. W. Owens. In 1875 Caseyville came under the general law for villages.

In 1872 a two-story brick school building, with a belfry, was erected in the southeast part of the village at a cost of \$5,000.

In 1879 a Union chapel was erected by private subscription at a cost of \$1,800. It was a frame building thirty by forty-six feet. Its control was in the hands of a Board of Di-

rectors, and the building was used by Christians of all denominations.

In 1880, Savitz Bros., of St. Louis, were operating two coal mines—the Union and the St. Clair—on the Ohio & Mississippi (Baltimore & Ohio) track, employing about one hundred miners. These mines were one hundred and sixty feet deep, with veins averaging six feet. The Union shaft was sunk by Walter Williams in 1858, and the St. Clair shaft, by Thomas Mayer & Bro. in 1862. In 1864 the Black Diamond mine was sunk by Smith & Winnemeier; but in 1880 this mine was no longer operated. Later coal mining operations in St. Clair County are elsewhere referred to. A quarter of a century ago the village contained four general stores; two grocery stores; one flour and feed store; two blacksmith shops; one wagon shop; one carpenter shop; one butcher shop; one hotel (the Brown House); six saloons; and a mill. Drs. J. L. Wiggins and L. T. Miller were resident medical practitioners.

Caseyville is a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, the Vandalia Line (St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad), and the East St. Louis & Suburban Electric Railway. Following are the names of some of its principal business men and firms: Patrick Gavin, general store; M. Jenkins, general store; E. Webb, general store; William H. Hueckel, general merchandise and implements; E. T. Edwards, groceries and meat; Wasser Bros., meat; John B. Huddle, jeweler; H. Kobeitz, tinner and painter; Maser Bros., wagon-makers and machinists; John Barnscheuer, blacksmith.

MILLSTADT, village and railway station, is situated on a branch of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad in the western part of St. Clair County and is connected with the main line at Millstadt Junction in Monroe County. In 1836, Simon Stookey was building a barn on Section 4, T. 1 S., R. 9 W., and among those helping him were several friends, including Joseph Abend, a bachelor saddler, and Henry Randleman. The thought occurred to one of them that some point near there would be a very desirable site for a town. The place selected was seven miles from Belleville, seven from Columbia, and seven from Pittsburg (the lake); so that it appeared to be a happy thought to call it

Centerville. March 13, 1837, Centerville was platted, forty lots being set apart in Section 9, T. 1 S., R. 9 W. To the original site were added sixty lots July 15, 1837; eleven lots, October 27, 1842; fifty lots, October 28, 1842; 200 lots, October 15, 1845; seventy-nine lots, August 27, 1847, by George Henckler; sixty-nine lots, November 25, 1848; forty lots, August 1, 1850, north of town, by Cornelius Gooding; thirty-six lots, August 1, 1850, by James Glass; twenty lots, March 25, 1852, by James Glass and others; an addition on Section 16 by George Henckler; and thirty lots, by Joseph Kopp. So, from time to time, additions were made in proportion to the growth of the town. In 1880, the Village Board of Trustees, after thirty days' notice, changed the name of the town from Centerville to Millstadt. October 26, 1867, the village was incorporated by the unanimous vote of the citizens. The first Board of Trustees elected November 2, 1867, consisted of George W. Sieber, Adam Hoffmann, John Olinger, Henry Schultheis and Nicholas Theobald. In 1880, the population was 1,274; according to the census of 1900 it was 1,172.

In 1837, Henry Randleman and William Davis opened the first grocery store in a log building sixteen by eighteen feet. In 1841, George Kuntz was appointed first Postmaster. Mail was brought in on horseback once a week.

In 1842, Conrad Schmidt built a brewery on Section 16, which was abandoned in 1849, and soon after that date all traces of it disappeared. In 1843 was opened the first house for public accommodation in a two-story frame building. It was known as "Cummings' Tavern." In 1845, Dr. W. S. Van Cleve, the first physician, settled here, and soon gained a large practice. In 1846, Leonard Daub built a brewery, which was operated until 1874. In 1849, Loyat Brater opened the first general store. In the year last mentioned, Valentine Brenfleck built a brewery, and operated it until 1878, then left it idle. At first, he stored his beer in a coal bank west of the town.

The first Lutheran Church was built in 1844. Another was built later. St. Jacob's Catholic Church was built in 1847.

In 1857-58 Franz Baur built a mill, which was later sold to Becker & Sterns. They added to it by putting in a new Corliss engine and building an elevator with a storage capacity

of 40,000 bushels. The mill was also provided with five runs of stone, turning out 325 barrels of flour a day. Mr. Baur built another mill in 1876, at a cost of \$50,000, which he equipped with the most improved machinery, six runs of stone, with a capacity for the production of 450 barrels of flour a day.

Millstadt, practically a German village, has a modern and well equipped school building.

The Millstadt Milling Company has in operation there a flour-mill, with all modern improvements in machinery. It has a capacity of 500 barrels per day, and is furnished with an electric plant. The village owns its light plant.

The Millstadt Bank is a newly incorporated institution.

The Millstadt Creamery has a high reputation, as its products are procured from exceptionally good milk, due to the fact that the farmers in the neighborhood keep only fine stock. The creamery, needless to say, does a thriving business.

The village has one brewery, several general stores, an undertaking establishment and various mechanics' shops.

The country around is a farming community of rare facilities and richness. The chief product is wheat; but oats, corn and other crops attain to a remarkable degree of excellence. Northwest of the town are several coal mines.

Millstadt has a Catholic, an Evangelical Lutheran and Protestant Church.

"The Millstadt Enterprise," a weekly newspaper, was established in 1897, and is edited and published by E. & J. Cross.

MARISSA was laid out by James Stewart, December 12, 1867, in Section 22, T. 3 S., R. 6 W., now in Marissa Township. To the original plats have since been made the following additions: John W. Hesker, twenty-one lots, to the east, in 1869; W. E. C. Lyons, fifty-four lots, to the south, in 1870.

The population in 1880 was sixty; now it is estimated at 2,000. In 1880 the village contained a general store, kept by Henry Strasinger & Co.; a blacksmith shop, by Henry Hackett; two saloons; and Coulter's Mills, built by Henry Coulter in 1852, at a cost of \$15,000.

Marissa Station was laid out by M. E. and J. C. Hamilton, January 5, 1871, on the "Cairo Short Line" Railroad. It contained originally

ninety-nine lots, fifty north and forty-nine south of the railroad, to which additions have been made from time to time. In 1880 the population was 300. It was called Marissa by James Wilson, the Postmaster, in honor of a historic town, which, according to Latin records, was destroyed by Gabinius.

Hamilton & Hayes opened the first store there in 1871. J. C. Hamilton, one of the founders of the town, came here from South Carolina in 1834 and settled on Section 28. M. E. Hamilton built the first house there, for storing grain, and later it came to be used for a depot. In September, 1879, a bank was established by Hamilton, Kunze & Co. A. H. Wells was Cashier. In 1877, an elevator with a capacity of 32,000 bushels and a mill with four runs of stone that turned out sixty-five barrels of flour a day, were built by F. A. Reuss & Co., and an elevator with a capacity of 4,500 bushels was erected by A. J. Meek.

At this time the professions have these representatives in Marissa: Lawyers—Millard McMurdo and R. S. Hamilton; physicians—A. P. Coulter, J. M. Wilson, J. W. Tweed, J. M. Campbell. The Bank of Marissa was established August 3, 1903. Its capital stock is \$20,000. Its President is W. E. Borders; its Cashier F. J. Wagner. The First National Bank of Marissa was established September 6, 1903. Its capital stock is \$50,000. Its President is J. H. Hamilton; its Cashier J. A. Hamilton. The Illinois Central Railroad, the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Bell and Kinloch Telephone Companies afford conveniences for transportation and communication. The Meek Milling Company was incorporated in 1901, as successor to Meek, Finger & Co., who built a mill in 1881 on the Illinois Central Railroad. The capacity is 350 barrels a day. In 1903, 303,000 bushels of wheat were bought and ground and 65,000 barrels of flour and 5,005,595 hundred-weight of feed were made and sold. The average cost of the wheat was seventy cents a bushel. The principal stockholders are A. J. and W. E. Meek. The value of the property is \$50,000. The Marissa Creamery is valued at \$5,000.

"The Marissa Courier," established August 1, 1904, is a non-partisan paper and has a circulation of 500. R. W. Chestnut is its editor. "The Marissa Messenger," with a circulation of 500, is edited by R. S. Coulter. "The Mes-

senger" was established May 1, 1887, and is independent.

The following are the principal mercantile and business houses: General Merchandise—J. C. Hamilton & Co., Nevin Bros., S. H. Wells, P. C. Jensen; Clothing and Dry Goods—Beard & Walker, Miller Bros; Agricultural Implements—E. H. Nixon & Co.; Lumber—Lyons & Whiley, Jensen Bros.; Drugs—M. P. Jensen; Hardware—S. S. Boyle, Henry Hamill; Furniture—Henry Finger, Andrew Pollock; Shoes—Henry Degan; Groceries and Dry Goods—George Green; Groceries—A. J. Matthews, Biscoe, Kolkinous, Jensen Bros.; Harness—Henry Mitze, Joseph Alle; Jewelry—E. Gibson; Millinery—M. J. Wilson, Alice McMillan; Confectionery—Henry Morgenthaler; Meat—John Hotz, Charles Michali; Bakery—Henry Swackert, Werlput Bros.

Church and society interests of Marissa receive attention in another chapter.

The public schools were founded in 1884. There are two school buildings which cost \$18,000. The Board of Education is thus constituted: Charles Jones, President; F. Irwin, Secretary; P. B. Hamilton, O. M. Wylie, J. N. Hamphill, W. Stewart and Sherman Hamilton.

NEW ATHENS, or Athens, as it was first called, was laid out, in territory now in New Athens Township, by Narcisse Pensoneau, in 1836. It comprised forty-eight blocks of 461 lots and a public square, streets sixty-six feet wide, except Water Street, which is ninety-nine feet wide. It is beautifully situated. One strange thing about the history of New Athens is its variation in population. At first it grew rapidly up to the 1,500 mark; but in 1851 there were very few inhabitants—according to one account, only five. This last assertion seems almost incredible; but in another place we find the statement that "fifteen years after its founding, New Athens was almost deserted." The first business house was a general store opened by Narcisse Pensoneau. The first physicians were Dr. A. Trapp (in 1837) and Dr. Edward Klinchardt. In 1838, George Rock kept an inn for travelers; also in that year the first mill—a saw-mill and corn-cracker—was built. In 1838, William Brock burned the first kiln of brick. The first school was opened in 1836. John Irwin was the teacher. Soon after 1851,

Bauman Bros. opened a store, giving local trade a new impetus. This marked the resurrection of the town. Two steam-boats, the "Pearl" and the "Silver Lake," made fairly regular trips. In 1852 a postoffice was established with William Bennett as Postmaster, in which office he was succeeded by William Baumann in 1856. The Athens Mill Company (incorporated) built a mill in 1857, at a cost of \$18,000. The company also bought the steamboat "Wild Duck," to ply between Athens and Kaskaskia.

As there was another Athens in the State, in Menard County, confusion often resulted in mail and merchandise being missent, and in 1868 the St. Clair County Athens was renamed "New Athens." In 1868, "The Era," a weekly newspaper, was published there by William Baumann.

In 1866, New Athens was incorporated by vote of the people. The first Board of Trustees, elected December 8, 1866, consisted of William Darmstetter, John Binge, Joseph Flach, H. M. Perryman and Gustav Huelbig. In 1868, citizens of New Athens and others tried to improve the navigation of the Kaskaskia. They organized a company and made subscriptions for that purpose, but the proposed locks and dams were never constructed. A railroad forestalled them. The first train of cars on the "Cairo Short Line" (now part of the Illinois Central System) from St. Louis, crossed the bridge on New Year's Day, 1870.

The Methodist Church was built in 1869; the Catholic, in 1870; the Lutheran, in 1878; and the German Evangelical, in 1879. The census of 1880 showed only 603 inhabitants. This decrease was due in part to the burning of the mill in 1879 and to competition with other railroad towns. The following business interests were flourishing in the village at that time: Five dry goods stores, kept by Joseph Flach, Isfried Probst, C. Stalz, F. H. Holst and William Wimer; two drug stores kept by Louis Schenck and Henry Dose; the "New Athens" Hotel, by Peter Deichmann; the "Bennett" House, by Daniel Bert; the "Tremont" House, by Christopher Heirremann, and the "Illinois" Hotel, by Mrs. William Geiger; a printing office, Hauff Bros., proprietors; Degen Bros., machine shops; Jacob Hooes brewery, built in 1853 at a cost of \$3,000, enlarged at an expense of \$9,000 in 1866 and having a capacity of 31,000 gallons annually; Mrs. Catherine Judd and

Mrs. J. Lively, milliners; Gaines Bros., blacksmiths; the elevator of Russell Hinckley, just built, capacity 5,000 bushels; the lumber yard of Fritz Overbeck, and ten saloons. Drs. Klinckhardt, F. Reder and R. J. Walls were practicing their profession there.

The present population of New Athens is about 1,000. Drs. Bechtold, Kenrich, Reder and Nolan are resident medical practitioners. The New Athens Bank, founded September 17, 1900, has a capital of \$10,000, fully paid up. Its officers are Peter Schneider, President, and Peter Deichm, Cashier. The Kolb Coal Company has a mine two and a half miles east of New Athens. The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Bell and Kinloch Telephone Companies supply the telegraphic and telephone facilities of the town. New Athens' fortunate location on the Illinois Central Railroad is favorable to its manufacturing interests. The mill of the New Athens Milling Company was built in 1883. It has a capacity of 300 barrels daily and employs twenty men. New Athens has a large modern brewery, a foundry, a stave factory, an extensive brick-yard and a cooper shop. "The New Athens Journal" was established in 1893, and has a circulation of 600 copies. It is a non-partisan, independent weekly paper. The editor is G. R. Hedge.

Local churches include the Methodist, the Lutheran Evangelical and the St. Agatha's Catholic. The schools of New Athens comprise nine grades and have 220 pupils. The Superintendent is J. P. Scheid. The Public School Library was founded with forty volumes and now has 320. The village has an efficient fire department.

SUMMERFIELD began its existence with the construction of a railroad laid out in 1854 by Thomas Casad and B. T. Kavanaugh. At that time the town-site was covered with timber and underbrush, and without one house. Samuel Casad erected the first building, a small one-story frame dwelling-house. One of its rooms was utilized as a store. In 1880 this building was included in Peter Kullman's storehouse.

Samuel Casad, the first resident and first merchant, as well as the first Postmaster, helped much in building up the town. Later, other houses were built by him, by John Wake-

field, by the Rev. Thornton Peeples, and by Dr. Walker, the first resident physician. In 1854, a large steam flouring-mill and a blacksmith-shop were opened. In 1885, Andrew Hall and Thomas Casad built several tenement houses, and H. Beetle built a two-story frame hotel, the first public house in the place. In 1855 the population increased noticeably. In 1856, the Rev. Thornton Peeples built a store-house, in which Bradford & Brother, of St. Louis, opened a clothing store. In 1857, Wakefield & Phillips opened a general store in a store-house built by John Wakefield, Peeples & Dew opened still another store, and Haven & White started a broom factory, which was blown down by a wind-storm and never replaced.

Among the early residents were Charles L. and S. P. Dew, Joseph R. Padfield, John M. Casad, Charles Wakefield, Henry Ruth, George Bumb, John Schupp, Dr. A. W. Casad, Garret and Jacob Vogt, Julius Winkler, Joseph Trenz, George Peters and Jacob Schuster. In 1856, Miss Lucy Dew taught a three months' subscription school in Peeples' store-house. In 1860 the first public school building was erected, a one-story brick structure, 36 by 40 feet, with two rooms, at a cost of \$4,000. In 1874 a \$10,500 brick building 40 by 60 feet, two stories high, with four rooms, was built. After that the old building was occupied as a German parochial school.

In 1857 the Methodists built a 40 by 60-foot brick church, with a basement, that was used for public schools. In 1874 this was replaced by a larger church. In 1858 the Mennonites built a two-story brick church 30 by 45 feet. In 1864 the German Methodists built a brick church 24 by 36 feet, and in 1865 the Evangelical Lutherans built a brick church 30 by 40 feet.

In 1859, C. Eisenmayer bought the Summerfield Mills, built in 1854 by Casad, Wakefield & Co., and enlarged their capacity. In 1866 Summerfield was incorporated as a village under the general law. The population in 1880 was 1,676. At that time there were in the village five general stores, one drug store, two physicians, one bakery, one hardware store, three hotels, three shoe shops, three blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, one barber shop, one harness shop and five saloons.

Some time after 1870 a coal shaft was sunk, but the vein was too small to be profitably

worked. In 1880 Ruth & Whittaker built a grain elevator, on the railroad east of the depot, with a capacity of 5,000 bushels.

The population of Summerfield is now 500. Summerfield is on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and has the Western Union Telegraph and the Bell Telephone service. The only resident physician is Dr. J. H. Hewitt. V. C. Eicher's feed-mill was put in operation about 1895.

Summerfield has four churches, viz.: English Methodist; German Methodist, with Rev. Minden as pastor; Mennonite, with Rev. Van de Smissen as pastor; and Evangelical, with Rev. Zuchmueller as pastor. Each church has a Sunday School. There is one public school, having eight grades, and employing three teachers.

FAYETTEVILLE, located on Sections 7 and 8, T. 2 S., R. 6 W., in Fayette Township, was laid out on the west bank of the Kaskaskia by Abijah Whiting and Thomas J. Pulliam, May 15, 1837. It consisted of twenty-eight blocks, of which the central one was a public square. The others were divided into twelve lots each. In April, 1855, 180 lots were added by Thomas J. Pulliam. In 1880 there were 350 inhabitants.

When navigation on the river was assured, property sold well and trade was brisk; mills, houses and stores were built and stocks of merchandise were brought in. Business was seriously injured, from time to time, by destructive floods and fires. Thomas J. Pulliam built the first house, and kept the ferry. In 1836, Henry Voskamp opened the first store; in 1840 he was appointed Postmaster. L. Grossmann kept the second store. J. Baumann in 1854 and 1855 built the first mill, which was destroyed by fire. A brewery built by Louis Hedweg, in 1875, was burned but was rebuilt. In 1863, William Maguire built a mill with three runs of stone, which he later sold to August C. Miller for \$20,000. Later a wooden shoe factory was established. In 1856 a pontoon bridge was built across the river, but was swept away by a flood about twenty-five years later. In 1854 a Lutheran Church was erected by Henry Fiet-sam, contractor; in 1868 a Catholic Church was built.

Business interests and business people here in 1880 were: General Stores—Philip Wasem,

Leroy Free, Gertrude Mittendorff; Druggists—Drs. C. H. and E. E. Rembe; Hotels—"Okaw House," Vahlkamp & Bro., Fritz Baumgart, Mitchell Funk and John Suess; Blacksmith—Adolph Kreikmeier.

The present population of the village is about 400. Anton Buescher and George Biesser fill the office of Justice of the Peace. George P. Wasem and Louis Burgard are general merchants. Dr. Sem Lougeay is a local medical practitioner. Saloons are kept by Louis Burgard, Ben Dressler and Adolph Stein.

Fayetteville's school, taught by Samuel Dickson, numbers fifty pupils. There is a Catholic Church, under the pastoral care of Father Becker.

LENZBURG.—There were two towns of Lenzburg less than half a mile apart, called respectively Old Lenzburg and New Lenzburg. The older town was laid out by T. A. Schneider, November 7, 1862, on the northwest quarter of Section 7, T. 3 S., R. 7 W., on the line that separates Lenzburg Township from New Athens Township. It was named for Lenzburg in Switzerland. With the coming of the railroad Old Lenzburg dwindled so that, in 1880, its business interests were comprised in a general store, a blacksmith shop and a saw-mill. Lenzburg postoffice was established in 1866. Peter Drehr was long the Postmaster.

The new town, at first called Lenzburg Station, was laid off by Peter Drehr, October 4, 1876, in Section 12, T. 3 S., R. 7 W., and contained at first 81 lots. This town grew as the old town diminished. In 1880 it contained one general store, two hotels, an elevator, a wagon shop and two blacksmith shops. One physician, Dr. Miles Highes, practiced there.

The population of Lenzburg is now about 550. There are two local Justices of the Peace and one physician. The town is headquarters of several coal mines. The Tirie Coal Mining Company sunk a shaft in 1892, and employs about seventy-five men. Two Kolb mines, owned by the Kolb Coal Company of Missouri, employ twenty-five men. The Illinois Central Railroad runs through Lenzburg, in connection with which is a line of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Lenzburg has the Bell and Kinloch telephones.

As for manufactories and the like, Henry

Serth has a big elevator, and Frank Sebastian a cigar factory. The town has a fire company and a public school of two departments. There are three churches—Baptist, built in 1900; Methodist, built in 1904; Evangelical, built in 1873 and rebuilt in 1903.

May 25, 1903, a hail and wind-storm destroyed crops and demolished buildings in this vicinity.

FREEBURG.—November 11, 1836, in Section 19, T. 1 S., R. 7 W., now in Freeburg Township, the town of Urbana was platted by John T. Lemen. It consisted of eight blocks, divided into 128 lots, with a large public square in the center. Additions were made by Reazin Thrifts of eight lots, July, 1852; D. C. Wallace, ninety lots, September, 1853; George Smith, three blocks, on the east, September, 1853; Thomas Temple, thirty-six lots, on the east, October, 1853; Philip Rauch, fourteen lots, on the north, August, 1854; Joseph Reichert, forty-two lots, December, 1859. Additions were also made by "The Mill Company" and others. The concern named added twelve blocks.

The postoffice was established in 1851, with George Smith in charge. Henry Barthel, first Justice of the Peace, served from 1857 to 1878. Harbert Patterson opened up the first stock of goods shortly after Urbana was organized. Mr. Welden kept the second store. Mr. Reichert, the first cooper, came in 1847.

Milling early became the most important local industry. In 1853-54, Temple, Potter & Co. built a mill at a cost of \$25,000, which later passed into the hands of the Reicherts, and is now known as the Reichert's Mills. In 1866 the Frederick Mills were built by Darmstetter, Meng & Co. at a cost of \$40,000. In 1877 W. H. Wilderman became proprietor.

In 1859, Heizmann and Barthel built a brewery, which later passed to the ownership of Joseph Reichert. The Reichert Milling Company has flour mills with a capacity of 600 barrels a day. In the mill proper are employed thirty men, and in the cooper shops twenty. The company owns an electric lighting plant that supplies the mill and many citizens of the village with light. An extensive public lighting plant has recently been voted by the people. The town has a bank, four churches, three hotels, six general stores, two

lumber yards, an elevator, a steam blacksmith and machine shop, two blacksmith and wagon shops, several building firms, village water-works, a large public park and a private park with an artificial lake covering three acres. Three coal mines near by employ hundreds of miners.

The original name of the town was Urbana, but this was changed to Freeburg in 1859. Freeburg was incorporated March 4, 1867, by unanimous vote of the citizens. Messrs. James Hill, Sr., Philip J. Koesterer, John Klingel, Christ Barthel and Fred Koeberlin were elected Trustees.

Freeburg Fire Company No. 1 was organized April 12, 1876, with forty-nine members. An engine was bought in Philadelphia and an engine-house was built, and these are the property of the company.

The village is a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, with telegraphic and telephone connections.

"The Freeburg Tribune" was established in 1896; F. N. Hickman is editor and A. C. Hickman publisher.

DARMSTADT, in Section 35, T. 2 S., R. 6 W., in Fayetteville Township, was laid out by Isaac Rainey, February 1, 1855. The original plat showed only thirty-six lots, one of which was already occupied by Peter Rodenmayer, a blacksmith, and another, by Henry Kaylor's tavern, erected in 1845.

In 1863 a mill costing \$30,000 was built by a company composed of George M. Eckert, Hermann H. Voskamp, Leonard Kayser, Henry Koch, William Massmann and Henry Eckert. May 11, 1864, this company made an addition to the town plat which came to be known as the "Mill Company's Addition." Later, Martin Eckert bought and operated the mill, which in 1880 had four runs of stone, with a capacity of 200 barrels of flour a day and employed five men. The flour, in order for shipment, was hauled to Marissa, six miles away, to the Cairo Short Line (now Illinois Central Railroad).

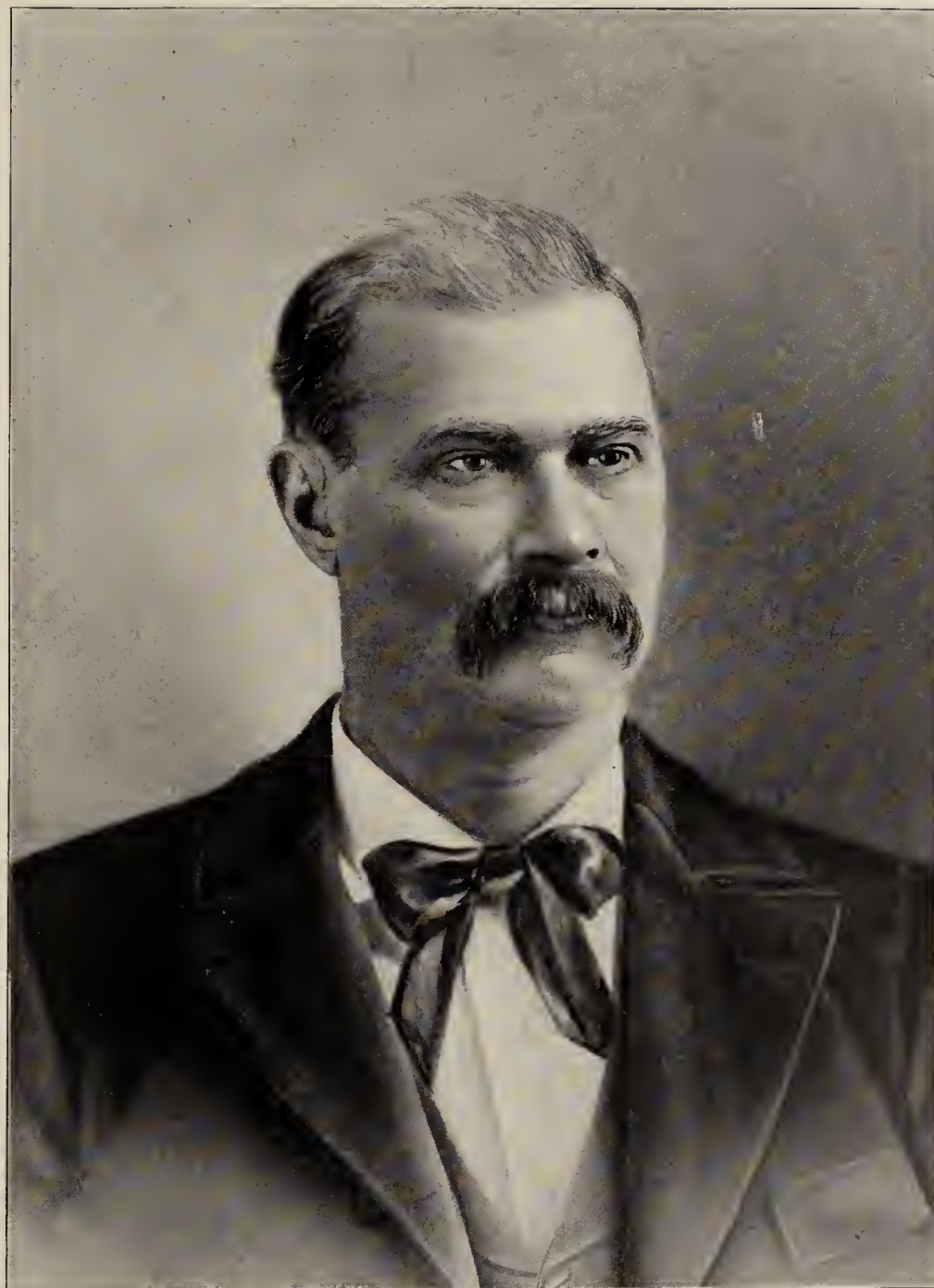
In 1880, Darmstadt had one public school and two private schools, two church buildings—Lutheran, built in 1865, and Protestant Lutheran, built in 1877. Business in 1880: General stores—Joseph Raith, Barnhart Twen-

haefel, opened in 1854-55; hotels—John Lehr, John Schlesinger; blacksmiths—Hartman Koch, William Ludwig; doctor—F. X. Fischer; saloons—John Lehr, John Schlesinger, Bernhardt Twenhaefel; wagon-makers—Jacob Theobald, Henry Steinheimer; tailor—Henry Koehler; saddler—Philip Koehler; soda manufacturer—Christian Gross, who sold about 4,000 boxes annually to the people of Darmstadt and surrounding villages; public hall—John Lehr, proprietor, built in 1864. The postoffice was in charge of Martin Eckert, appointed Postmaster in 1864.

The population of Darmstadt at the present time (1906) is about 300. The village has a Lutheran Church, Rev. Piekenbrock, pastor. Its school of seventy pupils is taught by August Schmelz. Philip Kirchhoefer has a large general store with a saloon attached.

EAST CARONDELET, reached by the Illinois Central and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads, is in the western part of Sugar Loaf Township, about a quarter of a mile from the Mississippi River. The town-plat has the form of a rectangle, and lies on both sides of Prairie du Pont Creek. It was laid out on the Prairie du Pont common fields in 1872. The first village lots were platted by Andrew Donnan; two additions were made to the town in 1872, one by Donnan & Henderson, the other by Christian Keolm, and in 1876 an addition was made by Frank Ricker.

In 1872, J. L. Strider built the first house, a story-and-a-half frame dwelling. The first store was kept by Greene & Jackson on State Avenue to the southeast of the narrow-gauge railway track. In 1873, L. G. Gross established a wagon manufactory and a blacksmith shop on State Street, near Prairie du Pont Creek. In 1872, the first hotel was built by Volantine Eustch, but was burned down in 1875. In 1876, F. S. Mack & Co. erected the first flouring mill, a four-story frame building with stone foundation, costing \$10,000. It was a steam mill with three runs of burrs, and a capacity for grinding seventy-five barrels of flour a day. This mill, which was situated on State Avenue near the narrow-gauge track, was burned down in 1880. The postoffice was established in the primitive depot with S. H. Parker as Postmaster. In 1873 the Catholics



PATRICK FLANNERY

built the first church, a forty by sixty frame building, at a cost of \$3,000. It was destroyed by a wind-storm three years later. The Catholics now have a good church edifice in the village. In 1876 a frame school-house was erected and equipped with modern furniture, at a cost of \$1,200. Until its completion school was taught in a log church north of the creek, which on Sunday was occupied by a negro congregation. J. W. McCormick was the first teacher. James N. Carlton was the first Justice of the Peace, and heard his first case in the old depot.

Meier & Co., of St. Louis, established, north of the village, blast furnaces occupying 100 acres of ground, including railway and switches, and costing more than \$2,000,000. They set up three engines of 100 tons each; two furnaces with four large Whitehall hot-air blasts to each; and a chimney 103½ feet high and twenty-eight feet in diameter at the base, the building of which required nearly 1,000,000 brick. This concern in 1880 employed 350 men, producing 120 tons of pig-iron daily and shipping daily many carloads of it to St. Louis and other markets. The company constructed its own railroads to make the works accessible from the Mississippi River and connect them with railways on the Missouri side of the river. This plant, which was one of the largest in the West, was moved to Missouri in 1884.

Extensive ice houses were built in 1880-81, on the river bank, about a mile northwest of the village. They cost \$25,000 and had a capacity of 25,000 tons.

In 1876, the village was incorporated and the following officers elected: President, Walter Murray; Trustees—J. C. Sinclair; S. H. Parker, E. D. Ankeny, J. J. Schumaker and John Ortgier. Thomas Jamison was appointed Clerk. In 1880 the population of the village was about 400; now it is about 220. Formerly there were many negroes there; now there are comparatively few.

BIXBY.—Three and one-half miles southeast of East Carondelet, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, is the small but rapidly growing village of Bixby. This part of the Mobile & Ohio System was formerly the "narrow gauge," bought by the Mobile & Ohio Company and changed to standard gauge about twenty years ago.

CAHOKIA.—Rev. J. M. Peck thought that in 1683 Cahokia was founded by some of La Salle's party. Reynolds says: "In 1686 Tonti, then chief and captain-general, in conducting the war against the British and Iroquois, heard of his friend La Salle being in the West Indies, and descended to the mouth of the Mississippi in search of him; but he returned without him. On the route he established the post of Arkansas; and, I presume, the settlements of Illinois—Peoria, Cahokia and Kaskaskia—may date their existence from the same period—1686—or before." According to another author, "Cahokia was a trading post and mission station before Kaskaskia, and both were settled in 1690 or before."¹ In his recently published "History of Illinois," J. N. Perrin places the date at 1700. Whatever the date, the purpose and effect were to convert Indians to Christianity. Thus was formed the nucleus from which Cahokia grew and became the first settlement on the Mississippi. Close after the missionaries came Indian traders, who built stone houses and traded with the natives. Soon white people from Canada came in great numbers and made Cahokia a thrifty, and, all things considered, a highly civilized place. The inhabitants lived simply. Early in the eighteenth century they began to cultivate the land and to erect better buildings, largely of cedar. A church built then forms part of a church built later and yet standing. Now, side by side with the old church is a handsome, comparatively new stone church.

Before the "Company of the West" was organized, there was no organized government; for, according to Reynolds, "the small number of inhabitants and their destitution of wealth made a government entirely useless. The leaders were men of talent and classic education, while the common classes were innocent, honest and kind, and obedient. They had no itching for wealth, and, if provided with clothes and meat, they were happy." This settlement gives us a pleasing picture of primitive life. The people formed a small, compact, patriarchal village, living as one great family, assembled around their old men and patriarchs. The houses were plain and surrounded by uniform lots, 300 feet square, which were enclosed by rude picket fences. Then people lived in the villages for mutual protection from the Indians, and some-

(1) See Footnote at beginning of Chapter IV.

times went armed to and from the lands they cultivated.

"The villagers were granted two tracts of land at convenient distances, for 'common fields' and 'commons,'" said Judge Breese, in a historic decision. The former was a tract of land containing several hundred acres, enclosed under one fence, each family possessing an individual interest in a portion of the field bounded from the rest. These lands were owned in fee simple, and could be conveyed like any other landed property. The 'commons' was situated outside and around the 'common fields.' It was a tract of land granted to the town for wood, pasturage, etc. In this, each had a right in common, not an individual right." Sometimes this tract embraced thousands of acres.

By act of Congress, March 3, 1791, a tract of land including the villages of Cahokia and Prairie du Pont and used by the inhabitants as a common, was appropriated to their uses until otherwise disposed of by law. Since this left the limits of the 'common' undefined, Congress appointed commissioners to inquire into and adjust the same. On December 3, 1809, they reported substantially as follows:

"Because of the lack of definiteness alluded to, in 1797 the limit of the commons became a matter of compromise between the villagers and Governor St. Clair. By mutual consent two tracts—in all, 5,400 acres—were laid off for this purpose, and Governor St. Clair appointed a surveyor to locate the land. He found great inaccuracy in the surveys; that Cahokia contained only 4,000 acres instead of 20,000 which it should have contained." Hence the board and people induced Congress on March 1, 1810, to permit a new location for commons of each village on more convenient land. The common fields retained their former boundaries, the board not having them under consideration.

Before 1841, the people of Cahokia used the commons only for pasturage, fuel, and the like, thus reaping but little benefit from them. Hence they appealed to the Legislature for power to lease the common in whole or part, at discretion, in order to raise funds for village schools. February 17, 1841, the Legislature passed a law empowering the Surveyor elected by the villagers to have lots out of the commons surveyed, and to lease the same for

a term of not longer than one hundred years. This fund furnished the villagers enough money to build school-houses and to pay teachers, even leaving them independent of the State fund. Families moving from the village to the common fields, or elsewhere, forfeited their rights to the common fund, but persons becoming citizens of the village in accordance with the customs of the people, acquired a right to the benefits of the fund equal to that of the older inhabitants. When a new comer arrived the citizens would measure off 300 feet square to him for a house, garden and stable lot, all of which had to be cleared of timber before it could be occupied. Then they appointed parties to lay off the lots with a surveyor's chain made of strips of pawpaw bark knotted together. Early deeds were made by giving boundaries from point to point, naming the persons who lived adjacent to the property surveyed. Not until 1850 were lots numbered. Then the people of the village, with a view to making and recording deeds, employed the County Surveyor to make a plat of the town and number the lots; but no changes were made in the location and direction of the streets, and the deeds all read, "three hundred feet square, more or less."

Before 1850, few deeds were made, and not many that were made were put on record. The villagers often bought or traded property, verbally, just as they traded chattels. They followed the same custom in exchanging or selling arpents of land in the common fields. In those days they did not bicker or distrust their neighbors—almost any man's word was considered good. This trustful spirit showed itself in all their common dealings with each other. Their farms were, on an average, eleven and sixty-seven-hundredths rods wide, and from three to four miles long. The purpose of this arrangement was to provide that no man might work in the field so isolated from his neighbors as to be far from help in case of Indian attack. Without division fences, these long, narrow farms lay, side by side, enclosed by one fence on one common field; and yet, "for more than a hundred years" (so says the record) the owners cultivated their arpents in harmony and without the aid of the courts to settle any difficulty. Later, however, suits were not unknown.

Captain Pitman, who was officially employed

by Great Britain to survey the forts and villages in the English territory soon after they had been acquired from the French, speaks of the Cahokia of 1765 as follows.

"It is long and straggling, being three-fourths of a mile from one end to the other. It contains forty-five dwellings, and a church near its center. The situation is not well chosen, as in the floods it is generally overflowed two or three feet. This was the first settlement on the Mississippi. The land was purchased of the savages by a few Canadians, some of whom married women of the Kaoquias nation, and others brought wives from Canada. The inhabitants of the place depend more on hunting and their Indian trade than on agriculture. They have plenty of poultry and good stocks of horned cattle. What is called 'the fort' is a small house standing in the center of the village. It differs nothing from the other houses, except being one of the poorest. It was formerly inclosed with high palisades, but these were torn down and burnt."

The old fort long since disappeared, not a trace of it now remains. The old church is probably the oldest house of worship west of the Alleghenies. Since the flood of 1844 changed the course of the Mississippi, the village has been nearly a mile from the east bank of the river.

Most of the names of the early settlers have been lost and forgotten with the years that have passed since Cahokia was settled. Except those who were pre-eminent, the only others who have left records of their names are those whose marriage records are still extant; but their history and characteristics have gone with the years. Some pioneers here have been mentioned in other chapters of this work.

Prominent among the early settlers was Mrs. LaCompt, who came to Cahokia in 1770. Her maiden name was La Flamme, and she was born at St. Joseph, on Lake Michigan, in 1734. She was a widow when she married La Compt, of Cahokia, by whom she had many children. After LaCompt's death, she married Thomas Brady, also a citizen of Cahokia, whom she outlived, reaching the age of 109 years. She was notably popular and influential among the Indians, who by giving her aid and information, often saved the whites from attack and massacre.

Thomas Brady, the third husband of Mrs. La

Compt, was born in Pennsylvania and came to Cahokia very early. He was a daring man, a Revolutionary soldier, and prominent in the making of early local history. In 1777, he raised a small company of men from the village of Cahokia and Prairie du Pont, marched through the wilderness to the fort at St. Joseph, Mich., then called Cow Pens, and captured the fort, losing but one man. After St. Clair County was organized as part of Northwest Territory, he was appointed Sheriff of the county. He died in Cahokia.

In 1774, Charles Gratiot established an Indian trading store in Cahokia, and carried on trade with the Indians, conducting business in several of the Western States, but having his depot of supplies there. Although of English education, he fought in the Revolution as an American, and, after the war, retired to private life. In 1781 he married a Miss Chouteau, sister of Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, whose family founded St. Louis. Mr. Gratiot died in St. Louis in 1817. (See "Gratiot, Charles," *Historical Encyclopedia*.)

Captain McCarty, a pioneer villager, headed a company of French in the Revolutionary War, and fought with distinction at the conquest of Fort Sackville and Vincennes. He was also prominent in the history of East St. Louis.

A man who was foremost in building up and perpetuating the village was Nicholas Jarrot, a Frenchman by birth who came to this country in 1790, owing to troubles in his native land at that time. In 1794 he reached Cahokia, a comparatively poor man; but by native abilities and judicious attention to business he acquired a large fortune. As an officer in a battalion of the St. Clair militia he acquired the title of "Major." At first he was an Indian trader, and kept a retail store of goods suitable to the place and time. Later he obtained a large landed estate and, at one time, owned the greater part of the Wiggins Ferry landing. Major Jarrot lived a very eventful life and had a large family. He died in 1823 and was buried in the old churchyard at Cahokia.

Other pioneers were: Jean Francois Perry, who settled in the village in 1792; John de Moulin, in 1790; John Hays and John Hay, in 1793; Julien Dubuque and William Arundel, in 1783; William Morrison, in 1800. Isaac Darnielle, the first resident lawyer, came to Cahokia in 1794. Most of these men have been mentioned else-

where. Dr. Lyle, who came very early, was the first regular physician who practiced in the village. He was considered good as a physician, but very disagreeable as a man. Governor Reynolds began his career as a lawyer in Cahokia in 1814.

In 1809 Samuel D. Davidson, a lawyer from Kentucky, settled here, but soon abandoned law, and became the first teacher in the village, taking charge of a school in one of the rooms of Major Jarrot's house at a salary of \$400 a year, paid from the Major's private purse. He fought in the War of 1812, after which he was never heard of by any Cahokian.

This inventory of a forced sale shows that among the early French at Cahokia many conveniences and some luxuries were known:

"Inventory of the goods and chattels of J. J. R. Hanson, sold in pursuance of an order of the committees of Cahos, made November 20, 1778, for the sum of 2,232 livres of silver, due the minor children of Penerasse, payable in May next, and to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jean B. De Corte, payable in March next." The sale took place at "Cahos," November 23, 1778, three days after the order was given. The following articles were sold: A tract of land; 2 arpents front; a plow, with plow share; an ox-cart; 1 milch cow and calf; 1 cow and yearling calf; 2 yearling calves; 9 table cloths; 6 napkins; 1 pair Russia leather boots; 1 feather-bed; 8 earthen pots; 9 tin plates; 12 hens and a cock; 2 china dishes; 12 small china plates; 1 table (deal); 5 cups; 2 copper chandeliers; 1 frying-pan; 1 large iron kettle; 1 small iron kettle; 1 set of shovel, tongs and poker; 2 old cauldrons; 1 old harness; 1 cupboard; 13 spoons and 2 ladles; 13 forks; 6 knives; 1 couch; a feather-bed and 2 straw pillows; 3 bed sheets of Russia linen; 1 bed spread; 1 coffee-mill; 3 tubs; 1 table-cloth; 1 horse-cart; 1 gun; 1 silver mounted pistol; 1 saddle; 65 empty bottles; 1 empty barrel; 2 cotton shirts; 1 pair cotton pants; 1 pair velveteen pants; 1 red silk handkerchief; 1 scarlet waistcoat; 1 cocked hat; a quantity of gunpowder; 1 yoke of 3-year-old steers; 1 carrot of tobacco; 4 sailing crafts. The total amounted \$928.40. However, as this is a record of a forced sale, it can not be taken as a criterion of values.

In 1798, three brothers—Louison, Etienne and Louis Pensoneau—from Canada, settled in

Cahokia. Eventually they married, and became highly esteemed as citizens. Louis conducted the first ferry between Cahokia and St. Louis, the landing of which was west of the village, a little below where Cahokia Creek formerly emptied into the river. In those days Cahokia was a metropolis, with twenty-four stores and more than 3,000 inhabitants, and, incredible as it may now seem, people from St. Louis, a small village, came here to trade.

About 1771, Nicholas Boismenue built the first mill in Cahokia, a horse grist-mill of crude construction, on the village lot later owned by Dr. Illinski. Several years after this, a Mr. Peyrot, while building a fence close by the mill, was sinking a post hole, where he found buried there a bucket containing \$800 in Spanish gold sovereigns. Three houses, which survived the early days, were Dr. Illinski's dwelling, the church, and the old court-house, all built in primitive style. These buildings were constructed of cedar and walnut logs placed upright, the spaces between them filled with cement, or mortar. The inside was plastered with cement and the outside was weather-boarded. The dwelling-houses were surrounded with verandas. Dr. Illinski's house, which was always considered the oldest, was built soon after 1700. The church, which was almost as old, had a small cupola, in which swung a bell which, it is said, was sounded by the earthquake of 1811. The old courthouse was built when Cahokia became the county-seat. In 1814 the county offices were moved to Belleville. A long time ago, Cahokia extended more than half a mile west of the court-house; but later the court-house was in the extreme northwestern part of the village proper. In later days—alas for sentiment!—it was used for a saloon.

The second brick house in the Mississippi Valley was built by Nicholas Jarrot in the eastern limits of Cahokia village—the first one was in Kaskaskia. According to tradition it was begun before 1800 and finished in 1805, before the days of brick buildings in St. Louis. It was a two-story and attic structure, thirty-eight by fifty feet on the ground. It rested on timbers of black walnut with about two feet face, imbedded several feet underground, and these timbers lay on bedded charcoal separated from the earth beneath by a layer of

sand and gravel. The partition walls were solid brick, sixteen inches thick, the outer walls of solid brick, eighteen inches thick. The hall was sixteen feet wide; all the furnishings were of the quaint, aristocratic style of early days. This house withstood the earthquake of 1811 with slight damage.

The first school-house in the village was built in 1841. It was destroyed by fire sometime in the 'seventies and replaced by another. Later, two school-houses were built in the village—a \$5,000 brick one for whites and an \$800 frame one for negroes.

Cahokia has two old cemeteries. One, said to be one of the oldest in the West, is in the rear of the old Catholic church; the other, which has been in use for about sixty years, is east of the village, and contains about two acres. The ground was donated to the village by Col. Vital Jarrot, son of Nicholas Jarrot. Nicholas McCracken once found, while ploughing in his field, a head-stone of soft lime-stone bearing the date 1770.

The first wedding recorded was that of Jean Baptiste Chartran and Marie Rocheleau, widow of Michael Girardin, who were married June 10, 1790, by Father L. Gibault, a missionary.

Cahokia is now more than two centuries old. Its growth is practically a matter of the past; for the floods have killed all possibility of great development. The larger portion of the site of the old town is contained in the river slough, west of the present village. At the time of its settlement, it was a wilderness covered with heavy timber of oak, elm, sycamore, and walnut. It has lived through a life of prosperity, glory and eminence, and at last has gone to sleep, perchance to dream of its departed glories.

PRAIRIE DU PONT derived its name—which means, literally, "prairie of the bridge"—from a log bridge early thrown across the stream near by. The first settlement was made on the site of the present village on the south bank of the creek, about a mile south of Cahokia. In 1750, people from Cahokia settled here, probably on account of the inundations in the older settlement; for Prairie du Pont is about twelve feet higher than Cahokia. Hence it was a good place to which to flee at flood-time.

According to Governor Reynolds, the village contained fourteen families in 1765. One of the early settlers was Jean Francois Perry, a Frenchman, of noble birth, and a classical scholar, who came to this country in 1792. In company with a Frenchman named Claudius, he set up in business in a small store in Cahokia, but later the two moved their business to Prairie du Pont. A few years later, Claudius was killed by being thrown from his horse, but Perry continued in business. In addition to his merchandising, he bought the old mill-site on the creek, where the Mission of St. Sulpice first erected a mill, built a new mill of great pretensions for those days and carried on the two enterprises until he died, a wealthy man, in 1812.

Another early settler was Philip Creamer, a native of Maryland, who came here in 1805, and located a little east of the village. He was noted for his manufacture of fire-arms, and in 1812 was employed by the Government to make and repair guns for troops stationed on the frontier. He died in 1845. Other pioneers of the village were J. B. Chartrand, John Baptiste Allary and Joseph Deloge.

The first water-mill in this part of the country (just mentioned above) was built on the creek here by the Mission of St. Sulpice, in 1754 or 1755. This mill was the nucleus of the village. The oldest house there, standing twenty years ago, was owned by John Lepage, situated on lot No. 58. This was a small one-story log-house; and in the yard were a red cedar tree two feet in diameter and thirty feet in height, and locust trees three feet in diameter.

The first school in Prairie du Pont was taught in a small frame house built in 1861, at a cost of \$5,000. The teacher was William Williamson. The village was incorporated for school purposes by act of Legislature, February 20, 1847; but not until twenty years later, was the revenue received from the leases of the commons sufficient to support a school. By an act of the Legislature of 1875, the commissioner of the commons was authorized to convey the lands of the common in fee simple, and place the proceeds at interest. The principal was to be perpetual, while the interest was to be devoted entirely to a common school fund for the use of the villagers.

The first Justice of the Peace in the village

was J. B. Vien, who was elected in 1869. According to his statement, Mr. Vien did not have to issue half a dozen warrants against the native French citizens of Prairie du Pont in twelve years. One of the oldest roads in Illinois, the old highway between Kaskaskia and Cahokia, passes through the village. A noteworthy fact is the size to which some of the old trees have grown. Several pear-trees in the village grew to be as large as some of the forest trees—some of them attained to three feet in diameter at the base—and are said to be as old as the village itself. One of them bore as much as sixty bushels of fruit in one year. A green elm pole, thrust into the ground in early days to support a rickety mud-and-stick chimney, took root, lived and grew to be five feet in diameter and proportionately high.

According to Brink, writing in 1880, "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the village of Prairie du Pont never had a resident physician or lawyer, nor did it contain a post-office." Now it is only a small hamlet.

FRENCH VILLAGE (so-called), now in Centerville Station Township, was settled about 1800. In 1837 it had only thirteen families, all French. The first mill in old French Village precinct was erected by John Derosch, on the Vincennes (now Rock) road in 1820, and was owned by Joseph Boneau. It was operated by ox-power. In 1838 Glode C. Belange erected a frame store-building near the mill, and Boneau established the first blacksmith shop on the Rock road. In 1849 French Village post-office was established. John Penn was the Postmaster. Belange kept the first hotel in connection with his store. The first blooded stock brought to this part of the country were brought to this vicinity by Mr. Boneau in 1832.

The first school-house was built on Section 25 on the Vincennes road in 1829. The pioneer teacher there was John Robinson. In 1842 the Catholics built a frame church and laid out a cemetery. Eventually this wooden structure gave place to a brick edifice. In 1869 a good school-house was erected near the church. Before French Village had a church, the people attended religious services at Cahokia. Lam-

bert Boneau, Amanial Trotier and Deno Peltier were early Justices of the Peace in this neighborhood.

Thomas Frick, in 1867, built a large three-story brick malt-house on the Bluff road, about half a mile north of the Rock road. The cost of this building was \$8,000. It was supplied with two tanks, capable of holding, respectively, 350 and 150 bushels of barley. The entire output was 15,000 bushels of malt a year, and the value of the manufactured product \$15,000. In connection with the malt-house, an ice-house was built on the bluff near by. In 1880, French Village proper had the following business concerns: A two-story frame hotel, one general store, two blacksmith shops, a boot and shoe shop and three saloons. Now it presents fewer of the aspects of a village than it did then. Its few buildings, scattered for some distance along the Rock road, are mostly farm houses, interspersed with two or three small shops and country business houses. The French Village church is a landmark that may be seen from afar. The Rock road is one of the best wagon roads in the county. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad now passes through the village, which is accessible also by street cars. The population is about 115.

SMITHTON AND GEORGETOWN. — Georgetown was platted November 25, 1853, by George Fischer, and consisted of four blocks, one of which had already been purchased by Christian Melinda, John Drasur, and George Stoerger. Fischer and Stoerger, being interested in the plat, gave to the village their common Christian name — George — calling the town Georgetown. In October, 1859, Fischer added seventy-six lots, the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 33, T. 1 S., R. 8 W. Smith-ton (the postoffice name), was laid off by Benjamin Smith in fourteen lots, April 29, 1854, to the east of Georgetown, a street then separating the two villages. Additions were made as follows: By the Franklin Mill Company, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter Section 33, May 27, 1859; by Amos T. Barker, forty-eight lots north of the above, July 29, 1859; by B. I. Smith, thirty-two lots, April 27, 1865; by Christ Gauch, forty-eight lots, March 15, 1867.



W.S. Foman

In 1853 the first house at Georgetown was built and used as a tavern by George Stoerger, the second was built by Christian Melinda, who used part of it as a shoe-shop. The first store was kept by Benjamin Smith, who was appointed the first Postmaster in 1853. In 1858, a brewery was built by George Smith. It was operated until 1869, when it was converted into "Farmers' Hall." In 1860, a reading club was organized, which was maintained for many years.

In 1868 a company of sixteen or seventeen stockholders was formed to build a mill, which was erected that year, at a cost of \$17,000. Later, the mill passed into the hands of F. A. Reuss & Company, who put in improved machinery, did a large business, shipping their flour direct to Europe in sacks of 200 pounds each. They put in four runs of stone, affording a capacity of about 100 barrels of flour a day. The Catholics built a church in 1868, costing \$6,000; the Protestants one that cost \$5,000.

In 1878, Henry Lippert built a steam saw-mill, three-quarters of a mile southeast of town, in the operation of which he employed five men. In 1880, the local business concerns consisted of three general stores, two drug stores; H. Keim's "Franklin" Tavern, kept in a stone building erected in 1853 by George Stoerger, Adam Herold and Paul Boll; three blacksmith shops; two wagon shops; a book and stationery store; an agricultural implement store; a saddlery and harness store; and seven saloons. Two physicians were practicing there.

The Village of Smithton was incorporated, January 23, 1878. Its affairs have been conducted ever since without levying a direct tax on the people, except one of \$200 levied June 3, 1884. This village, like others, had to pass through an experimental stage; but it has dawned on its people that permanent improvements are best and cheapest. About ten years ago, a crusade was started against wooden culverts and bridges, and, one by one, they have vanished, until the last wooden culvert was, in 1905, replaced by substantial sewer pipe. In 1888, the first wood sidewalks were laid; but they were a source of continual expense to keep in repair, and in 1900 brick sidewalks were begun, and two years later the first vitrified brick street-crossing was made.

When, today, we see that twenty-nine blocks are provided with brick sidewalks, and nearly all the main crossings are made of brick, we realize that it will be only a few years when the last vestige of a wooden walk or crossing will have disappeared. Three years ago, four blocks of street were macadamized. In 1893, the village, as its first step toward fire protection, purchased a "Little Giant" fire engine.

Smithton, although cut off from the world (for it has neither steam nor electric road), is holding its own pretty well. Although it has no factories, and the flour-mill has ceased operation, the remaining business enterprises are prospering, and the appearance of the village is, in general, creditable to its citizens.

To the creameries, most of all, is due the prosperity of the town. The Smithton Creamery, owned by H. P. Frein, was put in operation February 22, 1887. It was destroyed by fire in 1895 and rebuilt the same year. The creamery was at first operated by the Smithton Creamery Company, a stock concern. On July 1, 1898, it was purchased by the present owner, who has increased its capacity by establishing a station on High Prairie, in September, 1901, also one in Hecker in December, 1901. The product of this creamery is well known and popular, and Mr. Frein can scarcely supply the demand. In March, 1902, Henry Schoettler, proprietor of the Belleville Creamery, erected a branch in Smithton, which does a flourishing business. During the summer months the product of this branch is used principally for sweet milk and ice-cream, and, during the winter months, for the manufacture of butter.

Smithton has three general merchandise stores kept, respectively, by the Seibert Mercantile Company, Louis Daesch and George Schaaf. The Seibert Mercantile Company was organized in 1891 by A. Steudle, President; Fred Daab, Vice-President; George W. Seibert, Secretary and Treasurer; A. F. Seibert and F. W. Schwarz. They succeed George Seibert, Sr., who established the enterprise in 1868. The business of the company has steadily increased from the beginning. Louis Daesch entered the mercantile business in 1889, and was the successor of Michael Press, Jr. Mr. Daesch is carrying on a prosperous business. George Schaaf began business as a merchant in Smithton in 1870. The enterprise now con-

ducted by him was established by George Stoerger in 1859. In 1870, Mr. Schaaf formed a partnership with Mr. Stoerger, and in 1898 became sole proprietor of the business.

William Thress is conducting a book, stationery and notion store. He succeeded his father in this business in 1900. He has also a small job-printing outfit and is doing all kinds of commercial printing.

Herman J. Baetje, proprietor of the "Franklin" tavern, began business in 1900 as the successor to Heinrich Keim, who established the business in 1856. "Franklin" tavern has become a popular resort, and is well known all over the country. A bar is maintained in connection with the hotel. There are four saloons in Smithton, kept respectively by: Adam Herold, proprietor of the "Deutches Gasthaus," who has been in business since 1870 and has a hall connected with his business; Henry Grossmann, who began business in 1898, George Stell, who began business in 1887; and Louis Grossmann, who began business in 1902. The village has two modern two-chair barber shops; one owned by Louis Grossmann, the other, since 1900, by William Thress, who entered the business with his father in 1885.

John Lippert in 1902 established a warehouse for the sale of vehicles and agricultural implements. August F. Seibert has been in the saddlery and harness business since 1885. He has recently built a fine new residence and shop. Smithton has two contractors and builders—Henry Baer, who has been in business twelve years, and has his shop on Buchanan Street, and William Brenner, who has been building since 1899 and has recently erected a shop on Smith Street. John Jatho has been a painter here for thirty-five years. In 1903, Joseph Jerger and William Kuntz formed a partnership as painters and paper-hangers. Mrs. Henry Friesz is conducting a boot and shoe-store established by her husband in 1857. Jacob J. Quirin has been a tinner here for twenty-six years. Fred Schanz, blacksmith and horse-shoer, succeeded his father, Leonard Schanz, in 1901. John Stell, dealer in livestock, has been in business sixteen years. George Bernius, mason and well-digger, has been in business since 1895. Another mason is Albanus Schollmeyer. Smithton has two shoe-makers—Anton Pfohl, who has been in business since 1884, and Karl Hausmann, since

1886. George Hoelscher has the only meat-market in town, of which he took charge in 1904. Daniel Schanz has operated a saw-mill and feed-crusher since 1892, and William Mueller operates a feed-crusher. Mrs. Joseph Hoelscher has been engaged in weaving carpets since 1892. Miss Christine Schoepp is a dressmaker in Smithton. G. G. Bock, M. D., a graduate of St. Louis Medical College, has practiced his profession here since 1882.

Mining has been carried on in this vicinity for many years. The mines operated here include: The Schmidt mine, on the farm of John Schmidt; the Grossmann mine, now owned by Lewis Grossmann; the mine on the farm of Fred Grossmann, which was worked as early as 1840, by Capt. John Tate; the Tate mine, which was opened in 1881 on the farm of George R. Tate; the Miller mine, which was opened in 1891. All of these mines have a good six-foot vein of coal.

Churches and societies of Georgetown and Smithton are mentioned elsewhere.

ST. LIBORY was laid out in Section 13, T. 2 S., R. 6 W., in what is now Fayetteville Township, by John Wessels, October 18, 1866. Near the town was St. Libory Catholic Church, erected in 1846. In the village there was a general store conducted by Henry Ruetter, established in 1849. In 1856, the postoffice, called Mud Creek, was moved to this store, and Mr. Ruetter was appointed Postmaster in charge. When the town was platted, there was a confusion of names offered for the new village. The people built mills, conducted flourishing businesses, erected dwellings and business houses on all sides of the town laid out by Wessels but no additions were made to the town plat. In 1874, the name of the postoffice was changed to St. Libory. The inhabitants thereabout then agreed to drop all other names and call the entire settlement St. Libory. So here was the singular instance of a village of about 250 inhabitants on land not regularly platted as a town-site, with a name not entered on public records, but recognized by the people.

In 1880, a large mill at St. Libory had been idle for some years. A small custom mill owned by Gustav Hessler was able to supply all local needs in its line. Business men and business houses of that time were as follows:

General stores—Barney Ruetter, Pohlmann Bros., Stephen Knuewe; drug stores—Dr. Dickinson, Dr. Fischer; builders—Henry Scheiper, Conrad Busse; saddler and Justice of the Peace, C. D. Hausmann; wagon makers—Frank Schroeder, Bernhardt Otten; gunsmith—Arnold Rudenfranz; blacksmiths—Frank Frischemeyer, Joseph Franke; hotel—John Biermann. There was a coal shaft here operated by horse power by the St. Libory Coal Company, having a depth of 186 feet, employing three men and having a capacity of 300 bushels a day.

Now the population of St. Libory is 500. Drs. Oliver J. Heely and T. R. Burges are resident physicians. A public school of eighty pupils is in charge of Anton Graman. Rutter Bros. have one of the largest stores in Southern Illinois, containing, in connection with other commodities, a great display of farming implements and employing five men. Another good store is kept by Henry Buthe. Herman Otten is proprietor of a saloon and hall.

SHILOH.—The village of Shiloh, in Shiloh Valley Township, was laid out in Section 5, T. 1 N., R. 7 W., by Martin Stites and James Atkins. Reynolds records that, "in 1807 Bishop McKendree was one of the earliest preachers here. He built a log meeting-house at Shiloh, on the site of which four Methodist churches have been built." Edwin Pierce built the first house in the village in 1845, afterward called the Gaag house; and Robert Dorey built the second house. Jacob Canmann opened the first store in 1845; Andrew Haage built several houses; Jacob Haage built the first blacksmith shop and dwelling-house; Edwin Pierce, Philip Scott and Charles Alexander built a steam saw-mill in 1847. In 1880, Albert C. Reuss built a frame saw-mill, run by steam power, one mile east of Shiloh. At that time the business of the village consisted of two general stores, two hotels, a blacksmith shop, two shoe-shops and the mill. There was a resident physician. The population of Shiloh in 1906 is 250 to 300. The public school includes seventy-five pupils, in eight grades. The village has Bell and Kinloch telephone facilities.

JEFFERSON was platted September 13, 1836, a few months before Fayetteville, by Pennington

Power, Aaron Land and Fielder Power, on the west bank of the Kaskaskia, about three miles above Freeburg. A saw-mill was built; stores were opened by Francis Wilderman and a man named Marshall, and all these enterprises promised well. But the destruction of the saw-mill by fire wiped out every hope of ever making Jefferson a place of any importance, and, in July, 1865, it was vacated. Some distance down the river on Tamarawa claim No. 2209, survey 607, Adam W. Snyder and James Semple, in 1836, projected the town of Tamarawa. As the location was in every way advantageous, on the great eastern thoroughfare at the best ford across the river, Tamarawa's growth and prosperity seemed assured, and an addition was made to the town plat July 8, 1837. The results, however, proved disappointing, for Tamarawa passed out of existence, leaving only its name and short history to perpetuate its memory.

FLORAVILLE, about six miles southeast of Millstadt, was laid off by Frederick Horn, in Section 11, T. 2 S., R. 9 W., in fifty lots. To this additions have been made from time to time, the first two in April, 1859, and August, 1864. In 1880, there were in Floraville two stores, two blacksmith shops, two saloons, and a church that was built as long ago as 1848. There are now twenty-four houses, a few stores and several saloons.

PADERBORN, two miles southeast of Floraville, was laid off by Valentine Berg in 1862, on a part of Section 13, T. 2 S., R. 9 W. It is a rural community in the midst of a farming district, and has a fine Catholic church.

ROACHTOWN.—Three and a half miles east of Millstadt was formerly Roachtown, named for the Roach family. Here was once a grist-mill, built in 1884—a frame building of one story with a basement. To this, in 1867, was added a saw-mill by Samuel Roach and son, on the site of a mill built by a grandfather of Samuel Roach sixty years previous.

ALMA is a small coal mining station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in Section 25 of T.

2 N., R. 8 W., in Caseyville Township. It contains about one hundred houses, the property of the coal company. The first shaft was sunk here in 1851, and later two others were sunk. The mines average about two hundred feet in depth, and the vein has an average thickness of seven feet. In connection with the mines were built a machine-shop, a blacksmith-shop and a carpenter-shop. These, with one general store, comprise all the business.

FORMAN'S.—This is a flag station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in Caseyville Township, a short distance west of Flora.

STRASBURG was laid out in ten lots in 1857, two and one-half miles north of Mascoutah, on a small tributary of Silver Creek. It was too near Mascoutah, however, to be able to reach any great stage of development.

HIGH BANK was a "paper town" laid off by Edward Pensoneau in 1857. It was used chiefly to induce Eastern people to invest money and as a town amounted to practically nothing.

CENTERVILLE STATION.—Centerville Station, a village in Centerville Township, is a stopping place on the Illinois Central Railroad. It contains a few dwellings, mostly farm-houses, a postoffice and some facilities for rural merchandising. Some distance north of the station is a French Catholic church, which was built in 1863 at a cost of \$4,000. Centerville has a population of a little more than 100.

LAKE—formerly called Pittsburg—was established on the bluff in Stookey Township, in Section 3, T. 1 N., R. 9 W., in 1836. Once it had about 200 inhabitants, practically all coal-miners, who worked the mines thereabout by "drifting" in to the bluff where, in places, the coal cropped out to the surface. In 1880 Pittsburg had a population of about seventy, which since has materially decreased. It is a station on the Southern Railway.

DUTCH HILL, in Lenzburg Township, marks the site of a brewery that was put in operation about 1845 and had passed out of existence long before a town was projected there. Dutch Hill was platted in Section 11, T. 3 S., R. 7 W., by Fred Griebel, March 16, 1867.

The following is a list of railroad and mining stations at different points in the county:

Hillstown, in Lenzburg Township, was the first town laid out in Congressional Township 3 South, Range 6 West. It was platted by Jacob Frich, on Section 18, April 2, 1855.

Lementon is a station on the St. Louis, Memphis & New Orleans branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, nine miles from Belleville.

Grassland is a station on the Southern Railway, about ten miles from Belleville.

Edgemont is a junction station on the East St. Louis & Suburban Electric Railway, about midway between East St. Louis and Belleville.

Priester Park is a station on the East St. Louis & Suburban Electric Railway, between Edgemont and Belleville. The St. Clair County Country Club has decided to purchase the Priester Park property, now leased by the club, for \$75,000, from F. M. Priester, the owner.

Church is a station on the St. Louis, Memphis & New Orleans branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, nine miles from East St. Louis.

Ogles is a station on the St. Louis, Memphis & New Orleans branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, near Belleville.

Wilderman is a station on the St. Louis, Memphis & New Orleans branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, four miles from Belleville.

Pensoneau Station is an old hamlet on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, four miles from Mascoutah.

Birkner Station is a stopping place on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, between East St. Louis and Belleville, nine miles distant from the city first named.

Rentchler's is a station on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, between Belleville and Mascoutah.

Rankin is a station on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, three miles from East St. Louis.

Summit is a station on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, three miles from Belleville.

Vulcan is a station on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, eight miles from East St. Louis.

Forest Lawn is a station on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, six miles from East St. Louis.

High Prairie, on the Millstadt branch of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, is a progressive "railroad" point.

Ward is a station on the Southern Railway and on the East St. Louis and Suburban Electric Railway.

Yoch is a station on the East St. Louis & Suburban Electric Railway.

Other railroad and mining settlements of more or less importance are mentioned in other chapters of this work.

CHAPTER XX.

RAILROADS—STEAM AND ELECTRIC.

RETROSPECTIVE — RIVER NAVIGATION — FIRST RAILROAD IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—RAILROAD FROM CASEYVILLE TO BROOKLYN—ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS COAL COMPANY'S ROAD—THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI—TERRE HAUTE & ST. LOUIS—CAIRO SHORT LINE—CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS—ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE—DECATUR & EAST ST. LOUIS—ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS—CAIRO & ST. LOUIS—ST. LOUIS & SOUTHEASTERN—BELLEVILLE & O'FALLON LINE—EAST ST. LOUIS & CARONDELET RAILROAD—OTHER EARLY RAILWAY ENTERPRISES—THE GREAT RAILWAY SYSTEMS OF TODAY—EAST ST. LOUIS AS A RAILROAD CENTER—THE EADS BRIDGE—STREET RAILWAYS—PAST AND PRESENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN SYSTEM—THE M'KINLEY ELECTRIC LINE—OTHER INTERURBAN ENTERPRISES—TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SYSTEMS.

The adoption of the charter of 1822 has been called "the first step of St. Louis toward modern greatness." Within a few years thereafter many large public improvements were begun and foundations were laid for a commerce which now extends to every part of the world. A period of depression, however, tried the energies of the growing city to the uttermost. The financial reverses of 1837 and the next decade were serious afflictions. The great flood of 1844 desolated all the fertile valley. Fearful ravages of cholera, in 1848 and later, swept

off a sixth of the population. In 1849, a great fire destroyed one-third of the city and almost obliterated its marine. Confidence revived, however, in 1850, and the inauguration of railway enterprise gave a stirring impulse to all business at this point on both sides of the river. The growth of the Western metropolis, for some years exceedingly rapid, was checked by the Civil War. At the end of the struggle, St. Louis found itself with no trade, a worthless shipping and a legacy of bad debts. The trade of the South was soon regained, and the trade of the North was eagerly contended for. The trade of the West was immensely developed. Meanwhile a large Eastern immigration poured into the town and into nearby parts of Illinois. Of course, St. Clair County did not suffer directly from the fire of 1849, but it shared in the results of that and of all the other disasters and reverses that have been mentioned, as well as in the general advancement that came in spite of them.

The earliest means of water transportation in St. Clair County had been by rafts and rude boats on the Mississippi and the Kaskaskia Rivers. By these primitive means merchandise was carried all the way to and from New Orleans. It amuses one now to reflect that, in those days, people feared that the Mississippi could not be navigated by steamboats because it had such a swift current. In August, 1817, the "General Pike," commanded by Captain James Reed, dispelled such fears by making the trip up-river to St. Louis. In June, 1819, the "Harriet" came from New Orleans to St. Louis in twenty-seven days. These were pioneer events. Rapid river navigation and transportation assumed important proportions. The commerce of the big town and the smaller one across the water, and of other towns beyond it, as well as their trade territory, after long dependence on river navigation, received great impulse from railroad connections as they were made. On the east, the smaller town was the gateway to the larger one. A demand for cheaper freights, modifications in the construction of steamers, river improvement and the introduction of barges and tows brought the historic waterway into new prominence; but it was by the railways that the great and lasting and progressive benefits came to the two towns and the country around them. In 1837, twelve years after the first use of railroads in

the world, the first railroad in the Mississippi Valley—the Illinois & St. Louis—was built by Governor John Reynolds, Samuel B. Chandler, George Walker and Daniel Pierce. For an account of this enterprise, let us consult Governor Reynolds' work, "My Own Times," as quoted below:

"I had a large tract of land located on the Mississippi Bluff, six miles from St. Louis, which contained in it inexhaustible quantities of bituminous coal. This coal-mine was the nearest to St. Louis, Mo., of any on this side of the Mississippi River. I had also most of the land on which a railroad might be constructed to convey the coal into the market. Under these circumstances, a few others, with myself, decided to construct a railroad from the Bluff to the Mississippi, opposite St. Louis. This road was about six miles long, and, although short, the engineer made an erroneous calculation of the cost—making the estimate less than one-half the real cost. We all embarked in this enterprise when we knew very little about the construction of a railroad, or the capacity of the market for the use of coal. In fact, the company had nothing but an excessive amount of energy and vigor, together with some wealth and standing, with which to construct the road; and we accomplished it. We were forced to bridge a lake over 2,000 feet across, and we drove down piles more than eighty feet into the mud and water of the lake, on which to erect the bridge. We put three piles one on the top of another, fastened the ends together, battering the piles down with a metal battering-ram of 1,400 pounds weight. The members of the company themselves hired the hands—at times one hundred a day—and overlooked the work. They built shanties to board the hands in, and procured provisions and lodging for them. They graded the track, cut and hauled the timber, piled the lake, built the road, and had it running in one season of the year 1837. This work was performed in opposition to much clamor against it, that it would not succeed, that we would break at it, and such predictions. We had not the means nor the time in one year to procure the iron for the rails, or the locomotive; so we were compelled to work the road without iron, and with horse-power. We did so, and delivered much coal to the river. It was strange how it was possible we could construct the road under these

circumstances. It was the first railroad built in the Mississippi Valley, and such an improvement was new to every one, as well as to our company. The members of the company and I—one of them—lay out on the premises of the road day and night while the work was progressing; and I assert that it was the greatest work or enterprise ever performed in Illinois under the circumstances. But it well-nigh broke us all."

At that day this was an enterprise of no small dimensions, and it may well be wondered that it should have been completed in about a year. The road was constructed for the sole purpose of transporting coal from where it cropped out at the bluff (now Pittsburg) to the St. Louis market. Thomas Winstanley was the first engineer and conductor of the line—that is, he drove the mules that hauled the cars over the route. It proved a non-paying investment and in 1840 was sold to the St. Clair Railroad Coal Company, which was incorporated that year, probably for the purpose of taking it over. In 1850, it went into the management of the Pittsburg Railroad and Coal Company. In 1865, it was renamed the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad. It was run with poor terminal facilities until 1878, when it secured bridge connections and depot grounds in St. Louis. The entire cost of the road, including these added facilities, was about \$75,000 a mile. In 1880 its main track was more than fifteen miles long. Later it became known as the Air Line. At this time it was a part of the Southern System.

A railroad was constructed by the Illinois Coal Company, operating at Caseyville, from that place to Brooklyn, north of East St. Louis, which was completed in February, 1851. In 1854, the company failed and the road was acquired by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company. The T-rails and other useful material which it contained were utilized in the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.

From twenty-three miles in 1830 the total mileage of railroads in the United States had grown in 1850 to only 9,021 miles. In 1874 there were 34,482 miles of railway in operation in the Western States. The country had now entered fully upon the era of railroad construction. The Pacific Railroad was begun in 1851, the Ohio & Mississippi in 1852, the Chicago & Alton in 1853 and the Iron Mountain & South-

ern Railroad in 1854, thus attesting the zeal with which these new commercial agencies were developed. Railroads radiating from East St. Louis in 1875 were as follows:

ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS COAL COMPANY'S RAILROAD.—In 1870 this line had been extended from the coal bluffs to Belleville, a distance of six miles.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—This road crosses the northern part of the county, passing through East St. Louis, Caseyville, Forman, O'Fallon, Lebanon and Summerfield. In 1848, the Legislature of Indiana passed an act incorporating the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, empowering it to locate, construct, and maintain a road leading from Lawrenceburg on the Ohio, to Vincennes on the Wabash, and contemplating an eastern extension to Cincinnati, Ohio, and a western extension to East St. Louis, as soon as the States of Ohio and Illinois would grant the right of way. In 1849, the Ohio Legislature, and, in 1851, the Illinois Legislature, by official acts, extended the road, as desired, and in 1857, the entire length of road was opened for business. The panic of 1857, however, injured the road; and, in 1858, creditors brought suit for foreclosure of mortgages and sale of property. A receiver was appointed, under whose direction the road was maintained until it was reorganized. A new company came into existence, which held control until 1874, when it became embarrassed, and the road went into the hands of a receiver, John King, Jr., Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio. The road was then put in excellent working order, the credit of the company was maintained, the floating debt was materially reduced. Within the last ten years, this road has become the property of the Baltimore & Ohio, with St. Louis as its western terminus, and having connections with the Atlantic seaboard.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The Terre Haute & Alton Railroad Company was chartered January, 1851. The main line, from Terre Haute to Alton, was completed March 1, 1856. The Belleville & Illinoistown branch, from Belleville to East St. Louis, was completed between those towns in the fall of

1854 under a charter granted two years earlier. The line from East St. Louis to Alton was put in operation in October, 1856, affording the first railway communication between these two points. The Terre Haute & Alton Railroad and the Belleville & Illinoistown Railroad were consolidated under a single charter of 1854, and remained the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. The road was sold under foreclosure and reorganized in 1862 as the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. In 1867 the line from Terre Haute to St. Louis was leased to the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, which passed into the hands of a receiver in 1882. Most of the road was subsequently absorbed and has since been operated by the "Big Four" interests. In 1896 the Belleville branch was leased to the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

CAIRO SHORT LINE.—This road, originally called the Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad, crosses St. Clair County diagonally from East St. Louis, a distance of about forty miles, touching Centerville Station, Belleville, Freeburg, Lementon, New Athens, Lenzburg, and Marissa. In transportation it has always done a thriving business, carrying principally coal, flour and building stone. It was chartered in 1857 and completed in December, 1873. It connects with the Illinois Central line at Duquoin, forming a short line between St. Louis and Cairo. In 1866 it was leased to the Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company for a term of 999 years, at \$88,000 a year. About ten years ago the Cairo Short Line was merged with the great Illinois Central System.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—This road, now the Chicago & Alton, extends through some of the best territory of Illinois and Missouri. It reaches as far west as Kansas City, as far north as Chicago and as far south as St. Louis. This line was opened from Alton to Springfield in 1853, from Springfield to Bloomington in 1854, and to Joliet in 1856. In 1855 a line was constructed from Chicago to Joliet and leased in perpetuity to the Alton interest, which was reorganized as the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company in 1857. For some time connection was had between Al-

ton and St. Louis by steam packet boats, running in connection with the railroads, and later, over the line of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad—the first railway connecting the two cities. At this juncture John J. Mitchell offered to build an independent road from Alton to East St. Louis, provided the Chicago & Alton Company would merge the franchises of the Alton & St. Louis charter of 1850 (then owned and controlled by Mitchell) with its own. That proposition was accepted and the line was constructed in 1864 and formally opened into East St. Louis, January 1, 1865. The line terminated on valuable depot ground obtained by Mr. Mitchell for the Chicago & Alton interests from the Wiggins Ferry Company. From the beginning the Alton management has paid especial attention to fostering and developing local business along its line.

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD.—This line runs ten miles in St. Clair County. It was chartered in 1865. In July, 1868, the first trains were run between East St. Louis and Highland; and in July of the following year the road was completed from East St. Louis to Effingham, ninety-eight miles, and a through train service established between East St. Louis and Chicago in connection with the Illinois Central Railroad. In July, 1870, the last rails were laid between Effingham and the Indiana State line. In that year the road was leased to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, for the latter, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. Very soon after, a through line of sleeping cars was established between New York and St. Louis; and the Vandalia line became a prominent route from St. Louis to the seaboard. The Vandalia is now operated as one of the Pennsylvania Lines.

DECATUR & EAST ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—In 1868 the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company secured the construction of a line from Decatur to East St. Louis under the name above given. It was opened for traffic July, 1870. In November, 1879, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company succeeded to the management. A line had been projected from Decatur to Chicago as early as 1870, but not having been constructed in 1881, this company pur-

chased what was known as the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, uniting with the main line at Bement, and, by way of the Decatur & St. Louis division, giving a direct line between Chicago and St. Louis. The Wabash, as this system is now known, has been operated under different names from time to time. It sprang from the first line of road projected in Illinois, then known as the Northern Cross Railroad, extending from Danville to Quincy. This was chartered in 1837, and in the winter of 1838-39, the first locomotive was run, from Meredosia, on the Illinois River, to Jacksonville. In 1842, the road was completed from Jacksonville to Springfield, and three trips a week were made. The track was the old flat-rail style, which was made by nailing thin strips of iron on two parallel lines of timbers placed at the proper distances apart and running lengthwise of the road. The engine, as well as the road, became so impaired that it had to be abandoned and mules used as motive power. Soon after, the State sold the entire road for a nominal sum, and this railroad enterprise was abandoned. Within the next thirty years, Illinois experienced a wonderful development in railroads. The Great Western (later called the Toledo, Wabash & Western; then the Wabash; then the Wabash & Western, and finally again the Wabash) was an extension of the Northern Cross Railroad, and traverses some of the finest regions in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. By consolidation, and connection with other roads, the Wabash has become a power in the country and connects with the largest cities in the United States. The road has, besides its passenger traffic, an immense freight traffic. Until June 13, 1875, the terminus of this part of the road was in East St. Louis.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The company controlling this line ran its trains into East St. Louis from Alton Junction on the track of the Vandalia Line.

A concern, called the American Bottom Lime, Marble & Coal Company, was then operating the St. Louis & East Carondelet Railway, with a branch to Falling Springs.

CAIRO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—A charter for this road was granted February 16, 1865.

Trains began running to Murphysboro, Ill., September 15, 1873, there tapping the Big Muddy coal fields, which produce excellent coal for smelting purposes. The railroad company soon contracted to supply coal for three years to South St. Louis furnaces. Hon. C. H. Howland contracted to build the road from Cairo to East St. Louis and sold the contract to Payson & Co., of Chicago, who completed the work in April, 1875. Eventually the road was sold under foreclosure in 1881, passing to the management of the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Company. Since 1886 it has constituted the Illinois division of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company's line, affording that road a St. Louis connection.

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD.—This line has come to be called the St. Louis, Evansville & Nashville. It crosses the county from East St. Louis in a southeasterly direction, going through French Village, Brickner, Belleville, Rentchler Station, Mascoutah, and Pensoneau. Its length in St. Clair County is about thirty-five and four-fifths miles. The road was incorporated in 1869; and, in 1870, trains ran from East St. Louis to Mt. Vernon. This road transports a great deal of coal, grain, flour, and other commodities, and has done much to build up the towns along the line. The St. Louis & Nashville Railroad extends from East St. Louis southeasterly, through Southern Illinois, then on to the South and East.

BELLEVILLE & O'FALLON RAILROAD.—This railroad, eight miles long, was built by General E. F. Winslow in 1870-71. The city of Belleville paid \$50,000 in bonds to the road, and O'Fallon \$15,000. It was at first intended to extend the road to Troy, Madison County, to join the Vandalia Line, but the project was abandoned, and only eight miles of track were laid. Only one train each way is run daily.

One after another, or contemporaneously, railroads were pushed into East St. Louis, where they were compelled to build their terminals and establish their western bases. The Wiggins Ferry Company and the Transfer Company originated and gained power because

of this fact and grew stronger from decade to decade. Logically the Eads Bridge came into existence in 1874, and the Merchants' Bridge in 1890. Logically, other bridges will be constructed here in the years to come, for the old is ever giving place to the new, and we have entered an era of bewilderingly swift history-making.

"Conspicuous among East St. Louis enterprises," noted Tyson, about thirty years ago, "is the East St. Louis & Carondelet Railroad. Its termini are as its name indicates. Its Superintendent, Mr. J. W. Jones, is also Superintendent of the Union Railway & Transit Company. The Kirkwood branch of the Atlantic & Pacific Road, which runs through the farm occupied in ante-war days by General Grant, brings stock from the West and Southwest to its terminus opposite East Carondelet, whence it is transferred by the car ferry of the transit company across the river to its railway, and promptly run up to the Stock Yards and there housed, fed and watered. This company also owns the grounds and tracks at the Relay Depot. Hence, the Union Railway & Transit Company, owning the East St. Louis & Carondelet Railway, and being purely an East St. Louis enterprise, constructed, owned, officered and manned here, is the only means of intercourse by rail between East Carondelet and the National Stock Yards, as well as between the East and the West at this point."

"There is no city of its size in the United States that has the railroad facilities of East St. Louis," wrote the author of a history of St. Clair County published a quarter of a century ago. "No less than eleven roads, by the conditions of their charters, terminate here, which are as follows: The Chicago & Alton; the Indianapolis & St. Louis; the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis (C., B. & Q.); the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute (Vandalia Line); the Ohio & Mississippi; the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute (Cairo Short Line); the Louisville & Nashville (St. Louis Southeastern); the Cairo & St. Louis; the East St. Louis & Carondelet; and the Illinois & St. Louis. The Union Railway & Transit Company, organized in East St. Louis in 1874, and a similar concern organized in St. Louis under the Missouri laws, united and acted as agent for the Illinois & St. Louis Bridge Company in transferring cars and merchandise

from city to city. Except the Cairo & St. Louis Railway, all of the above-mentioned roads center at the Relay Depot."

With wonderful rapidity, East St. Louis became a railroad center only of less importance than St. Louis and Chicago. It is on the main lines of numerous great railway systems and is the terminus of several feeders. Important lines centering here are the Mobile & Ohio; the Southern; the Peoria Short Line; the Henderson Line; the Louisville & Nashville; the Vandalia Line; the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern; the Wabash; the East St. Louis & Carondelet Railway; the Chicago & Alton, the Burlington Route; the Great Northern; the Bluff Line; the Troy & Eastern; the Big Four Route; the St. Louis Valley Line; the Alton, Granite City & St. Louis; the Illinois Terminal Railway; the Cotton Belt Route; the Iron Mountain Route; the Conlogue Road. The new Relay Depot was opened April 16, 1901.

The Illinois portion of the Clover Leaf Route (Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad) originated in a union of charters granted to the Tuscola, Charleston & Vincennes and the Charleston, Neoga & St. Louis Railroad Companies, which were consolidated in 1881 with certain Indiana lines under the title of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. In 1882 a road was built from Ridgefarm, Vermilion County, to East St. Louis. It was sold under foreclosure in 1885 and in 1886 was consolidated with the main line under the name of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad. The whole system went into the hands of receivers in 1893 and has been reorganized as the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, with T. P. Shonts (now at the head of the Panama Canal construction department) as President and General Manager. Through its connections, the Illinois Central Railroad is properly a part of the railroad system of St. Clair County. In September, 1850, Congress passed an act granting an aggregate of 2,595,053 acres to help in building the road. The act granted the right of way, and gave alternate sections of land for six miles on either side of the road. The grant of land was made directly to the State. On February 10, 1851, the Legislature of Illinois granted a charter to an Eastern company to build it, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The Legislature, in granting the charter and transferring to the corporation the lands, stipulated

that seven per cent. of the gross earnings of the road should be paid semi-annually into the treasury of the State forever. This provision, in return for the liberal land grant, yields a large annual revenue to the State. By an extensive system of railroad construction, and by its leased lines the Illinois Central Railroad has termini in many important centers of trade in the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, on the great chain of lakes at Chicago, and in the South.

Ninety per cent. of freight for both St. Louis and East St. Louis is stopped at East St. Louis. Two great belt lines encircle the eastern section of the city, and on the levee another joins all roads that center there. The Eads Bridge, connecting St. Louis and East St. Louis, the Merchants' Bridge (the Illinois end of which is in Madison County, a few miles from East St. Louis), and the Thebes Bridge, at Thebes, Ill., 129 miles south of St. Louis, are important factors in the great railway system radiating from East St. Louis and St. Louis and in the commerce of the country at large. In this record of St. Clair County enterprise, we have to do only with the former. The economic importance of this structure has been sufficiently indicated. The boldness of its engineering and the magnificence of its proportions have given it world-wide celebrity. It remains to consider it as an architectural wonder. As such it is equally remarkable, whether considered in connection with its piers or its superstructure.

ILLINOIS AND ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.—The shifting character of the bed of the Mississippi River and the great depth of the scour made the establishment of permanent foundations in it very difficult. The rock underlying the river here dips to the eastward, the depth of the St. Louis abutment being only thirteen feet below extreme low water, while at the East St. Louis abutment it is ninety-four feet below low-water mark and 136 feet below high-water mark. There are two piers in the body of the stream, which are essentially alike except that the easterly one is deeper than the other. The East St. Louis abutment is especially noted as being the deepest foundation that had ever been constructed by the pneumatic process. Where it touches the rocky bottom it is 110 feet below the upper surface of the water in the

river. Every precaution was taken to secure the safety of the workmen. Telegraphic communication was established between the top of the masonry in the pier and the large compartment in its base. Previous experience had raised a doubt whether men could endure a pressure of over three and one-half atmospheres above that of the ordinary atmospheric pressure; but it was found that, by making frequent changes, the workmen suffered little inconvenience. They were usually kept in the compressed air about an hour at a time. Some who remained in several hours under much less pressure were paralyzed, and a few died from the effects of their confinement.

The bridge has three spans, each formed with four ribbed arches made of cast steel. The center span is 515 feet and the side spans 497 feet, each, in the clear. The rise of the central one is one-tenth of the span, that of the side ones forty-seven feet ten inches. The superstructure was made of chrome steel, which had been tested to the utmost before using. In placing the spans in position, Mr. Flad, chief assistant of Captain Eads, introduced a system of hog-chains reaching over immense wooden structures on the top of the piers. These were let down and made fast to the growing spans, and as each part grew from the pier towards the center in open space, chains were applied from time to time to support the great weight of the growing arch. By the method of working with hog-chains, Mr. Flad was enabled to dispense with the old cumbersome way of scaffolding below to support the span as it was being built out from the pier. Each of the four arches forming each of the three spans consists of an upper and a lower curved member or rib, extending from pier to pier. Each of these members consists of two parallel steel tubes, nine inches in exterior diameter, placed side by side. The upper and lower members are twelve feet apart, measured from the center of the upper to the center of the lower tubes. At regular intervals or about nine feet, these members are braced from each other by a vertical system of cast steel bracing on each side of them. These braces are secured at each end to cast steel plates and all of them are steadied by an admirable system of braces. The two center arches of each span are thirteen feet nine and a half inches apart from center to center. The outside arches are each fifteen feet one and

three-fourths inch from the middle ones, and are joined to the latter by three systems of bracing. The outside arches are supported against lateral movement by rigid connections from the upper and lower roadways.

The roadways are formed by transverse iron beams, twelve inches in depth, supported by iron struts of cruciform section resting on the arches at the points where the vertical bracing of the latter is secured. That portion of the railways which passes below the crown of the arches is suspended from them. The upper roadway is thirty-four feet wide between the footwalks. The latter are each eight feet wide, making the bridge fifty feet wide between the railings. The railway passages below the carriageway are each thirteen feet six inches wide in the clear and eighteen feet high, and extend through arched openings of equal size in the abutments and piers.

In the construction of the masonry there were used 12,000 cubic yards of gray granite from Portland, Me.; 12,000 cubic yards of sandstone from the quarries at St. Genevieve, Mo., in the approaches; and 2,000 cubic yards of granite from the quarries at Pilot Knob, Mo., in the base course of the approaches. The superstructure contains 2,200 tons of steel and 3,400 tons of iron. The total length of the bridge is 6,220 feet—considerably more than a mile. The bridge is connected with the yard of Union Station, St. Louis, by a tunnel 4,860 feet long, double-tracked throughout, and, from the yards, trackage leads to further facilities.

The history of this great work may be briefly stated. An act incorporating the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company was passed and approved by the Missouri Legislature February 5, 1864. An amended act was passed and approved February 20, 1865. About the same time, the Legislature of Illinois passed an act authorizing the incorporators under the Missouri act, under certain stipulations, to build a bridge to the Illinois shore near the dike. An act of Congress was passed and approved July 25, 1866, authorizing the construction of certain bridges, one of which was to span the Mississippi at St. Louis. Having thus secured the necessary legislation, the projectors directed special attention to the work itself. Preliminary steps were taken, soundings were made, plans were proposed and estimates were considered. The company was organized May 1, 1867, and contracts for masonry were let

soon afterward. The first stone was laid on the western abutment pier January 25, 1868, and in the spring of that year the pier had risen above the water level. Captain James B. Eads was chief engineer of the work. When, in June, 1874, the bridge and tunnel were thrown open to the public, they had cost between \$12,000,000 and \$13,000,000. July 4, 1874, the bridge was dedicated with parade and ceremony.

The tornado of 1871 destroyed the apparatus that had been employed in the construction of the unfinished east pier, killing one of the workmen and injuring eight or ten others.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.—The Street Railway system of East St. Louis and St. Clair County is, all things considered, as good as any in the country. The following dates indicate landmarks in the development of this great enterprise. In 1872 an ordinance was passed by the East St. Louis Council permitting the construction of a street railway, single or double-track, from Bowman's dike near the levee, to Missouri and Collinsville Avenues. The terminus of the line as finally constructed was on St. Clair Avenue, at the approach to the National Stock Yards. The company that built and operated it had Harry Elliott as President and Thomas Winstanley as Manager. Its cost was about \$20,000. Cars began running July 18, 1872. August 9, 1889, an ordinance was passed granting the use of East St. Louis streets to the Citizens' Electric Light and Power Company. March 3, 1890, the East St. Louis Electric Street Railroad Company petitioned for a franchise. On May 17 of that year the construction of the line was ordered. October, 1897, work was begun on the electric lines to Belleville. May 27, 1898, the first regular trains were run on the East St. Louis & Suburban Railroad. The next day the line between East St. Louis and Belleville was formally opened. The Day line, a close rival of the Suburban, was opened May 11, 1899. On the 12th of April, 1902, Clark Bros., then owners of these two roads, bought the Eads Bridge line. The first through car passed from the National Stock Yards over the bridge to St. Louis, November 10, 1902. A trial trip was made November 12 and cars began to run regularly November 15. December 21, 1902, an or-

dinance was passed permitting East St. Louis to connect with the bridge tracks. Only a little longer than a decade ago cars were first run over the permanent system, and within a year from the beginning of its operation the system was profitable.

Its lines have been extended until its cars traverse all the principal streets of East St. Louis. The East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company, which operates these local lines, owns and operates the suburban lines between East St. Louis and Belleville, East St. Louis, Collinsville and Edwardsville, and East St. Louis, O'Fallon and Lebanon. Only the Stock Yards, State Street and Lansdowne (including Central Park) cars run across Eads Bridge. These cars transfer at Main Street and Broadway (East St. Louis) to the other city divisions; also to the suburban lines mentioned below.

The Edwardsville Division extends from Main Street and Broadway, east on Broadway, north on Collinsville Avenue to St. Clair Avenue, east on St. Clair Avenue to Thirteenth Street, north on Thirteenth Street to Collinsville Road, city limits. Transfers (west-bound)—St. Clair Avenue and Thirteenth Street to East Eighteenth Street; St. Clair and Collinsville Avenues to Stock Yards and Eighteenth Street; Missouri and Collinsville Avenues to Relay Depot, State Street, Cleveland Avenue; Main Street and Broadway, across bridge, Main Street, Denverside and East Broadway.

The Belleville Division extends from Main Street and Broadway east on Broadway, north on Collinsville Avenue, east on Missouri Avenue, north on Tenth Street, east on State Street to city limits. Transfers (west-bound)—Missouri and Collinsville Avenues to Stock Yards, Lansdowne, Eighteenth Street, across bridge; Main Street and Broadway to East Broadway, Denverside and Main Street; Missouri Avenue and Tenth Street to Cleveland Avenue.

Collinsville, O'Fallon and Lebanon Divisions, same as Belleville Division.

The Stock Yards Division extends from Main Street and Broadway, east on Broadway and north on Collinsville Avenue to St. Clair Avenue, west on St. Clair Avenue to First Street, North and west through Stock Yards to the National Stock Yards Exchange; returning, same route, via Broadway, across Eads Bridge. Transfers—Broadway and Main Street to South

Main Street, Denverside, East Broadway and Suburban Divisions; St. Clair and Collinsville Avenues to Eighteenth Street, Central Park and Lansdowne.

The Lansdowne Division extends from Main Street and Broadway, east on Broadway to Collinsville Avenue, north on Collinsville Avenue to St. Clair Avenue, east on St. Clair Avenue to Thirteenth Street, north on Thirteenth Street to Collinsville Road, south on Morris Street, east on Fifteenth Street, north on Madison Street, east on Fifteenth Street to Harding Avenue. Transfers—Main Street and Broadway to Denverside, East Broadway and Suburban lines; Collinsville and Missouri Avenues to Cleveland Avenue and Relay Depot; St. Clair and Collinsville Avenues to Eighteenth Street and Stock Yards.

The State Street Division extends from Main Street and Broadway, east on Broadway to Collinsville Avenue, north on Collinsville Avenue to Missouri Avenue, east on Missouri Avenue to Tenth Street, north on Tenth Street to State Street, thence east to 3700 State Street. Transfers—Main Street and Broadway to Main Street, Denverside, East Broadway, Lansdowne, Stock Yards and Suburban lines; Missouri and Collinsville Avenues to Relay Depot; Tenth Street to Cleveland Avenue.

The South Main Street Division extends from Main Street and Broadway, south on Main Street to Converse Avenue, east on Converse Avenue to Sixth Street, south on Sixth Street to Piggott Avenue, east on Piggott Avenue to Fifteenth Street; returning same way across Eads Bridge. Transfers—at Main Street and Broadway to all other city lines, bridge and different suburban divisions.

The Riverside Division extends from Broadway and Collinsville Avenue, east on Broadway to Fifteenth Street, south on Fifteenth Street to Bond (Fisk) Avenue, east via Alta Sita to Fireworks Station; returning same way. Transfers—At Broadway and Collinsville Avenue (west-bound) to other city lines, bridge and suburban lines.

The East Broadway Division extends from Broadway and Collinsville Avenue, east on Broadway to the Venice & Collinsville Belt Line (No. 2000 East). Transfers—At Broadway and Collinsville Avenue to bridge, suburban and all city lines.

The Cleveland Avenue Division extends from

the Relay Depot, east on Missouri Avenue to Fourteenth Street, north on Fourteenth Street to Cleveland Avenue, east on Cleveland Avenue to Eighteenth Street; north on Eighteenth Street to Illinois Avenue; east on Illinois Avenue to the Belt tracks (2000 East). Transfers—Tenth Street to State Street and suburban lines; Collinsville and Missouri Avenues to Lansdowne, Stock Yards, East Broadway, Denverside, South Main Street.

The Eighteenth Street Division extends from Black Bridge, east on St. Clair Avenue to Eighteenth Street, north on Eighteenth Street to Lynch Avenue. Transfers (west-bound)—At Thirteenth Street to Lansdowne; at Collinsville and St. Clair Avenues, across bridge and to all lines south-bound on Collinsville Avenue.

Through cars from Belleville to East St. Louis and from East St. Louis to Belleville leave at intervals of fifteen minutes from 6:00 a. m. to 12:00 midnight. Owl cars leave west end of bridge, running via Lansdowne Division, at 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00 and 5:00 a. m.

The Stock Yards and Lansdowne cars leave up to 12:00 o'clock, midnight.

A round trip to Edwardsville or Lebanon¹ consumes, to either point, about three hours. The Scenic Route trip consumes about two and one-half hours. The itinerary covers a trip from East St. Louis, via Monks' Mound, to Edwardsville, with a stop-over of thirty minutes at each of these two places. Returning from Edwardsville, the cars pass through the bluffs to Edgemont, down the Belleville Turnpike, or Rock Road, to East St. Louis.

The general offices of the East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company are at Broadway and Third Street, East St. Louis. The officers of the company and managers of the lines here described are: C. M. Clark, President, Philadelphia; L. C. Haynes, Vice-President, East St. Louis; G. L. Estabrook, Secretary and Treasurer, Philadelphia; T. W. Gregory, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, East St. Louis; J. M. Bramlette, General Superintendent, East St. Louis; F. H. Thomas, Passenger and Excursion Agent, East St. Louis.

The Illinois Traction System, popularly known as "the McKinley line," now has cars

¹ The Mermaid Hotel, now standing in Lebanon, is the same one which occupied this site in 1842, when Dickens made a trip across country from Belleville to Lebanon, details of which he recorded in "American Notes."

running from Granite City to Springfield, Ill. The streets over which the line will enter East St. Louis are Fifteenth Street, College Avenue, Tenth Street, Illinois Avenue, Third Street, and over a loop from Third Street along St. Louis Avenue to Fifth Street, thence back to Illinois Avenue. This system penetrates the State via Hillsboro, Staunton, Springfield, Lincoln, Decatur and Champaign, as far as Jacksonville, Peoria, Bloomington and Danville, and will ultimately have a through line between St. Louis and Chicago. The rates on the system are, as near as practicable, based on two cents per mile in one direction and one and one-half cents per mile for round trip tickets. The Corn Belt Limited, a fast train between Springfield and St. Louis, was placed in service June 4, 1906. The road handles baggage and express on favorable terms. The personnel of the operating organization of the Illinois Traction System is here indicated:

General Officers.—William B. McKinley, President, Champaign, Ill.; L. E. Fischer, General Manager, Danville, Ill.; W. J. Ferris, Assistant Manager, Champaign, Ill.; B. R. Stephens, General Traffic Manager, Springfield, Ill.; John Finley, General Manager Central Railroad, Peoria, Ill.; J. E. Johnson, General Superintendent, Danville, Ill.; H. J. Pepper, General Superintendent, Champaign, Ill.; J. A. Glover, General Superintendent, Urbana, Ill.; M. L. Harry, General Superintendent, Decatur, Ill.; M. G. Linn, General Superintendent, Bloomington, Ill.; J. P. Doan, General Superintendent, Jacksonville, Ill.

Superintendents of Transportation.—M. Connor, Danville, Ill.; E. Noble, Champaign, Ill.; L. O. Williams, Decatur, Ill.; H. E. Davison, Bloomington, Ill.; Thomas Wood, Staunton, Ill.; W. Krotz, Jacksonville, Ill.

District Traffic Agents.—J. D. White, Danville, Ill.; P. J. Brilly, Decatur, Ill.; T. T. Thompson, Springfield, Ill.; B. E. Tabler, Granite City, Ill.

OTHER INTERURBAN ENTERPRISES.—If present plans materialize Belleville will, within a few years, be the central point of a net-work of electric lines. The latest announcement is that a line will be built between Benton, Ill., and Belleville.

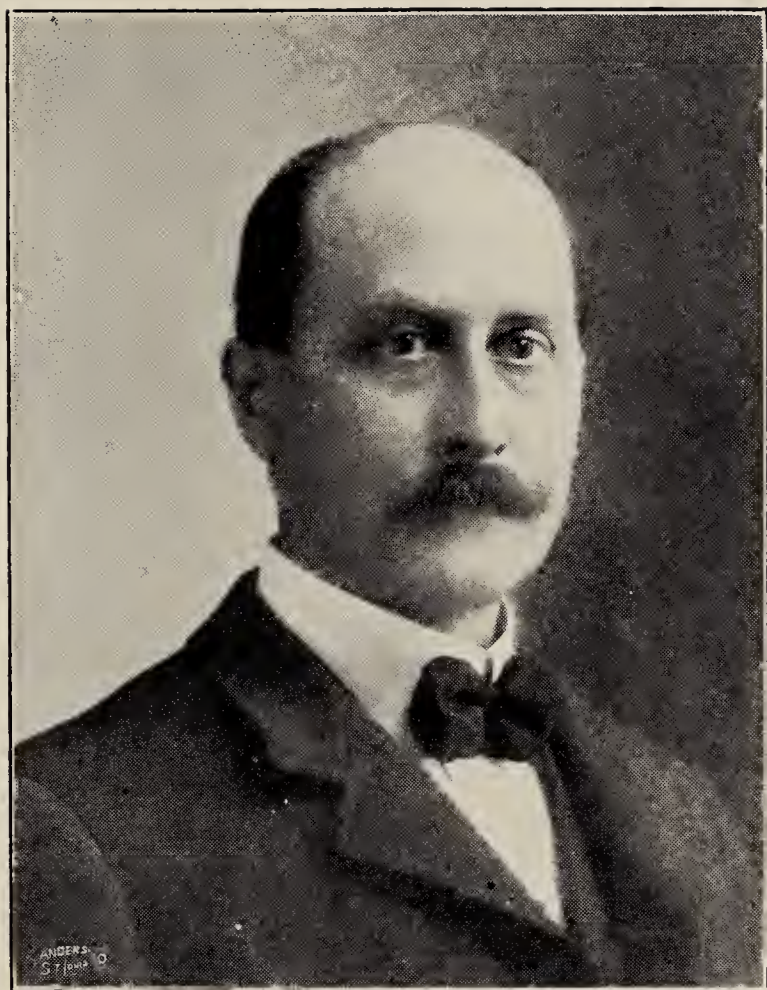
The company promoting this system is incorporated under the name of the Duquoin Rapid Transit Company, with James Pope,

of Duquoin, as President, and the enterprise is bonded at \$30,000 per mile. The Belleville City Council has already granted the right of way to the company to construct tracks over certain streets in that city, and it is anticipated that the line will be in operation within eighteen months from the acceptance of the ordinance. The line was originally projected through Pinckneyville, but owing to the unfavorable action of the council of that city, it is expected to pursue another route. Besides Belleville and Duquoin, other points reached by it will include Marissa, New Athens and Freeburg, in St. Clair County, and a number of cities farther south. It is said that steps have been taken for financing the enterprise through a bank in London, England, and that the bonds are already being sold. The right of way is said to have been secured for the greater part of the line from Duquoin to Freeburg, and at Belleville connections will be made with the Belleville interurban lines to St. Louis and other points.

Another line projected extends from Belleville to Pinckeyville, by way of Tilden, Coulterville and other points along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. Articles of incorporation for this line were filed August 30, 1906, with L. T. Turner, John A. Hamilton, William Stevenson, T. P. Armstrong and George F. Mead as incorporators, the capital stock being placed at \$100,000. It is proposed to construct this line on the south side of the Illinois Central.

Articles of incorporation of the East St. Louis, Columbia & Waterloo Railway Company were filed at Belleville September 9, 1906. The first Board of Directors were Joseph W. Reichert, C. F. Schoening, H. Reichenbach, Jacob Koenigsmark and J. W. Warnock; capital stock, \$10,000. The shares of stock were listed at \$25 each.

The Belleville City Council has granted franchises to the Duquoin Rapid Transit Company of Duquoin, Ill., for a single-track railway on Mascoutah Avenue and Second and Spring Streets, and to the Southern Traction Company, represented by E. S. Methan, of St. Louis, for a double-track street railway system from the city limits at Crystal Place east on Second Street, and on Centerville Avenue to First Street, and thence to Spring Street. The proposed line is to connect Belleville with East St. Louis and St. Louis.



J. Giesing

The Duquoin concern is to have its line from Duquoin to Belleville within one year, or forfeit \$2,500 to the city.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.—Following railroad construction, came the construction of telegraph lines, partly as an almost indispensable aid in railway operation, largely as a commercial enterprise. Now all railroad towns and some towns remote from railways have telegraph service. Telephone lines, extending to smaller towns from East St. Louis and Belleville, cover the entire county, penetrating even to otherwise isolated neighborhoods and affording immediate communication between sequestered farm houses and the centers of trade, finance and manufacture. The development in this respect has been rapid. The telephone and the trolley railway have brought about a merging of city life and country life that has materially benefited the towns and brought the people of rural districts into touch with the best elements in the commercial, financial, social and intellectual life of the cities.

CHAPTER XXI.

MANUFACTURES.

THE EARLY MILLS—FIRST METHODS OF MANUFACTURING CORN MEAL—THE TIN GRATER—DAYS OF THE HAND-MILL AND HOMINY MORTAR—THE HORSE-POWER SAW-MILL—THE FIRST WATER MILL—A PRIMITIVE WIND MILL—THE M'CARTY, SHOOK, JARROT, CHAPMAN, QUICK, RIGGS, ALEXANDER AND OTHER PIONEER MILLS—MILLING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES OF A LATER PERIOD—NUMBER OF MANUFACTORIES IN EAST ST. LOUIS AND BELLEVILLE—FACTORY STATISTICS OF 1900.

PRIMITIVE MILLS.—The grater was the most primitive of all milling contrivances. A plate of tin was pierced with numerous holes and one side thus made very rough. The piece of tin was then bent to the shape of a segment of a cylinder and nailed at its two sides to a board. By rubbing an ear of corn on the grater meal was made, but the process was very slow and laborious.

The hand-mill was an improvement upon the grater. This consisted of two mill-stones, one above the other. A hole was made in the upper stone and in it was placed a staff of wood which ran through a hole in a plank above and there was fitted with a crank by which it could be revolved. One or two persons turned the upper stone as rapidly as possible, while another fed corn to the mill in small quantities through an eye in the upper stone. There was no hopper.

To make a mortar wherein to beat corn into hominy or meal, the pioneers took a large round log three or four feet in length, and in one end of it cut or burned a cavity that would hold about a peck of corn. The log was then set perpendicularly in the ground, and the cavity was filled with corn. A weight attached to a sweep was used to crush the corn. It was forced down by hand power and was raised by the spring of the sweep-pole.

The horse-power of the band-mill consisted of a large upright shaft, ten or twelve feet high, with eight or ten long arms let into it and extending out from it fifteen feet. Auger holes were bored in the arms, on the upper surface at the ends, and into them wooden pins were driven. This "big wheel," as it was called, was about thirty feet in diameter. A rawhide belt, made of ox-hides, cut into strips three inches wide and twisted into a round cable, encircled the "big wheel" and connected the power with the "grinder." Loosely held in place by the wooden pins at the ends of the arms of the wheel, this belt passed round a drum or "trunnel-head," as it was called, which was attached to the grinding apparatus. Often the latter was at some distance from the wheel. Horses or oxen, hitched to the arms of the wheel by means of rawhide tugs and walking in a circle, would keep the machinery in motion. (See "Tug Mills" in Vol. I.) On a band mill, the grinding of twelve bushels was considered a good day's work. McCann's and Rigg's horse mills, east of Turkey Hill, were early and long popular.

GRIST MILLS, 1754-1831.—The first water-mill in the county was built on Prairie du Pont, by the mission of St. Sulpice, in 1754. It produced both meal and lumber. In the course of events, a village grew up around this mill. In 1764, after the locality had passed into English control, M. Gerardine bought the mill and plan-

tation of the mission. In 1794 Jean Francois Perry bought the site and on it built a new mill.

In 1744 the Jesuits built a wind-mill on the prairie two miles southeast of Cahokia; but after the English occupation it sank into disuse.

In 1770 a small mill was built at Falling Spring (L'Eau Tomb), with hollow logs for conducting the water to the mill wheel; but eventually this mill, too, was abandoned. Col. John de Moulin was its proprietor. Richard McCarty built a mill on Cahokia Creek northeast of East St. Louis in 1770, at great expense of time and money; but the dam was unstable and was at length washed away. In 1817 he moved to Canada.

Nicholas Jarrot built a horse-mill at Cahokia, which helped to supply the soldiers of the War of 1812 with meal.

In early days, the settlers had to go to Cahokia to the mill, or to Judge's mill near Whiteside Station, sometimes as far as fifty miles. In cases of emergency, they used hand mills. Later, the hand mill was developed into a horse-power machine.

In 1800 Lawrence Shook built a water mill on Mill Creek west of Belleville. In 1805 Nicholas Jarrot built a mill on Cahokia Creek, a few miles northeast of Illinoistown. (See "Jarrot, Nicholas" in Vol. I. of this work.) Like other mills hereabouts, its permanency and usefulness were affected by frequent floods. William Robb built another mill above Jarrot's and claimed the creek was, or should be, navigable to his establishment. At length he built a heavy boat, loaded it with flour and sent it down against Jarrot's dam, breaking the structure. He was indicted, but the case was never brought to trial.

In 1810 Elijah Chapman built a mill on Richland Creek above the bridge west of Centerville Road, which was operated till 1830. In 1815 Moses Quick built a water mill on the creek south of the site of the St. Clair County Fair Grounds, and sold it to Major Washington West. This mill was later swept away by high water.

In 1817 Hosea Riggs had a hand mill about two and a half miles east of Belleville. Others who had hand mills were: Matthew Roach, six miles southwest of Belleville; Mr. McCann, east of Turkey Hill; William Phillips, on the

lower St. Louis road; and Samuel Ogle, on the St. Louis macadamized road, six miles northwest of Belleville.

In 1820 Hugh Alexander built the first ox-mill in the State, and a distillery near the Doctor Schott farm at Shiloh.

In 1822 Wilkinson and Ringold built a mill in Belleville and sold it to Jacob Whiteside, who in turn sold it, in 1826, to Thomas Harrison.

In 1831 Thomas Harrison and sons built the first steam flouring-mill in Belleville on the southeast corner of First and High Streets.

MILLING HISTORY BY JAMES AFFLECK.—The following account of early mills and millers at Belleville is taken from the reminiscences of the late James Affleck:

"One of the greatest inconveniences which the inhabitants of early Belleville had to endure was the want of mills to manufacture breadstuff. There were two mills on Richland Creek; but in the long dry seasons the water failed and the mills stood idle. At such times, other and more distant mills had to be relied upon. The writer often went with a load of grain to the Jarrot mill, on Cahokia Creek, a mile or two northeast of East St. Louis. This was a very fine mill for that time and furnished much breadstuff for St. Louis, Cahokia, and the surrounding country.

"Edmund P. Wilkinson and John Ringold built a large ox-mill that stood on the site of the present Halbert residence. It was run by an inclined tread-wheel. A considerable sum of money had been expended on this mill. After running it a short time, domestic trouble crossed the path of Mr. Wilkinson and changed all his plans for future life. The mill was sold to a man named Jacob Whiteside, who ran it for a while but, finding it not profitable and failing to pay for it, abandoned it, and it stood idle for some time. Samuel Ogle, father of Joseph and David Ogle, ran an ox-mill on his farm in early days, and made a good grade of flour. Mr. Ogle recommended his flour by saying that, in the first place, he had the best of land for growing wheat; that he knew how to cultivate and raise wheat; and that he generally had it threshed with the flail. Mr. Boneau, father of Benjamin Boneau, built an ox-mill in French Village, and operated it for some time. Hosea Riggs ran a horse-mill about two miles east of Belleville. Being near, it

was patronized frequently by the local bread consumers.

"I suffered more from cold and hunger in going to this mill than from any other undertaking now remembered, being thinly clad, with but little to eat, and driving a team of horses for hours to grind a sack of corn, frequently far into the night, and then returning home.

"Matthew Roach, father of Robert Roach, had a little mill a few miles southwest of here. It was called a 'tug-mill'; was a very primitive affair, but furnished breadstuff for the neighborhood for the time. James Tannehill experimented with a wind-mill in the high prairie, on the farm later occupied by John Tate, but the elements were unfavorable, as there was no way provided for regulating the speed of his wind-mill or checking the force of the wind. A storm of wind suddenly struck the wings of the wheel and increased its velocity to such a degree that the runner flew off its bearing, and came very near taking Tannehill's head with it, as he was getting down the steps to find a place of safety. The storm increased and blew the fragments all over the field. The runner had acquired such a rotary velocity that it was buried in the earth near where Tannehill was standing, and remained long a reminder of the experiment. Disgusted with the fickleness of the wind, Tannehill concluded to try water, and purchased of the heirs of Pensoneau the mill on Richland Creek, just above the Centerville bridge, which he ran in connection with a distillery he owned near the old Reuss mill in the southeastern part of town. His mill was the first, and so far the last, in this county to use wind as a motive-power to grind grain.

"In the year 1831, the first steam-engine set up in the State of Illinois was set up in Belleville by Thomas Harrison & Sons. It was in a steam-mill for grinding grain, erected on the lot on the southeast corner of High and First Streets. It was a small affair, compared with the mills of today. It was commenced in 1830 and started early in the following year. The Wiggins Ferry Company commenced to propel their boats across the river by steam in 1829; before that time they used only horse-power. Steam has since become such a common and convenient motive power that but little other power is used in the State. How quiet the world was at this time, especially in the West—

no hurry, no rush for wealth! All west of St. Louis was barren and uninhabited, save by the Indians and wild animals. The world was, in fact, a little world compared with the world of today. An incident occurred soon after the mill had been started which came near being disastrous. Some evil-disposed person went into the mill one Saturday night, after it had been closed and the men attending it had retired, and kindled a fire in the furnace and filled it with wood, opened the throttle-valve and left. Soon the machinery was in motion. James Harrison, living near, heard the noise and stopped the machinery before much damage was done. The Harrisons built a saw-mill on Richland Creek near the old wool-factory in 1828 or 1829, where they sawed and furnished much lumber for the town and country, there being no lumber yards then at Belleville. The creek at that time was full of driftwood, and all the country adjacent heavily timbered, which retained and kept back the water, so that the mill would run some nine or ten months in the year. In 1836, they built what was later known as the Switzer mill. In 1843 it was burned down, with a large amount of stock—50,000 bushels of wheat, and about 500 or 800 barrels of flour, with no insurance, if I am not mistaken. They rebuilt it in 1844, and ran it successfully for a number of years.

"In 1832 and 1833 Richard Rapier built the original Hinckley mill. It has been remodeled until hardly any of the original is visible. There were other small mills in different neighborhoods that were run by horses and oxen. The Harrisons were always successful in the milling business; supplied the demand from all quarters for breadstuff and hauled the surplus to the St. Louis market. They furnished a ready cash market for all the wheat farmers around Belleville had and encouraged them to raise more. Later on their milling business increased to such an extent that they concluded to add to their milling capacity. They combined their capital and built the steam mills and saw-mill referred to above. For many years the product of the Harrison mills was the standard of excellence wherever it was known."

OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.—Beginnings in manufacturing in St. Clair County were inseparable from pioneer history in general and are mentioned in histories of different

localities. In the preceding part of this chapter a history of early mills has been given. By 1870 there were about thirty first-class flouring mills of four to seven runs of burr-stones each. The capital invested in these mills was about \$750,000. The value of their annual product was about five million dollars. The development of the coal interests and the rapid building of railways brought industries of other kinds. These have become so numerous and so varied as almost to defy classification. Many of them are mentioned in the histories of Belleville and East St. Louis and of towns and villages throughout the country. No data on this subject since that of 1900 is available. In many lines manufacturing in St. Clair County has developed wonderfully since then.

At that time the number of manufacturing establishments in Belleville was 260, employing capital to the extent of \$2,573,648. The value of manufactured products was \$3,766,988. In East St. Louis the number of manufacturing establishments of all kinds was 183, in which capital amounting to \$10,466,412 was invested. The total value of manufactured products was estimated at \$33,559,611. The total number of manufacturing establishments in St. Clair County was 597; capital invested, \$15,639,845; value of products, \$41,965,632.

The census tables contain no classified statement of manufactures in any city or town in St. Clair County except East St. Louis. These enterprises in different lines were enumerated as follows: Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting, nine; boots and shoes, custom work and repairing, fourteen; bread and other bakery products, nine; carpentering, twenty-five; carriage and wagon-making, three; cars and general shop construction, and repairs by steam railroad companies, five; clothing, men's custom-work and repairing, eleven; foundries and machine shops, three; lumber and planing mills, including sash, doors and blinds, three; millinery, custom-work, three; mineral and soda waters, three; painting, house, sign, etc., fifteen; paper hanging, three; paving and paving materials, five; photography, three; plumbing and gas and steam-fitting, five; printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals, five; roofing and roofing materials, three; saddlery and harness, three; tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet-iron working, seven;

tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, four; watch, clock and jewelry repairing, eight; all other industries, thirty-four.

The Adolphus Busch Glass Manufacturing Company was purchased from the city of Belleville fifteen years ago by Mr. Busch, who is now the President of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company. In this establishment are manufactured beer and soda bottles, and about 615 men are employed. The factory is running for ten months of the year, and the capacity is 25,000 gross per month.

A new mill, at a cost of \$50,000, has been erected at Freeburg by the Freeburg Milling Company during the past year, and put in operation in the latter part of 1906.

Some additional facts relating to manufacturing industries will be found in connection with the history of towns and villages.

CHAPTER XXII.

COAL DEPOSITS, MINES AND QUARRIES.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY AS A COAL-MINING REGION—REYNOLDS' ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST DISCOVERY—USES OF COAL, AND ITS INFLUENCE ON MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—EXTENT AND QUALITY OF THE COAL MEASURES—PRINCIPAL MINING LOCALITIES—MINES AND MINE OPERATORS OF 1880 AND 1904 — OIL DISCOVERY — LIME AND BUILDING STONE—CEMENT—FIRE AND POTTER'S CLAYS.

St. Clair County has building stone and other stone in great variety, clays, coal and undeveloped seams of iron. Her manufacturing industries are increasing in importance and in the value of their productions. The hum of machinery and the thunder of railway trains proclaim that within her borders labor is king.

DISCOVERY OF COAL.—Governor Reynolds, in his sketch written in 1857, says coal was discovered in this county in the following manner: "A citizen of the American Bottom discovered smoke issuing from the ground for weeks together, which attracted his attention. He saw the coal in the bluff on fire, and supposed it had caught from the dry roots of a tree ignited by a prairie fire. The fire had communicated to the coal from the burning

wood. Soon after this, in 1826, the coal trade commenced."

THE OFFICES OF COAL.—Truly has it been said that coal is to the world of labor what the sun is to the natural world—the great source of light and heat, with their innumerable benefits. It furnishes the power that evolves the spirit of steam from water, which, in turn, drives the wheels of industry. It weds the rough, uncouth ores of the mountains to the various arts devised by man's genius. Coal fixes the status of Belleville and East St. Louis as manufacturing centers. Above the coal beds is land unsurpassed for the production of wheat ready to be converted into flour by means of this fossilized sunshine of bygone ages. Hard by are Missouri's mountains of iron—her vast fields of lead and zinc—ready for the processes of the artisan.

COAL MEASURES.—Under three-fourths of the surface of St. Clair County, especially in the central and eastern parts, coal is found. Several seams have been developed, the thickest of which—that at Freeburg—measures eleven feet. That outcropping in the river bluff and along the western boundaries of the coal fields, in the southwestern part of the county, is nearly as thick. The dip, though very moderate, is to the east; therefore, the coal lies deepest in the mines near the eastern boundary line of the county.

In the shaft at Summerfield, commencing immediately below the drift clays, are the following strata:

	Ft.	In.
Bituminous shale (No. 3 coal?).....	3	..
Fire clay.....	..	6
Gray shale and sandstone.....	35	..
Hard limestone (fossiliferous).....	5	..
Sandstone and shales.....	90	..
Coal No. 2?.....	..	4
Conglomerate with ferruginous pebbles.....	4	..
Fire clay.....	1	..
Clay shale (soapstone).....	10 to 12	..
Coal .....	..	3
Fire clay.....	..	8
Gray shales.....	20	..
Limestone	4	6
Gray and variegated shales.....	35	..
Limestone	8	..
Black and Gray shales.....	25	..
Coal No. 1 C?.....	4	..

Opinions differ about classifying coal No. 1 C., because of the singular thickening of the shales between it and the limestone that ordinarily forms the roof of the coal, and the comparative thinness of the coal itself, which is hard and heavily impregnated with the sulphuret of iron,

in which it resembles coal No. 1 B. Some classify it as No. 1 B, considering No. 1 C to be occupied by the black shale immediately below the eight feet limestone.

Near Belleville we find the following strata:

	Ft.	In.
Compact bluish gray limestone.....	4 to 8	..
Sandy shales.....	10 to 15	..
Limestone and calcareous shales.....	5 to 15	..
Bituminous shale (local).....	1	..
Coal, Belleville seam (No. 1 C).....	5 to 7	..
Clay shale (local).....	1	..
Nodular argillaceous limestone.....	4 to 8	..
Shales	5 to 10	..
Brown argillaceous limestone.....	4	..
Bituminous shales.....	3 to 5	..
Coal No. 1 B.....	3	..
Clay shale, passing into sandy shale.....	20 to 30	..
Bituminous shale.....	2 to 3	..
Coal No. 1 A.....	1	6
Fire clay.....	2 to 3	..
Conglomerate sandstone (local).....	5 to 8	..

These beds form a continual outcrop from their first appearance in the river bluffs, about a mile and a half below Centerville Station to the north line of the county.

The Belleville Coal Seam, No. 1 C, was the first one ever worked in the State, and was the principal one in 1880. Its natural outcrop along the bluffs so near St. Louis early made its value evident; so it was worked in open trenches and by tunneling into the seam along the face of the bluffs sometime before any one ever suspected how far to the east it extended. The limestone roof above it made its operation safe and economical. At intervals, pockets of slate are found between the limestone and the coal, thick and strong enough to make a roof without the limestone. This, however, occurs only here and there. The upper two layers of coal are not more than two feet thick; but they are of purer quality and bring a higher price than the coal below, which is charged with sulphuret of iron. Below this coal is usually found a nodular argillaceous limestone; but sometimes it lies between regular layers of limestone. The limestone above the coal is quite fossiliferous, and some fine specimens have been found in the mines at Caseyville, Belleville and Pittsburg. The shale above this limestone contains fossils, fish, teeth and the like. It is overlaid with another limestone which is quarried for building-stone. The latter is brownish-gray, rather argillaceous, and more regularly bedded than the limestone immediately above the coal-seam.

About half a mile east of Freeburg, on Jack's

Run, is a fine exposure of the strata above the Belleville quarry rock, showing strata in the following succession:

	Ft.	In.
Shale and sandstone (the latter micaceous)	35	..
Gray shale.....	20	..
Blue clay-shale with bands of iron ore.....	15	..
Coal .....	..	4
Clay shale	3	..
Shaly-gray limestone.....	1	6
Argillaceous strata.....	3	..
Hard gray limestone (Belleville Quarry rock)	10	..

Descending below this limestone we find:

	Ft.	In.
Ferruginous shale.....	8	..
Bands of hard arenaceous limestone..	1	..
Shale (irregular)	10	..
Hard gray limestone.....	3	..
Bituminous shale (local).....	1	..
Coal (Belleville)	7 to 11	..

About three miles southeast of Freeburg surface coal seven feet thick is presented, which, beyond its exposure is covered two feet deep with shale. Several miles to the south, this seam is worked by horizontal drifts on the hill-sides.

At the Alma shaft, the coal was found 170 feet below the surface with eleven feet of black shale and limestone above it. Above this are seventeen feet of shale and sandstone, then a limestone representing the Belleville quarry rock. The dip of the coal is toward the east, but does not exceed six feet to the mile.

Bituminous coal is by far the most important mineral resource of the county. The seams already partly developed will doubtless supply the demand for many years. Below these seams other deposits will very probably be found to exist; hence we may only vaguely estimate the enormous possibilities of this industry.

ANALYSIS OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY COAL.¹—In this connection the following figures will be found interesting and instructive:

BELLEVILLE MINES—VARIOUS OPENINGS.

Specific gravity.....	1.293
Loss in coking.....	45.0
Total weight of coke.....	55.
	100.00

ANALYSIS.

Moisture	5.5
Volatile matters.....	39.5
Carbon in coke.....	49.6

¹By Henry Pratten, geologist and chemist.

Ash (gray)	5.4
	100.00
Carbon in coal.....	54.6

CASEYVILLE MINES.

Specific gravity.....	1.304
Loss in coking.....	39.8
Total weight of coke.....	60.2
	100.00

ANALYSIS.

Moisture	6.0
Volatile matters.....	33.8
Carbon in coke.....	55.2
Ash (pale red).....	5.0
	100.00
Carbon in coal.....	55.3

OPERATORS OF A QUARTER-CENTURY AGO.—In 1880 the following named operators were working the mines here designated: Abby Coal Company, Abby No. 1, Abby No. 2; Bartlett Coal Company, Bartlett; Gartside Coal Company, Alma No. 1, Alma No. 2; Gourood, New Pit, No. 3; Herring & Company, Bennett's; Morris & Company, Nichols; G. F. Savitz, Van Curtis, St. Clair, Union; G. F. Schmidt, Humboldt; Grantz & Company, Brown; C. Reinicke, two Reinicke mines; Philip Dish, I. & S.; Adam Ogden, Enterprise; Ed. Avery & Company, Birkner, Emmet, Dutch Hollow; E. W. Harris, Excelsior, Victor; Koehlbe Bros., Vulcan; D. Knechte, Knechte's; Pollack Coal Company, Pollack; D. Rentchler, Rentchler's; North Western Company, North Western; Green Mound Company, Green Mound; Maul & Gannot, Maul's; James Beatty, Beatty, Beatty No. 2; Western Coal Company, Western; Henry Taylor, Great Western, Taylor; Hazard Wilson & Company, New Pit, Rose Hill; Yoch Bros., Johnston Yoch's; Schurman Brothers, Schurmann; John Beard, Union, Briar Hill; Greenfield Coal Company, Greenfield; A. Brandenberger, Brandenberger; Freeburg Coal Company, Freeburg; Rout & Simpson, Coalshaft; Donk & Tijon, White Oak; Kennedy Coal Company, Summit; William Skellett, Skellett; Donk Bros., New Drift; Daucer & Kethner, Wilderman; Heinrich Bros., Heinrich's; Donk & Baker, Dudley; Gelwicks & Richards, West's; J. Brosius, Brosius; Bennett Coal Company, Bennett; Hartmann & Company, Hartman; John Kloess, Kloess.

OPERATORS OF TODAY.—St. Louis & O'Fallon Coal Company, No. 1, Belleville; Royal Coal

Company, Royal, Belleville; Muren Coal & Ice Company, No. 1, Belleville; Walnut Hill Coal Company, Belleville; Kolb Coal Company, No. 1, Mascoutah; Superior Mining Company, No. 1, Belleville; Madison Coal Company, No. 7, Belleville; Joseph Taylor Coal Company, Taylor, O'Fallon; Glendale Coal & Mining Company, No. 1, Belleville; Missouri & Illinois Coal Company, Rentschler, Belleville; Dutch Hollow Coal Company, Oakland, Belleville; Borders Coal Company, No. 1, Marissa; Kolb Coal Company, Vinegar Hill, Mascoutah; Valley Coal & Mining Company, East St. Louis; Daniel Zildorph, Marissa, Marissa; Joseph Taylor, Mentor, O'Fallon; Oak Hill Coal Company, Belleville; Eureka Coal Company, Eureka, Marissa; Dutch Hollow Coal Company, Randle, Freeburg; Summit Coal Company, Belleville; Tirre Coal & Mining Company, Lenzburg; Belleville & O'Fallon Coal Company, Belleville; Lebanon Coal & Mining Association, Lebanon; O'Fallon Coal Mining Company, Darrow, O'Fallon; Consolidated Coal Company, Shawnee, Belleville; Johnson Coal Company, O. K., Marissa; George Hippard, No. 1, Belleville; Joseph Guest & Sons, Belleville; William Ratigan, Ruby, Caseyville; Missouri & Illinois Coal Company, Wilderman, Belleville; Consolidated Coal Company, Green Mountain, Belleville; Consolidated Coal Company, White Oak, Marissa; Consolidated Coal Company, No. 4, Belleville; Missouri & Illinois Coal Company, St. Clair, Belleville; Highland Coal Company, Belleville; Lake Superior Coal Company, Branch, Belleville; Enterprise Mining Company, Rentschler; George Hippard, Walnut Valley, Belleville; Dutch Hollow Coal Company, Advance, Marissa; Glendale Coal & Mining Company, No. 2, Belleville; Skellett Coal Company, Belleville; Humboldt Coal Company, Belleville; Sunlight Coal Company, Freeburg; Consolidated Coal Company, Richland, Belleville; Charles Hortmann, Belleville; Lenz Coal & Mining Company, Harmony, Belleville; Donk Bros., Coal & Coke Company, Belleville; Pittsburg Mining Company, Belleville; Consolidated Coal Company, Rose Hill, Belleville; Fred Murphy, Belleville; Millstadt Coal Company, Millstadt; Frank Sargent, Belleville; Joseph Taylor, St. Ellen, O'Fallon; Dutch Hill Coal Company, New Athens; Lenz Coal Mining Company, Shiloh, Belleville; August Edel, Belleville; James Taylor, Belleville; Tower Grave Coal Company, Belleville; J. E. Young, French Village; James Beatty,

Mascoutah; Beatty Coal Company, Mascoutah; William Pistor, Millstadt; John Harst, Belleville; Georgetown Road Coal Company, Belleville; Dietrich Bros., Freeburg; John Marshall, Caseyville; Fred Irwin, Smithton; Benjamin Johnson, Belleville; George Schmidt, Millstadt.

FACTS AND FIGURES.—Among the collieries of St. Clair County are several classified among collieries of largest output in the State. More than 3,000 miners are employed in the county. In 1904 these mines delivered coal as follows to railroads for transportation: Illinois Central, 930,270 tons; Louisville & Nashville, 730,922 tons; Southern, 546,819 tons; East St. Louis & O'Fallon Electric, 324,694 tons; Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, 301,487 tons; St. Louis & Belleville Electric, 231,226 tons; Mobile & Ohio, 12,000 tons. Fifty-five mines produced 3,357,696 tons, shipped 3,077,418 tons, supplied to locomotives at mines 60,271 tons, sold to the local trade 86,049 tons and consumed and wasted at the mines 133,958. The total output of all grades of coal was 3,418,469 tons.

RECENT HISTORY.—The St. Louis & O'Fallon Coal Company, Belleville, has sunk a new shaft two miles east of its No. 1 mine and four miles east of French Village. The Western Anthracite Coal Company has bought this property. This company owns its railroad, the St. Louis & O'Fallon, from its mines to East St. Louis. A new shaft has been sunk by the Prairie Coal Company, of Belleville, on the East St. Louis & Suburban Electric Railroad, four miles west of O'Fallon. The old Alma mine, formerly owned by the Consolidated Coal Company, of St. Louis, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, near O'Fallon, has been sold to Yock Brothers, of Belleville, who will introduce electric motors for underground haulage. The Borders Coal Company, of Marissa, has sunk a No. 2 shaft, on the Illinois Central Railroad, two miles northeast of that village. The Little Oak Coal Company has sunk a shaft on the Southern railway, six miles east of Belleville. The Millstadt Coal Company has worked out its mine at that place. The Donk Bros. Coal & Coke Company has abandoned its mine at Belleville.

The greater part of the coal seam was cut by a fault in the strata, the coal being completely washed out by erosion. A clay roof, remaining, prevented further mining.

OIL DISCOVERY.—It is reported that a small

vein of oil was struck recently by employes of the Deep Well Water Company, while they were sinking a well on the Diintelmann farm, just south of Belleville. Half a barrel of the oil was taken as a sample and sent to St. Louis for analysis.

LIME AND SANDSTONE.—Besides the limestones so far noted in connection with the coal, there are higher ones which crop out in only two or three places in the county. The nearest is two miles north of Belleville; the next, at Rock Spring. This stone is unfit for building, as exposure to frost causes it to split into fragments.

Southwest of Belleville, near Centerville Station, is found a coarse-grained, thin-bedded, gray or brown limestone, belonging to the sub-carboniferous group and containing characteristic fossils. This probably represents the lower limestone division in Randolph County, 600 feet thick there, but only forty feet thick here. Below this limestone, is a much quarried sandstone, a light brown freestone, even textured, and soft enough to cut or saw into any desirable form, which hardens on exposure and makes an excellent building stone.

Beneath, and near to this sandstone, is the "St. Louis Sandstone," a regularly bedded, close-grained stone of lighter color. The upper part of it is a pure carbonate of lime, used in the manufacture of quick lime. These strata dip northward at an angle of thirty degrees. Near the Monroe County line the brown magnesium and semi-volitic limestones that constitute the lower division of this group, are exposed. Its outcroppings are in the southwestern part of the county. At the old lime-kilns, four miles from Centerville Station, it forms a mural cliff sixty to seventy feet high, which continually increases in elevation up to the Falling Springs, where it rises to a height of 115 feet above the level of the Mississippi bottoms.

A study of the many fossils that have been found in this region would be most interesting.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.—A consideration of what has been learned about the outcroppings of the various strata in this county leads inevitably to the conclusion that it is a highly favored region. The quarries of lime and sandstone furnish materials useful in many ways.

LIMESTONE.—In the river bluffs, near Falling Springs, is quarried the St. Louis Limestone,

good for the manufacture of lime. These quarries were opened many years ago, but have been developed very slowly. They have the capacity for furnishing immense quantities of superior lime.

CEMENT.—Cement also has been found on the T. Miller place. The material is a bluish-gray earthy limestone, and it is quarried by drifting into the bed horizontally along the line of outcrop.

STRUCTURAL STONE.—Much building-stone is found in the county, especially in the Centerville neighborhood. From the William Lark quarries, in T. 1 N., R. 9 W., was obtained the material for Grace Church, in St. Louis, and other durable and ornamental structures. Its coarser layers furnish desirable material for grind-stones. Near here, over-laying this building stone, is a limestone well adapted for flagging, for heavy abutments of bridges, cellar walls, pillars, walls of buildings and other massive masonry. It is susceptible of high polish. The pillars of the Belleville courthouse were made from material taken from these quarries.

FIRE AND POTTER'S CLAYS.—Fire and potter's clays are abundant in St. Clair County; and the supply promises to equal the demand for it. Clays suitable for manufacturing common stoneware have been developed and wrought into various patterns. They are found along with coal, and taken from the same shafts with little extra trouble.

CHAPTER XXIII.

LAND GRANTS—GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

LAND SYSTEM OF EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES—FRENCH COMMONS SYSTEM—NO LAND GRANTS MADE UNDER ENGLISH DOMINION—AMERICAN LAND GRANTS—MILITARY AND OTHER GRANTS BY VIRGINIA AND BY ACTS OF CONGRESS—GRANTS TO SETTLERS BY TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS—MILITIA AND HEAD-RIGHT GRANTS UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS OF 1791—LAND TITLE LITIGATION—GOVERNMENT LAND SURVEYS.

The first settlement at Cahokia was made by French Canadian missionaries perhaps as early as 1680, though some writers state with as-



Charles B. Goedde

surance, that it could not have been before 1700.¹ The Catholic church, about 1722, was granted by Louis XIV. of France, a tract of land near four French leagues square, located about the mouth of the Little Cahokia. The church granted to each bona fide settler a house lot in the village, a barn lot and an arpent of land in the common fields. The land not thus taken up constituted "the commons"—that is, a tract in which the villagers had a common right to the forest, the pasturage, the chase and the fisheries within its limits—in other words, the right to its use belonged to the people in common.

Individual grants were also made. Under the French system the lands were granted without any pecuniary consideration, if those who wanted it satisfied the authorities that the lands were wanted for actual settlement, or for a purpose likely to be advantageous to the community. The first grant of land of which there is any record was made to Charles Danie, May 10, 1722. The French grants at Kaskaskia extended from river to river; at other places in the Bottom, usually from the river to the Bluff. Grants of land were made for almost all the American Bottom, from the upper limits of the common field of St. Phillip's to the lower line of the Kaskaskia common field, a distance of about thirty miles. These grants were very narrow. Of course all arrangements for living were made with the idea of common protection. Not only were the houses built close together, but their fields were so arranged that a man at work in any one of them could be within hailing distance of several other men. In case of sudden attack, he could immediately summon help.

NO LAND GRANTS UNDER ENGLISH DOMINION.—In a broad sense, there were no land grants under the English regime. But the British commandants exercised the privilege of making grants of land subject to the approval of the king; but, for the most part, these grants did not interfere with the French laws. However, in order to further their plans, the British officers at times destroyed some records of old French grants at Kaskaskia. Colonel Wilkins granted to Philadelphians 30,000 acres between Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, much of which was already covered by French grants previously made. Later, this grant was as-

signed by Gen. John Edgar, and Edgar deeded a moiety of it to Governor St. Clair's son, Murray. Eventually the Governor patented the whole tract to these two, and the grant was confirmed by the United States. When Virginia ceded Illinois, it was agreed that the French and Canadian inhabitants and settlers, professing fealty to Virginia, should have their titles confirmed to them. Great dissatisfaction was felt under English rule, and many settlers gave up their homes and emigrated west of the Mississippi.

LAND GRANTS BY AMERICANS.—The United States Government, by an act of Congress, approved October 20, 1783, confirmed the old French grants made to individuals, and instructed the Governor of the Territory to examine alleged titles to such grants, whence arose the class of titles known as "Governor's" confirmations." The laws of Virginia granted so-called improvement rights of 400 acres each to actual settlers. October 7, 1787, the power of attorney was given by the people of the French settlement on the Wabash to Bartholomew Tardiveau, Judge of the Common Pleas Court at Cahokia, to act as their agent before Congress for the purpose of demanding and obtaining for them the confirmation of their ancient rights and further grants. In 1788, Congress directed that a donation be given to each of the families then living at Cahokia and certain other settlements. These were known as "head right" claims. Governor St. Clair, in 1790, issued a proclamation directing the inhabitants to exhibit their titles and claims to lands that they held, in order that their title to ownership might be confirmed. When a title was proven an order for resurvey at the claimant's expense was issued. This expense the French claimants were too poor to pay. A memorial bearing the signature of P. Gibault, priest at Kaskaskia, and eighty-seven others, was presented to the Governor, praying him to petition Congress for relief in the matter. In 1791 Congress provided that 400 acres of land should be granted to every head of family who had made improvements in Illinois previous to 1788. This was done incidentally in connection with action looking to the furtherance of settlements at Vincennes and in the Illinois Country.

Another land title arose from the so-called militia rights of 100 acres each, for service ren-

(1) See footnote at beginning of Chapter IV.

dered as militiamen before 1790, of which rights fully 255 were claimed before the County Clerk in November, 1798. According to the county records, in addition to these, claimants arose for forty-three Virginia improvement rights and for about one hundred and sixty Cahokia head rights, Governor's confirmations and Cahokia court-rights. Some of the claimants were each entitled to head and militia rights at the same time; so that there were only about 400 individual grantees within the present limits of St. Clair County. The many grants, however, became a source of wealth only to the few who could buy the claims with pre-vision of their value. In the archives of the court-house, at Belleville, is a memorandum book written by John Hay, which gives an almost complete account of these grants, by who mowned originally, and to whom conveyed.

"At an early date, speculation became active in land claims of different kinds. Head rights, improvement rights, militia rights and fraudulent claims were produced in great numbers. The French claims were partly unconfirmed, owing to the poverty of that people, and these were forced on the market with the others. The official report of the Commissioners at Kaskaskia, made in 1810, shows that 890 land claims were rejected as being illegal or fraudulent; 373 were reported as being supported by perjury, and a considerable number were forged. There are fourteen names given of persons, both English and French, who made it a regular business to furnish sworn certificates, professing an intimate knowledge, in every case, of the settlers who had made certain improvements upon which claims were predicated and where and when they were located. A Frenchman, clerk of the parish of Prairie du Rocher, 'without property and fond of liquor,' after having given some 200 depositions in favor of three land-claimant speculators, 'was induced,' in the language of the report, 'either by compensation, fear, or the impossibility of obtaining absolution on any other terms, to declare on oath that the said depositions were false, and that, in giving them, he had regard for something beyond the truth.'"¹

The Commissioners' report, above referred to, caused doubt as to the validity and propriety of certain confirmations by the Governors and

aroused, in already disaffected claimants, the most intense dissatisfaction. In 1812, Congress passed an act authorizing a revision of the Kaskaskia land claims, and under it John Caldwell, Michael Jones and Thomas Sloo were appointed Commissioners to carry out its provisions. As a result there was a disclosure of much that was damaging to persons of exalted standing. It was declared that "the English claim of 30,000 acres, confirmed by Governor St. Clair to John Edgar and the Governor's son, Murray St. Clair, was founded in neither law nor equity, that the patent was issued after the Governor's power ceased to exist, and that the claim ought not to be confirmed." But, as has been seen, Congress confirmed it, perhaps without apprehension of the rights of the matter.

Immigration was retarded for years by delay in adjusting land titles. The Congressional enactment of 1813, opening land to pre-emption by settlers, ushered in an era of settlement and improvement. Among the most difficult matters that the early courts had to decide were questions involving grants of land to individuals by the different governments that had held jurisdiction over Illinois since the advent of the French within its borders, and, in consequence, there has been much litigation over these questions in the Supreme Court of the State. Such litigation may continue until it is quieted by laws of limitation.

In 1786 Congress adopted a uniform system of land surveying, measuring east and west from meridians six miles apart, which are measured from a principal meridian; and measuring north and south by parallels six miles apart, which are measured from a convenient line called a base line. These lines enclose a square known as congressional township, and each congressional township is divided into thirty-six sections, of one square mile each.

In 1814 a survey was made of Congressional townships by John Messinger, a sub-contractor, under William R. Rector. The first entries of these lands were by Robert Lemen, namely: 441.63 acres in August, 1814; by John Scott of 320 acres, August, 1814; by Hugh Alexander 320 acres, August 13, 1814. After August 15, of the same year, many more surveys were made. Many claims on the ground of military service had also been made, which have been earlier mentioned.

¹ Brink's "History of St. Clair County," 1881.

CHAPTER XXIV.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY SOIL AND PRODUCTS—HISTORY OF FARMING METHODS—EARLY SHIPMENTS OF CORN TO NEW ORLEANS BY FLAT-BOAT—DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY AS A GRAIN PRODUCING REGION—WHEAT THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT—GRAINS, FRUITS, GRASSES AND VEGETABLES—STATISTICS OF CROPS ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1900.

(BY GREEN C. PATTERSON.)

Because of the French settlements in the Mississippi Bottom, the fertility and varied character of the soil, its natural waterways in easy reach in all directions, its location opposite St. Louis, already a thrifty trading post, St. Clair County early attracted the attention of enterprising immigrants. It is said that, in 1800, its entire white population did not exceed four or five hundred souls, many of whom were adventurers seeking hidden mineral wealth, scornful of the more staid and stable calling of the commonwealth-builder.

At that time, agriculture was in a primitive state; the farms were small; the implements crude and imperfect, many not having a particle of iron about them. One writer states that corn was shipped to New Orleans on flat-boats. The markets were uncertain, the means of transportation slow and unsafe, it frequently requiring six months to make the round trip.

The purchase of Louisiana, followed in a few years by the treaty of peace with England, gave to the farmers an outlet to the markets of the world. These two incidents caused a rapid increase in population and encouraged the location of permanent settlements in various parts of the country. St. Louis rapidly changed from a mere trading post to a commercial center, in which all kinds of farm products found a limited market. The continued inflow of immigrants, year after year, whose wants had to be supplied from the local market—for one season at least—enlarged the market for all kinds of farm products, advanced prices and stimulated greater enterprise throughout the county. The adoption of better methods in cultivation and the introduction of better im-

plements, together with the opening of new farms and the enlargements of old ones, with no further dread of Indians, left only the one great hindrance to the development of agriculture—the want of a market that could be reached at reasonable cost. The surroundings had given to the different settlements a safety and fixedness that they had not before enjoyed. There was, perhaps, no county in the Territory in 1814 that equaled St. Clair in production of grain and live stock.

Wheat early became the staple crop of the county, corn ranking next. All kinds of grain, fruit and vegetables that could be successfully grown in a temperate climate, yielded well here. From 1814 to 1818 there was a continuous inflow of immigrants, and among them came many men educated, refined and fitted for any calling. A large majority were farmers; while many others opened farms as a means of securing a living temporarily, until something more congenial to their taste and training offered. It may be truly said, that, up to this time, comparatively little had been accomplished in the development of the first and most important of all human callings. These conditions continued for a decade or more after Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State.

Although the population and number of farms continued to increase, little was done to increase the production beyond local wants. In 1820, there were no established roads or bridges, no merchant mills, no commercial manufactories in any line; so the people supplied their wants as to food and clothing largely by their own labor. Farm stock had been much improved by the introduction of better grades of animals, all of which yielded some revenue—especially beef and pork produced for the New Orleans market. While continued advancement was made in agricultural production, there was but a slight increase per capita.

Notwithstanding the population of the county in 1830 amounted to more than 7,000, there was not a mill in the county that could claim the dignity of a merchant mill. The use of steam as a motive power was begun in 1831 in Belleville; this enterprise was followed by the building of many other mills, until in 1876, when according to E. W. West in his historical sketch of the county, there were twenty-one mills representing an invested capital of nearly \$500,000, and requiring six hun-

dred employes. He also states that the manufacturing capacity required more than 3,000,000 bushels of grain annually. These facts, of themselves, show that there had been a wonderful development in agriculture in St. Clair County after Illinois became a State, although the progress was slow for two decades.

Previous to 1828 the reaping-hook and sickle were the only tools used in harvesting grain. The cradle was introduced about that time, but did not come into general use for some years. One objection to it was, that it did not save the grain well; another, that there was too much straw to handle when it came to stack and thresh, but finally it was popularly adopted, and was the only harvester for twenty years or more.

In 1830 a twenty-acre yield of wheat—the staple crop of the county—was considered a large crop, which would require an average reaper twenty days to cut with his sickle, bind and shock; while the cradler would do the same work in half the time. Grain was threshed by hand with a flail or tramped out with oxen or horses, on a large floor cleaned off the ground, sometimes enclosed with a temporary circular fence. The sheaves of grain were carefully laid in a swath eight or ten feet wide and to the depth of two bundles. The driver stood in the center of the floor. The horses, young and old, were turned into the enclosure and with the entrance closed, the driver kept them moving at a lively rate in a circle over the swath until the grain was thoroughly threshed out. Then the animals were turned back into the adjoining yard or other enclosure. The straw was then forked and raked off, and thrown outside of the enclosure and the grain was heaped into the middle of the floor. This process was repeated, and sometimes continued for a week, or until the grain accumulated to such an extent as to be in the way. It was then winnowed and removed. The process was varied sometimes by placing two or three boys, each on a horse and leading one or two other horses, and following the same process, except that when that variation of the method was employed it was unnecessary to fence the floor. This process was slow, and could be followed only when the ground was very dry or frozen. Some of the more wealthy farmers built barns with tight floors in which to store their grain. This storing was done immediately after harvest,

and sometimes the grain was not threshed until cold weather, the clean bright straw making good winter food for stock.

About 1835 the Diamond Plow was introduced, which was a great improvement upon the plow of earlier days and greatly lessened the labor of preparing the soil for a crop, still there was little development or enlargement of production above the proportion of increase in population. In 1840 the population is computed to have been nearly 14,000, almost double what it was in 1830. The growth in wealth and population for the previous thirty years had been satisfactory; but the production above that required to supply the local demand had not been great; a fact chargeable to the two causes heretofore suggested—first, the want of a market large enough to handle the surplus products, second, the lack of safe and rapid transportation to the outer world.

The year 1840 closed an era of semi-financial stagnation, but opened one of unsurpassed enterprise and development throughout the county. All grain crops were grown successfully, and the demand for wheat was much greater than for other farm products. The upland soil of the county was well adapted to the growth of wheat, producing grain of fine quality. When the land was first brought under cultivation, a wet season causing a great amount of humus in the soil, caused too rank a growth of straw, with a lighter yield and grain of inferior quality. After a few years of continuous cultivation, however, this rarely happened. There was a system of rotation followed by the better class of farmers, which had many advantages. It consisted of corn, first, followed by oats and then wheat.

Another factor that did much to make wheat-growing popular, as well as profitable, was the ease with which machinery could be used in its production; hence no other farm crop so early attracted the attention of inventors as wheat. Early in 1840, horse-power threshers were introduced, which consisted of a cylinder well boxed in a substantial frame, with the rear open, so that grain and straw passed out together to the ground, while men stood on either side raking the straw from the grain as they issued from the machine. The bulk of the grain lay near the thresher, but extended back in a tapering oblong heap, sometimes as far as thirty feet.

The year 1845 found financial affairs much improved. As business confidence was gradually restored, agriculture was more than ever the principal industry, the wheat acreage was rapidly increased and prices advanced. Two steam flour-mills were in active operation in the county, each doing quite an extensive business in the manufacture and shipment of flour.

The war with Mexico, the discovery of gold in California, the introduction of the grain-drill, the harvester and the improved separating thresher, together with the general improvement of machinery, lessened the cost of production greatly. The foreign demand for wheat and flour was so pressing that prices continued to advance, until in 1853 and 1854, wheat sold at \$2 per bushel. These changed conditions made the growing of wheat more profitable than that of other crops. Though mixed farming, and fruit and vegetable growing were still successfully carried on, the acreage of wheat from 1865 to 1875 was greater than the acreage of all other cultivated crops combined. Mr. Edward West, Sr., in his historical sketch of the county made public July 4, 1876, gave the crop acreage as follows: Wheat, 150,000; corn, 70,000; oats, 25,000; meadows, 14,000. These figures will doubtless show, at least approximately, the relative acreage of these different crops from 1850 to 1885.

During those years, the development of agriculture was not only rapid, but profitable. Especially was this true in the case of wheat. In this period, the ambition among the farmers to increase the output became so intense that every labor-saving machine was utilized; and frequently half-worn machines were thrown aside and the newly improved ones substituted at great cost.

The soil, also, was taxed to its fullest capacity to insure the greatest possible immediate return, little thought being given to the question of soil exhaustion, which, under such a long continued intense system of cropping, must ever result in lighter yields and smaller profits. This, with the development of vast districts of fertile soil north and west, resulted in bringing about a gradual change, lessening the proportionate acreage of wheat and the adoption of a system of rotation, which included clover as one of the crops, and which has resulted in a much improved physical condition of the soil. However, such strenuous

and persistent cropping has not resulted in great loss of plant food. The mineral salts in the soil are practically intact, and will remain so indefinitely; but the loss of the organic matter in many farms leaves them in a condition that prevents the absorption and retention of moisture during dry seasons.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago, these conditions were quite common, while today they are the exception. As a whole, the farms of the county are in a high state of cultivation, well improved, with large, substantial buildings. A large proportion of the buildings are brick, the barns and other out-buildings are, as a rule, wooden, well built and durable. Land values continue to increase, and there are few counties, if any, in the State, that have a greater agricultural wealth than St. Clair County.

The population of the county is largely of German descent, and the farmers are noted for their broad, liberal views, good judgment, industry and economy. Their German forefathers did more, perhaps, than any of the other early settlers in the development of agriculture in the county. They brought with them a thorough knowledge of the intense system of agriculture practiced in the old country; and although the quality and condition of the soil here made it unnecessary for them to practice their old plan of annual fertilization, they unfailingly returned all waste to the soil. They never gave up their system of thorough cultivation and rotation of crops, the success of which has made a lasting impression on the native population.

I cannot refrain from mentioning the geographical location of the county. The past advantages are known to have been great; the present are immense, yet unheeded. The continued cropping and the wearing by winds and rain were the agencies that carried thousands of tons of the organic matter—one of the most essential ingredients of the soil—to the bottoms, swamps and lowlands. This loss is being restored by plowing down green crops, generally red clover, and sowing either rye, oats or cow peas, after the clover is removed, which, acting as mulch, protects the soil from the wasting influence of rain and wind, and prevents the rapid evaporation of moisture during the hot summer months. This, followed by a more scientific cultivation, a more intelligent rotation of crops, growing less grain and more

vegetables and fruits, has brought the average yield per acre in the county up to a point equal to that of the palmy days of the past.

The status of St. Clair as an agricultural county is shown by the following figures gleaned from the census reports of 1900:

Corn—acres 61,990, production 1,876,690 bushels; oats—acres 20,723, production 496,560 bushels; rye—acres 161, production 2,820 bushels; wheat—acres 127,949, production 1,457,950 bushels.

Acres of potatoes 7,094, producing 868,029 bushels; acres of sweet potatoes 70, producing 6,149 bushels; acres of onions 69, producing 12,527 bushels; acres of miscellaneous vegetables 3,490, producing 235,867 bushels; square feet of land under glass 147,770.

Millet and Hungarian grasses—acreage 136, production 196 tons; clover—acreage 18,343, production 21,841 tons; other tame and cultivated grasses—acreage 13,376, production 16,630 tons; grains cut green for hay—acreage 1,538, production 1,998 tons; forage crops—acreage 389, production 671 tons; cornstalks—1,459 tons.

All varieties of berries, grapes, currants and garden vegetables grow well, producing a trade that adds liberally to the profits of agriculture. Blue grass, timothy and clover have been extensively cultivated. The acreage of grass lands and pasturage has been constantly increased. On the summit of the Sugar Loaf, a landmark well known in the early settlement of the county, grew a peach tree that had the reputation of never failing to bear fruit. The French at Cahokia early had orchards of pear trees, and many of them had apple orchards. The value, in 1900, of all orchard products, was \$106,623; number of apple trees 203,235, producing 299,154 bushels; number of apricot trees, 219, producing 16 bushels; number of cherry trees 5,567, producing 1,396 bushels; number of peach and nectarine trees 30,061, producing 801 bushels; number of pear trees 10,976, producing 6,000 bushels; number of plum and prune trees 10,397, producing 10,586 bushels; unclassified orchard fruit trees 5,661, producing 747 bushels; value of grapes, wines, raisins, etc., \$7,316; number of vines 48,238; pounds of grapes 355,300; gallons of wine 12,002; value of forest products \$37,034.

The total value, in 1900, of small fruits was \$13,163; blackberries and dewberries 48 acres,

80,120 quarts; currants 3 acres, 2,210 quarts; gooseberries 24 acres, 41,140 quarts; blackberries and Logan berries 20 acres, 27,350 quarts; strawberries 41 acres, 80,200 quarts; unclassified small fruits 7 acres, 5,040 quarts; value of flowers and ornamental plants sold, 13,375; square feet of glass surface in florists' establishments, 95,330.

CHAPTER XXV.

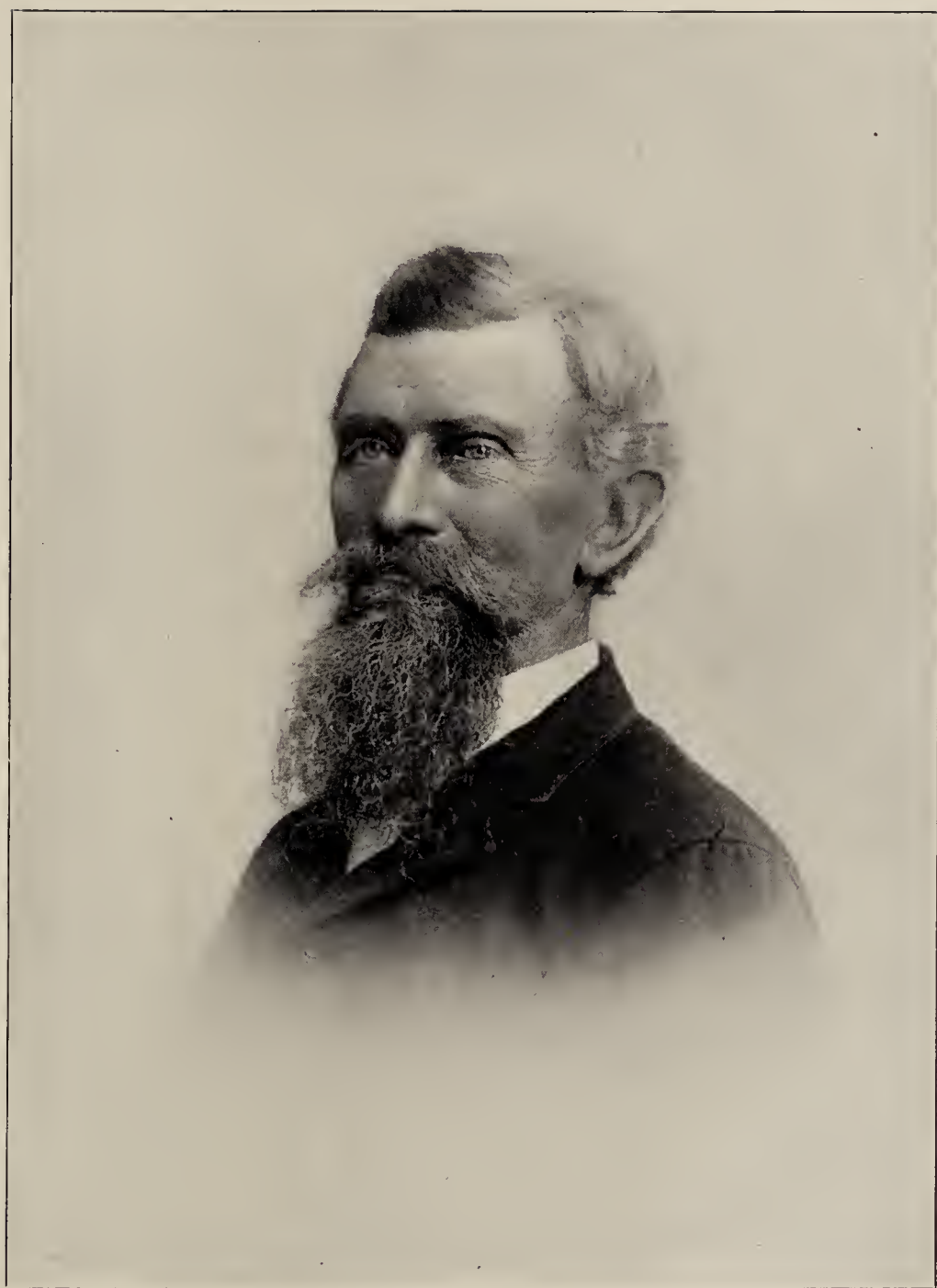
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ORGANIZED IN 1853—EARLIER ATTEMPTS TO EFFECT AN ORGANIZATION—M. T. STOOKEY'S HISTORY OF FAIRS FROM 1854 TO 1882—MEN WHO WERE PROMINENT IN EFFECTING AN ORGANIZATION AND IN THE MANAGEMENT OF FAIRS—LIST OF OFFICERS—VARYING SUCCESS OF DIFFERENT PERIODS—FAIRS OF 1882 TO 1905—BELLEVILLE THE SEAT OF PRINCIPAL EXHIBITIONS—STREET FAIRS.

The following history of early fairs in St. Clair County is taken from an address delivered by M. T. Stookey, before the St. Clair County Agricultural Society, on August 11, 1883:

"The St. Clair County Agricultural Society was organized August 8, 1853, at the courthouse in Belleville. On motion of Governor Reynolds, Joseph Griffin was elected Chairman, and Nathaniel Niles, Secretary. The meeting adopted a constitution. This constitution provided that the officers should consist of a President, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and one Vice-President from each Justice's precinct. I had thought that this was the first agricultural organization we had ever had in our county, until I read the proceedings of August 14, 1854.

"Here I found the following: 'Isaac Scott stated that some funds belonging to the St. Clair and Clinton Union Agricultural Society yet remained in the hands of the Treasurer, W. K. Ashley, of Lebanon, and that members of both societies had signified their desire to have the same donated to our society. The Corre-



Chas Griffen

sponding Secretary was requested to act in the matter.' I now made inquiries about this organization and I learned from Mr. Felix Scott that he was at the organization of that society, and that he had in his possession a printed copy of the constitution and by-laws, which he kindly furnished me.

"Their first meeting was held at Union Grove meeting-house (which is southeast of Lebanon.) Joseph Griffin was elected chairman, and Thomas Casad, Secretary. At this meeting, they adopted a constitution and by-laws. They provide in their constitution for an annual fair to be held in October. The date of this meeting is not given, but the constitution says that the officers shall be elected on the third Thursday of February, 1845. The by-laws were signed by T. Peeples, President, and Edmond Randle, Recording Secretary. It appears from what information I can get that the organization was all that this society ever amounted to. Mr. Joseph Griffin, who acted as chairman at this meeting, was the same man that was chairman of the meeting in 1853, when the St. Clair Agricultural Society was organized.

"Mr. Griffin acted as President of the St. Clair Agricultural Society from the time of its organization until March 3, 1854, when Amos Thompson was elected President, Nathaniel Niles, Corresponding Secretary, Anthony Schott, Recording Secretary, William Lorey, Treasurer.

"The next thing in order appeared to be a place for holding the fair, as they had now decided to hold a fair if the grounds could be procured. A committee was appointed, and after examining different locations, they selected a five-acre tract on the Mascoutah road, that was offered by Mr. B. J. West, for which he asked nothing except that they pay the taxes and reserve for him the wood that they cut off in clearing the grove. This is where the fair was held in 1854, 1855 and 1856. The entrance gate was about 200 feet south of the Mascoutah road, adjoining Robert West's residence. The first fair was held October 18 and 19, 1854. At this time, any person could become a member by paying one dollar, which gave the member, or any of his family, the privilege of competing for any of the premiums, and also admitted the member and his wife and children under eighteen years of age.

"They furnished each member with a badge that admitted him at the gate. The first year, the receipts were:—

For membership,	\$ 611.00
Donations,	181.90
Entry fees,	63.00
Refreshment stands	4.00
Admission tickets sold at gate,.....	215.15
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$1,075.05

"The expenses this year were \$997.91, which left a balance of \$71.14. The Finance Committee, after giving these figures, close with the following: 'The committee do not believe that they will overstep the task assigned to them, if they, as they herewith do, bear witness to the disinterested activity and careful zeal which all entrusted with the management of the fair have shown in carrying on their often laborious parts. They are certain of your and the whole Society's approbation when they express, in the name of the Society, their grateful acknowledgment to the great number of members who, by paying more than their regular contribution fee, have enabled the Society to look to the next fair not only free of debt, but with a cash balance on hand. To the members of the committees, who have faithfully applied their time and energy to the work laid upon them, and, conspicuously among them, to the Superintendent; to many successful competitors who have generously remitted their premium money to the society; to the citizens who gave the gratuitous use of the fair grounds; and to the public generally, who have made the kindest allowance for all the defects in the first efforts of the Society, they confidently predict that the next fair will be a fuller and better exhibition of what old St. Clair can show in the products of agriculture and all branches of industry.

"Respectfully submitted by

"Anthony Schott,

"Russell Hinckley,

"Committee.'

"From the above, it appears that their expectations had been realized, but there is no doubt that they worked hard to make it a success. I find that they offered that year \$94 in premiums, besides some diplomas. Of this \$94 offered, \$76 were taken; but, from the finance committee's report it appears that but \$39 were

paid out, which shows that \$37 had been donated by the exhibitors.

"On September 16, before the fair, W. Lorey resigned as Treasurer, and Mr. Russel Hinckley was appointed to fill the vacancy. At the same meeting, S. B. Chandler was appointed Superintendent. The second fair was held October 3 and 4, 1855. There was no change in officers, except that the office of Register and Superintendent was divided. Mr. Chandler continued as Register and Felix Scott was appointed Superintendent. They appropriated \$500 for premiums, which were to be given in silverware and books. In addition to this, they offered diplomas in many of the departments. This premium list was a very creditable one.

"From the report of the finance committee, after the fair of 1855, it appears there was a deficiency of over \$60. This would probably have been discouraging, but for the fact that on the second morning of the fair, the ground was covered with snow. This, of course, made the attendance much smaller than it would otherwise have been. At the meeting in March 1, 1856, John T. Lemen was elected President. At this meeting, there were several changes made in the constitution. The snow-storm during the fair had, no doubt, been the cause of one change. The constitution provided that annual fairs be held in October. At this meeting, the word 'October' was stricken out, and it was decided to hold the fair of 1856 on September 17 and 18. It was also resolved that members living in the counties of Madison, Clinton, Washington, Randolph, and Monroe be entitled to all rights and privileges of members of this county. Up to this time, it was strictly a county fair. A committee was appointed to ascertain whether, and on what terms, a piece of land suitable for a fair ground could be procured in the neighborhood of Belleville. That committee was composed of S. B. Chandler, B. J. West, Felix Scott, T. A. Harrison, and Samuel Stookey. This committee made a report June 3, 1856, that was received and placed on file. What the report was, I am unable to learn. The fair of 1856 was more successful than any of the preceding ones. At the meeting, January 17, 1857, I find the following resolutions offered by Mr. Chandler:

"*Resolved*, That the experience of the last two years at our annual county fairs has demonstrated to us the absolute necessity of an

enlargement to our present fair ground, or the procuring of another tract of land of a larger size, for the permanent use of the farming and industrial interests of our county.

"*Resolved*, That the President appoint a committee of seven members, to procure a tract of land by gift or purchase, for the use of the Society, not less than ten nor more than twenty acres.

"*Resolved*, That the committee make their report to the annual meeting of the society on the second Monday of March next; and that any contract made by said committee be made subject to the approval of said general meeting.'

"These resolutions were adopted and the following committee was appointed: Aaron Stookey, Jacob Knoebel, E. W. West, Edward Abend, B. J. West, R. B. Moore and Conrad Bornman.

"For the third fair, there was a class for field crops. This class remained in the list for several years; but, strange to say, after a few years, all interest in it was lost, no one competing for the premiums, until finally it was stricken from the list. At this time, they had a winter meeting at which awards were made on field crops and winter fruit, and the following is a list of awards on field crops made February 28, 1857:

"First premium, \$10, to Felix Scott, for five acres wheat, 211 bushels and 11 pounds.

"Second premium, \$8, to Jacob Knoebel, for 4.21 acres wheat, 137 bushels.

"First premium \$10, to Jacob Knoebel, for 4.96 acres, wheat 215 bushels.

"First premium, \$5, to Jacob Knoebel, for 9.29 acres oats, 398 bushels.

"It will be seen from the above that the first premium wheat made over forty-two bushels per acre. This would be considered a fine yield at this time, when farmers have so many advantages that they did not have then.

"The committee selected to procure grounds made a report to this meeting, in which they say they have examined several tracts of land and would suggest that a tract of land offered by Mr. E. W. West, lying east of the city, combines as many good qualities as any they have found. They say that Mr. West had accepted their proposition, which was \$100 per acre for 15 acres, paying in one, two and three years, with ten per cent interest per annum.

"The question was now raised whether they could hold real estate, when, upon the motion of Mr. John Murray, the President and Corresponding Secretary were appointed a committee to confer with Messrs. Underwood, Trumbull and Koerner on that subject, and report at next meeting. At this meeting, Mr. R. A. Moore was elected President, and the fair was to be held on September 16, 17, and 18. They also provided for a Superintendent of the different departments and for a General Superintendent. Article IV. of the constitution, which provided that 'Any individual by subscribing to this constitution, etc.,' could become a member, was amended by inserting the word 'white' before 'individual.'

"At an adjourned meeting, April 20, the committee reported that they had learned that the last Legislature had passed an act prescribing how agricultural societies could incorporate so as to hold real estate.

"The committee now recommended the purchase of lands from Mrs. Abend, Edward Abend and Mr. Christy, which they said could be bought for \$150 per acre. The committee was authorized to make the purchase, and a committee was appointed to put the grounds in order for the coming fair. This purchase was a portion of the present fair grounds, where the fair has been held annually, except in 1878. Since the first purchase, there have been two or three small tracts added to the grounds, one of which Mr. Winkelman has added since he became the proprietor.

"The Society was changed into a joint stock company at a meeting held at the City Park, March 30, 1867. The capital stock was made \$10,000, divided into shares of \$5 each; and all persons who were, or ever had been, members of the Society, were credited with the amount they had paid as membership fee.

"It would be too tedious to give the financial standing of the Society after each fair. It is enough to know that \$7,500 bonds were issued in February, 1876, and that the debt continued to increase, and the bondholders sold out the grounds to Mr. Winkelman two years ago.

"During the entire time, the Society has had but four Secretaries. Dr. Schott served until April 26, 1867, when he resigned on account of ill health. Since that time, Sebastian Fietsam, G. F. Hilgard, and Don Turner have served in that capacity.

"The following is the list of Presidents, but probably not in the exact order in which they were elected: Joseph Griffin, Amos Thompson, John T. Lemen, R. A. Moore, Conrad Bornman, Benjamin Scott, Joseph Penn, Joseph Ogle, Aaron Stookey, Sr., John Griffin, Anthony Schott, Jefferson Rainey, S. B. Chandler, M. T. Stookey, J. H. Scott, Thomas Winstanley. E. W. West, Fred Glaser, F. H. Pieper, Joseph Reichert.

"In conversation with some of our old friends, I find that some of them are of the opinion that there was no fair during the war. I find, however, by the records, that they are mistaken. It appears that, in 1861, they did not conclude until late to hold a fair, as the following extract from a report signed by A. Schott and S. B. Chandler, made March 10, 1862, will show:

"If, in 1860, it had been doubtful whether it would be expedient to hold a fair under many adverse circumstances that threatened to make it a failure, the prospects were still more gloomy in 1861. The fair was not decided upon before July, and, as late as the end of September, a motion was made to postpone it. But the fair has been held, and again, as in 1860, the results have proven that our fairs have taken strong root in the favor of a generous public, that they have become a fixed and cherished institution amongst us, and we cannot doubt that, in better times, they will be triumphantly sustained.'"

Thus ended the paper on early fairs, by Mr. Stookey read at the meeting, held August 11, 1883.

FAIRS 1882-1905 — STREET FAIRS.—Now we come to the history of later fairs, as taken piece-meal from the records kept by the Secretary of the Board of Directors of the St. Clair County Agricultural Society.

On April 17, 1882, this Society held its first meeting, elected officers, and adopted by-laws for the governing of the Society. The officers elected were: Joseph Reichert, President; J. H. Atkinson, Vice-President; M. T. Stookey, Treasurer; Don Turner, Secretary; and Jefferson Rainey, General Superintendent. On motion of Mr. Rainey, the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That the St. Clair County Agricultural Society do hold a fair on October 10, 11, 12 and 13, of this year, at some point

in the county, to be hereafter located by said Society, where greatest inducements are offered."

On motion of Mr. Abend, the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That the President, Superintendent and Secretary of this Society, and John Gross and T. W. Eckert be appointed a committee to secure a suitable place for holding the next fair, and, if possible, to get a lease for one year or more years for that purpose, and to report at the next meeting."

Article VIII. of the by-laws provided that "The Society shall hold an annual fair in the county of St. Clair, at such times as shall be designated by the Board of Directors, for the exhibition and competition of stock, agricultural, horticultural and mechanical productions, etc."

Article XIII. provided that "the General Superintendent shall, during the fair, have the entire charge of the fair grounds, and the police therein; and he shall engage one or more music band, and will have straw provided for the use of the stalls and pens free, and corn, oats and hay at first cost; and shall sell applicants the privilege of keeping booths for refreshments on the fair grounds. Such sale to be public to the highest bidder after two weeks' notice by publication in a newspaper published in Belleville, of the time and place of sale.

In 1882 the Society voted, after carrying the discussion through several meetings, to lease the fair grounds from Mr. Winkelmann for the fair.

At the meeting held April 29, Captain W. Moore appeared and extended an invitation to the Society, and requested the Society to extend an invitation to all old settlers of the county, to meet at the fair grounds on May 31.

They then set to work to prepare for the fair. A committee of three was appointed to arrange for printing a premium list, for soliciting, arranging for, refusing and accepting special premiums, and for advertising. A dog-show was also provided for. A committee was appointed to wait upon the citizens of Belleville to arrange for illuminating the city during fair week. A motion was made and carried at a meeting in September, that James Atkinson, Jefferson Rainey, and M. T. Stookey be appointed delegates to the State Fair, with power to appoint alternates.

At a meeting held October 21, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Abend and seconded by Mr. Eckert: "*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to negotiate with Mr. Winkelmann about leasing his grounds for a term of years to hold a fair, and if the same cannot be leased, to look around and procure other grounds, and to report at next meeting." The President appointed on such committee Edward Abend, Joseph E. Miller, and M. T. Stookey.

Then, on motion of Mr. Rainey, seconded by Mr. Miller, the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That there be called a special meeting of the stockholders of said company, for the purpose of submitting to a vote of the stockholders the question of changing the name of said corporation and adopting the name, 'St. Clair Agricultural Board,' said meeting to be held in December." This resolution was later carried.

At a meeting held November 11, Mr. Rainey offered a resolution providing "That the full amount of capital stock be paid in," which was adopted, and it was resolved "That the Board of Directors declare a dividend of 100 per cent.," which the Board also adopted.

At a meeting held January 2, 1883, Mr. Rainey offered this resolution: "*Resolved*, That the Directors of the St. Clair County Agricultural Board be paid a salary of \$50 for each and every fair held, including 1882, and that the Superintendents of the several departments each be paid \$15 for services rendered during last fair, and that Don Turner be paid \$25 for legal services rendered"; whereupon Mr. Turner moved to amend the resolution by allowing each Superintendent \$25, which amendment was duly seconded, discussed, and adopted. The question as amended was then voted upon and adopted. On motion of Mr. Abend, a committee of three—Messrs. Abend, J. E. Miller and Don Turner—was appointed to investigate the books, accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer and report at the next meeting. On motion of Mr. Abend, the declaring of a dividend of fifty per cent. was voted upon and adopted.

At a meeting held January 13, the Vice-President was allowed a salary of \$25 for the last year. The committee to examine the Treasurer's books, etc., reported that they had found them correct, and that there was \$1,306.80 in

the treasury. The following officers were elected for the year: President, Joseph Reichert; Vice-President, James Atkinson; Secretary, Don Turner; Treasurer, M. T. Stookey. Mr. Turner then offered the following resolution:

"1. That the St. Clair County Agricultural Board hold a fair at some point in this county on October 9, 10, 11, and 12.

"2. That the President be hereby authorized to select and determine upon the place of holding such fair, having regard to the most inducements.

"3. That he first make all reasonable efforts to rent the old Fair Grounds from their owner, Mr. Winkelman, for a term of one or more years, and to pay therefor a yearly rental of \$1,000.

"4. That if the above grounds cannot be rented upon advantageous terms, he shall endeavor to procure other grounds, either by purchase or lease."

This resolution was adopted.

After a number of meetings held from time to time, in which the Board could not come to an agreement with Mr. Winkelmann, an agreement was finally reached by which the Board leased the Fair Grounds. Upon the withdrawal of Mr. Eckert from the Board, Mr. Winkelman was elected to take his place. The Board then set to work appointing committees and preparing to advertise the following fair. The members voted to charge an admission fee of fifty cents at the gate. The Board appropriated \$150 toward a citizens' entertainment, to be held during the fair, providing the citizens raise \$300 more.

On motion of Mr. Abend, all persons seventy years old, and upward, were invited to visit the fair free on the second day and to have an old citizens' reunion.

At a meeting held August 11, Mr. Stookey moved that the Society exclude from the next fair wheels of fortune and other gambling devices, which was carried. On motion of Mr. Winkelman, the Secretary was instructed to notify each Director to try to sell twelve shares of the increased capital stock of the company.

On motion of Mr. Tate, the Board resolved to invite all old soldiers of the Winnebago and Black Hawk Wars to meet with the old settlers at their reunion at the fair. The fact was noted that Ira Manville was the only Winnebago soldier still surviving in the county.

Mr. Stookey then read an address reviewing the early history of fairs held in St. Clair County. This address forms the first part of this article, as there noted.

At a meeting held September 1, the following resolution offered by Mr. Rainey was adopted: "*Resolved*, That all school children and their teachers, of St. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Washington, Randolph and Monroe Counties, be invited to attend the fair on the first day free, and that the Secretary give notice of the invitation through the press of the several counties, that teachers must accompany their schools; and that soldiers be invited to attend the fair on the second day. The Board decided to extend the fair to include Saturday. The fair of 1883 was a decided and notable success. After the fair, the amount in the treasury was \$7,333.25, and after the expenses had been paid there remained \$1,651.

At an election held January 12, 1884, the following Directors for the year were elected: Edward Abend, Jefferson Rainey, Joseph Reichert, M. T. Stookey, J. H. Atkinson, W. P. Smith, George R. Tate, W. J. Miller, John Gross, August Chenot, H. G. Weber, H. A. Kircher, Joseph Fuess, Henry Seiter, and Don Turner. The following were elected officers: Joseph Reichert, President; J. H. Atkinson, Vice-President; M. T. Stookey, Treasurer; Mr. Rainey, General Superintendent. The Board then voted to declare a dividend of fifty per cent., to be paid to the old stockholders of the Society.

At a meeting held February 23, 1884, the Board voted to lease the fair grounds for the fair on the same terms as the year before. Mr. Dapperich appeared at this meeting and prevailed on the Board to appropriate \$100 as premiums for school work, and to add an educational department. Mr. Dapperich was made Superintendent of this department.

At a meeting held March 8, 1884, several by-laws proposed by Mr. Turner were carried. These had reference to the appointment of committees, dealing with bills, the fining of Directors for absence and to order of business. Article XIII. provided that the President should, at the beginning of each year, appoint the following standing committees, each to consist of three members: (1) On finance; (2) on premium list; (3) on printing; (4) on finance; (5) on fair grounds; (6) on transportation. The Secretary's salary was fixed at \$600 a year,

payable in monthly installments, and the Treasurer's at \$50 a year.

In spite of the fact that the weather was fine and all conditions seemingly propitious, the fair of 1884 was a failure, because—to quote the Secretary's account—"exhibitors did not exhibit, and visitors did not visit."

At the election of officers for 1885, the following Directors were elected: Abend, Atkinson, Chenot, Fuess, Gross, Kircher, Miller, Heinfeld, Reichert, Ploudre, Smith, Stookey, Tate, Turner, and Weber. The officers elected were J. H. Atkinson, President; Mr. Abend, Vice-President; Mr. Turner, Secretary; and Mr. Stookey, Treasurer.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Winkelmann would not agree to the Board's proposition for leasing the fair grounds at a reasonable rate, no fair was held in 1885. The officers of that year were re-elected in 1886. A fair was held in 1886 under much the same conditions as in 1884.

The Directors elected for 1887 were: Messrs. Atkinson, Reichert, Stookey, Weber, Heinfeld, Miller, Gross, Rainey, Fuess, Smith, Kircher, Ploudre, Tiemann, Hartmann, and Romeiser. The officers of the previous two years were again elected. Fairs were held in 1887, 1888, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1905. In 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1906, street fairs were held in Belleville.

CHAPTER XXVI.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY — TRUST AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS—BANKS OF EAST ST. LOUIS: FIRST NATIONAL; SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NATIONAL; CITIZENS' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY; ILLINOIS STATE TRUST COMPANY; UNION TRUST AND SAVINGS; AND NATIONAL STOCK YARDS BANK — BELLEVILLE BANKS: BELLEVILLE SAVINGS; FIRST NATIONAL; BELLEVILLE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MARISSA—BANKS OF O'FALLON AND LEBANON—OTHER LOAN ORGANIZATIONS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF EAST ST. LOUIS derives its origin from the "East St. Louis

Real Estate and Savings Bank," which was organized under a special act of incorporation passed by the Illinois General Assembly and approved by Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, on February 16, 1865, with a capital of \$100,000, and being the first banking institution established in East St. Louis. The list of incorporators embraced the names of Henry Jackiesch, Francis Wittram, Samuel W. Toomer, Bernhard Goedde, William D. Griswold, Charles Parsons, former President of the State National Bank, St. Louis, Mo., and John B. Bowman.

The bank started in business on the corner of Third Street and Broadway, with Samuel W. Toomer as President, and Col. Theo. Meuman as Cashier, who served the bank in that capacity until 1887, when Paul W. Abt succeeded him as Cashier. In 1869 the Bank moved its quarters to their new building on the corner of Collinsville and Missouri Avenues, and changed the name to the "East St. Louis Bank."

Among its early officers were some of the oldest citizens, as Col. Vital Jarrot, Thomas Winstanley, John B. Bowman, Henry Obike, Henry Jackiesch and Louis Boismenue.

The Bank steadily increased its business until on June 1, 1891, the East St. Louis Bank was converted into a National Bank, under the title of the "First National Bank," with Paul W. Abt, President, Henry C. Fairbrother, Vice-President, and L. A. Battaile, Cashier, now Cashier of the Mechanics-American National Bank of St. Louis, Mo., and who resigned his place after serving the bank for a short time, when J. M. Woods, formerly connected with the National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, became Cashier for the next ten years, and then became the Secretary of the Commonwealth Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo., after which J. J. McLean, Jr., succeeded him. Mr. J. C. Van Riper, President of the Illinois State Trust Company of this city, became President of this bank, upon the resignation of Paul W. Abt, who continues to serve the bank in the capacity of Vice-President. The business of the institution having largely increased, it became necessary to increase its capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000 and the surplus \$75,000, with a total surplus of \$100,000.

Mr. Ben P. Goodwin, formally connected with the Merchants' Laclede National Bank, St. Louis, Mo., upon the resignation of J. J. McLean, became Cashier, and served the bank



SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK,
EAST ST. LOUIS.

for two years, after which Mr. F. T. Joyner, President of the Carbondale National Bank, became its Cashier. Mr. Joyner has a very large acquaintance among the bankers of Southern Illinois, through which the bank has been able to secure a great many deposits from that section of the State.

The quarters of the bank having become too small for its business, it became necessary, in 1905, to erect a new building. After removing the old building, the bank erected the largest and most substantial fire-proof six-story building in the city, on the old site, and in this building the First National Bank occupies the first floor, and the Illinois State Trust Company Bank, a related financial concern, the second floor. The other four floors are used for offices. The bank is supplied with the most modern burglar-proof walls, and the furniture of the office is up-to-date in every respect.

The following condensed statement to the Comptroller of the Currency shows the condition of the bank on September 4, 1906:

—Resources—	
Loans	\$1,078,613 43
U. S. bonds.....	285,040 00
Redemption fund.....	7,800 00
Bonds and stocks.....	98,662 35
Banking house.....	79,530 85
Cash and sight exchange	458,673 50
Total.....	\$2,008,320 13
—Liabilities—	
Capital stock.....	\$ 200,000 00
Surplus and profits.....	217,048 80
Circulation	197,800 00
Deposits	1,391,289 37
Reserved for taxes.....	2,181 96
Total.....	\$2,008,320 13

The officers in 1906 are: J. C. Van Riper, President; Paul W. Abt, Vice-President; Thomas L. Fekete, Vice-President; J. F. Joyner, Cashier; James M. Combs, Assistant Cashier. Directors—George G. Heller, druggist; Paul W. Abt, Vice-President; Thomas L. Fekete, real estate and insurance; H. J. DeHaan, physician; W. H. Elliot, Elliot Frog and Switch Company; J. C. Van Riper, President Illinois State Trust Company; M. V. Joyce, attorney; R. L. Rinaman, Secretary Illinois State Trust Company; C. B. Goedde, B. Goedde & Company, lumber.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK.—The Southern Illinois National Bank dates its origin back to the time of the incorporation of the "Workingmen's Banking Company," which took

place March 30, 1869, when East St. Louis had a population of 5,600. Mr. J. P. Becker was elected President at its first election of officers held July 21, 1870. Others who have succeeded him in the Presidency have been: F. M. Christy, elected August 4, 1873; A. B. Pope, November 9, 1874; R. J. Whitney, August 16, 1883; B. Yoch, May 7, 1894, and H. D. Sexton, who was elected President, July 26, 1898, and has been re-elected at each annual election since.

The commercial development of East St. Louis was extremely slow and uncertain for a number of years following the organization of the Workingmen's Banking Company, and little progress was made prior to the conversion of the State Bank into a National Bank. In fact, in 1880, owing to the discouraging outlook, the officers thought seriously of discontinuing the business. On July 21, 1880, H. D. Sexton was elected a Director of the company; on August 1, 1881, was elected Secretary of the Board of Directors; and five years later, August 2, 1886, was elected Vice-President. On June 1, 1897, the Workingmen's Banking Company was converted into a National Bank, and the name was changed to the Southern Illinois National Bank, with a capital of \$100,000 and deposits aggregating \$317,405.28.

On account of the death of President B. Yoch, on June 18, 1898, H. D. Sexton was, on July 26, elected President for the remainder of the the year. As a result of his tireless energy and conservative administration, the Bank has grown as the city has grown, keeping pace with its advancement liberally but judiciously. From the beginning the Southern Illinois National Bank has adhered closely to legitimate banking principles, thereby gaining and retaining the fullest confidence of all East St. Louisians. This, in fact, has been the keynote of the success which the institution has achieved, its clients ever feeling that their deposits are thoroughly safeguarded, and the stockholders realizing that their interests are always secure.

On June 1, 1906—just nine years after the conversion of the Workingmen's Banking Company into a National Bank—the deposits were \$1,790,638.67, showing a growth of \$1,473,233.39, or more than 564 per cent., and establishing a record of which all the citizens of East St. Louis, as well as the officers of the institution,

may justly be proud. The deposits compared with the capital, places the Southern Illinois National Bank among the leading financial institutions of the State. Since being converted into a National Bank, the stockholders have received \$71,000 in dividends and a surplus of \$113,616.39 has been accumulated. The management of the bank is in the hands of a corps of officials thoroughly trained in National bank work and executive requirements, and the Board of Directors is composed of men drawn from some of the best and most successful business interests of Southern Illinois. The following is a complete list of the present officers and directors:

President, Henry D. Sexton; Vice-Presidents, Martin Martell and Edmund Wallace; Cashier, C. Reeb; Assistant Cashier, C. A. Miller; Directors—Henry J. Buerki, dry goods merchant; Fred Giessing, Secretary and Treasurer Schaub Hardware & Iron Company; Henry W. Hempe, capitalist; Charles Hezel, President Hezel Milling Company; William H. Hill, President W. H. Hill Lime & Cement Company; Martin Martell, capitalist; Anthony J. Nulsen, Secretary and Treasurer Missouri Malleable Iron Company; Henry Roewe, Ex-City Treasurer; Henry D. Sexton, President; Edmund Wallace, capitalist; Jno. J. Wies, proprietor Wies Hotel.

The following statement shows the continuous growth of deposits for the past nine years:

1897.....\$	317,405 28	1898.....	413,194 73
1899.....	516,623 59	1900.....	631,933 76
1901.....	773,043 22	1902.....\$	833,699 42
1903.....	1,056,262 43	1904.....	1,224,904 68
1905.....	1,547,403 25	1906.....	1,790,638 67

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, of East St. Louis, came into existence under its present name, October 3, 1904, as the successor to the East St. Louis Trust and Savings Bank. It has a capital stock of \$100,000, with a surplus of \$8,000. It is engaged solely in the savings and trust business, and not in commercial lines. The present officers (1906) are: H. D. Sexton, President; Edmund Wallace, First Vice-President; W. H. Hauss, Second Vice-President; L. B. Washburn, Secretary, and Paul W. Abt, Treasurer. Directors: H. D. Sexton, Edmund Wallace, W. H. Hauss, M. Martell, Philipp Wolf, W. H. Hill, Dr. H. Hanson, Joseph Nester, John J. Wies, A. L. Keechler,

Dan Sullivan, H. J. Buerki, Thomas Knoebel, Edmund Goedde, Henry Albrecht.

The following statement for September 4, 1906, shows the present condition of the bank:

—Resources—	
Loans and discounts.....	\$ 191,948 73
Other bonds and securities, including premiums.....	63,226 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,325 00
Due from National banks.....	\$ 30,716 37
Due from State banks and bank ers.....	4,476 56— 35,192 93
Checks and other cash items.....	209 06
Cash on hand.....	950 70
Total.....	\$ 292,852 42
—Liabilities—	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund.....	8,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	6,283 93 144,283 93
Time deposits (savings).....	137,717 28
Time deposits (certificates).....	14,185 10— 151,902 38
Demand deposits (certificates).....	3,267 58
Trust funds	23,398 53
Total.....	\$ 292,852 42

THE ILLINOIS STATE TRUST COMPANY was incorporated in May, 1901, under the Special Trust Act of the State of Illinois, to do a General Trust Company business. The capital stock was fixed at \$250,000, and its 2,500 shares of \$100 each were quickly taken up by some of the best business men in St. Louis and East St. Louis. On account of an affiliation with the First National Bank of East St. Louis, already established, the store room in the rear of that institution, then occupied by Frank P. Hager, was secured for the offices of the Trust Company and was immediately and modestly fitted up in white tile, marble and mahogany, with Directors' room, President's office, coupon booths, and general public office. On September 1, 1901, this office was ready for occupancy and, on September 9, 1901, the Trust Company opened its doors to the public. No demand deposits of any character could be accepted under the provisions of the Trust Act, but time certificates and savings deposits immediately began to be offered to the Company in goodly proportions. Almost immediately, also, after opening for business, trusts began to come to the Company. The two lines of business have continued to grow steadily.

There were continually being offered to the institution demand money and checking accounts. In order to handle this branch of the business, it was decided to organize a State Bank, with Trust Company powers, to take

over the entire business of the Illinois State Trust Company, and to this end the Illinois State Trust Company Bank was incorporated. in April, 1906, with a capital stock of \$250,000. At that time, the capital of the Illinois State Trust Company was reduced to \$50,000, the organization being retained and owned by the Bank, since some of the trusts formerly accepted cannot, at this time, be transferred to the new organization.

The original officers of the Trust Company are still the officers of that institution, as well as being the officers of the Illinois State Trust Company Bank, and are J. C. Van Riper, President; Thomas W. Crouch, Vice-President; Thomas L. Fekete, Vice-President; H. J. De Haan, Vice-President; R. L. Rinaman, Secretary and Cashier; Robert P. Munger, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Cashier. The present officers have held office since the organization of the original Company. The present Directors are: J. C. Van Riper, President; Thomas W. Crouch, Vice-President, Commonwealth Trust Company, St. Louis; H. J. De Haan, Physician and Surgeon, East St. Louis; Thomas L. Fekete, Real Estate and Insurance; H. Elliot, Jr., Vice-President and Treasurer Elliot Frog and Switch Company; A. J. Nulsen, Vice-President Missouri Malleable Iron Company; H. C. Fairbrother, Physician and Surgeon; C. T. Jones, General Manager National Stock Yards; Isaac H. Orr, Trust Officer, St. Louis Union Trust Company; E. S. Pfeffer, Vice-President Lebanon State Bank, Lebanon, Ill.; H. C. Coleman, Vice-President Cleary Commission Company, St. Louis; J. F. Porter, President Tri-City Railway and Light Company, Rock Island, Ill.; Edwards Whitaker, Vice-President Boatman's Bank, St. Louis.

The Bank's assets are now over one million dollars and an undivided profit account of over \$110,000 has been accumulated, while trusts amounting to over \$40,000,000 have been handled.

In March, 1905, the Company bought from the First National Bank, a one-half interest in their building and site at the corner of Collinsville and Missouri Avenues. The old building was wrecked and an elegant new six-story office building has been erected, the first floor of which is occupied by the First National Bank and the second floor by the Illinois State Trust Company Bank. The new

offices are furnished in white and green marble and Santo Domingo mahogany, and are modern in every respect.

The bank's assets now aggregate over one million, with undivided profits of nearly \$110,000, while the trusts amount to more than 40,000,000.

The following condensed statement shows the condition of the bank on September 5, 1906:

—Resources—

Loans and discounts.....	\$ 406,453 97
Other bonds and securities, including premiums	369,562 45
Banking house	79,917 27
Due from National Banks.....	\$ 52,062 31
Due from State Banks and bankers	90,610 69— 142,673 00
Checks and other cash items.....	153,06
Cash on hand.....	8,168 45

Total.....\$1,003,928 20

—Liabilities—

Capital stock paid in.....	\$250,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	107,275 90— 357,275 90
Time deposits (savings).....	213,526 79
Time deposits (certificates).....	78,922 07— 292,448 86
Demand deposits (individual)...	356,775 44
Demand deposits (certificates)...	428 00— 357,203 44

Total.....\$1,006,928 20

THE UNION TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, of East St. Louis (date of organization not furnished), has a paid-in capital stock of \$150,000, with a surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$93,728.50. It pays three per cent. interest on all time deposits and savings accounts. Its officers (1906) are: Aug. Schlafly, President; Edward P. Keshner, First Vice-President and Cashier; Joseph A. Kurrus, Second Vice-President; C. L. Gray, Third Vice-President; Harry Gillen, Fourth Vice-President; J. F. Schlafly, Assistant Cashier and Secretary; Loudon & Crow, Counsel. Besides the officers just named, the Directors include: Prosper J. Soucy, Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agent; Silas Cook, Mayor of East St. Louis; P. H. Murphy, President Standard Railway Equipment Company; Al. Harper, President Harper Brothers Mule Company; Frank J. Kurrus, State Treasurer A. O. U. W.; Frank C. Smith, Master in Chancery, St. Clair County; John H. Drury, President Drury Ice and Coal Company; William E. Nims, dealer in Live Stock; Walter S. Loudon, United States Revenue Collector, and Anthony Isch.

The following statement shows the condition of the bank before the beginning of business on September 5, 1906:

—Resources—	
Loans and discounts.....	\$638,285 49
Stocks and bonds.....	78,100 00
Cash on hand and due from banks.....	197,207 53
Total	\$913,593 02
—Liabilities—	
Capital	\$150,000 00
Surplus	75,000 00
Undivided profits.....	18,728 50
Deposits	669,864 52
Total	\$913,593 02

THE NATIONAL STOCK YARDS BANK is located in the center of the live-stock and horse and mule markets, at the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill., and is operated chiefly for the benefit of the live-stock trade. The principal stockholders are prominently identified with the live-stock business, including Edward Morris, of Nelson Morris & Company; L. F. Swift and Edward F. Swift & Company, and Edward Tilden, President of Libby, McNeil & Libby. C. G. Knox is President and Snelson Chesney, Cashier. It is claimed that, in percentage of surplus and profits to capital, this bank ranks twenty-second in the United States and second in the State of Illinois. The following is a statement of the condition of the Bank on September 4, 1906:

—Resources—	
Cash and exchange.....	\$ 461,961 44
Loans	1,460,185 15
Total.....	\$1,922,146 59
—Liabilities—	
Capital	\$ 100,000 00
Surplus	400,000 00
Undivided profits.....	54,684 23
Deposits	1,367,462 36
Total.....	\$1,922,146 59

THE BELLEVILLE SAVINGS BANK was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Illinois in 1859, and opened for business on the 11th day of February, 1860. The reports of the State Auditor show that, with three exceptions, it is the oldest banking institution in the State, the exceptions being the Springfield Marine Bank, of Springfield, and the Union Trust Company and Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago. The subscribed capital of the Belleville Savings Bank at its organization in 1860, was \$66,000—of

which twenty per cent. (or \$13,200) was called and paid in.

With this amount of paid-in capital, the bank commenced business, and no further calls were made for payment on the subscribed capital.

In 1871, the profits of the bank having exceeded twice the amount of the subscribed capital, a cash dividend of \$15 per share was declared, and out of the earnings the capital was increased to \$150,000. Since that time the earnings of the bank have augmented the working capital by a surplus fund of \$200,000 and undivided profits amounting to \$100,000; so that the present capital, surplus and undivided profits amount to \$450,000. Cash dividends have been paid regularly since the date of increase of capital, the total dividends paid being in excess of one-half million dollars.

The first President of the bank was Mr. Edward Abend, who held that position until the time of his death, which occurred in June, 1904, at the age of eighty-two years. He devoted his time and energy to the interests of the bank, and its success is largely due to his financial ability, his high moral character and sterling qualities. He was succeeded in office by Mr. Henry A. Kircher, who is now the President. The first Cashier was Mr. Robert C. Hilgard, who was succeeded by Mr. William Kellermann. The present Cashier, Mr. Richard Wangelin, has been connected with the bank since 1865 and has held the position of Cashier since 1879.

The Board of Directors in 1906 are: Edward Abend, Philip M. Gundlach, B. Hartmann, P. J. Kaercher, H. A. Kircher, A. F. Miller, L. D. Turner, Richard Wangelin and James Willoughby. Of these, Mr. Henry A. Kircher is President; Peter J. Kaercher, Vice-President; and Richard Wangelin, Cashier.

The following is a condensed statement of the condition of the bank made to the State Auditor September 5, 1906:

—Resources—	
Cash on hand and in banks.....	\$ 416,007 03
Loans and discounts.....	1,083,144 94
Overdrafts	1,554 33
United States bonds.....	40,970 00
Other bonds	593,770 00
Banking house and fixtures.....	15,000 00
Real estate	3,565 00
Electric burglar alarm.....	1,650 00
Total.....	\$2,155,661 30

—Liabilities—	
Capital stock	\$ 150,000 00
Surplus	200,000 00
Undivided profits.....	99,246 41
Deposits	1,706,414 89
Total.....	\$2,155,661 30

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BELLEVILLE was organized in 1874, with Julius Kahl as its first President and Van L. Runyan as its first Cashier. It has a paid-in capital stock of \$100,000 with a surplus at the present time of \$200,000 and over \$50,000 undivided profits. Its present officers (1906) are: President, Joseph Fuess; Vice-President, Henry Reis; Cashier, Casimir Anel; Assistant Cashier, Philip Gass. The following constitute the Board of Directors: Casimir Anel, Charles Becker, Joseph Fuess, William Feickert, Victor Gauss, George Gauss, William Kloess, Fred Priester, Henry Reis, August Thebus, J. J. Weingaertner.

The following statement made to the Comptroller of the Currency shows the condition of the bank on September 4, 1906:

—Resources—	
Loans and discounts.....	\$1,084,111 68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	372 72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	100,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand.....	100 00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	655,600 20
Banking house, furniture and fixtures...	51,000 00
Due from State banks and bankers.....	7,118 02
Due from approved reserve agents.....	182,101 16
Checks and other cash items.....	2,934 66
Notes of other National banks.....	11,500 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	173 02
Lawful money reserve in bank, in specie and legal-tender notes.....	143,958 89
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. circulation).....	5,000 00
Total.....	\$2,243,970 35
—Liabilities—	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 100,000 00
Surplus fund	200,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	50,603 81
National bank notes outstanding.....	98,800 00
Dividends unpaid	162 00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	599,416 78
Demand certificates of deposit.....	109,287 16
Time certificates of deposit.....	1,085,700 60
Total.....	\$2,243,970 35

THE BELLEVILLE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY was organized in 1903 and began business on June 16 of that year with a capital stock of \$150,000. Three years later it had accumulated a surplus of \$10,000, besides nearly 4,000 in undivided profits. The officers in 1906

are: Adam Karr, President; Joseph Flach, C. A. Monk and Conrad Reinecke, Vice-Presidents, and Nic. Wuller, Cashier. Other members of the Board of Directors are: August A. Dusch, Theodore Kerr, C. H. Starkel, Ed. M. Irwin, Fred Engelke, August Barthel, Joseph B. Reis, Jacob Becherer, Philip Knapp and C. E. Chamberlin. A report made to the Banking Department of the State of Illinois (State Auditor's office), June 18, 1906, published here in condensed form, showed the condition of the bank at that time as follows:

—Resources—	
Loans and discounts.....	\$ 305,670 39
Other bonds and securities, including premiums	81,635 47
Banking house	\$ 22,000 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,700 00— 24,700 00
Due from State banks and bankers.....	39,126 78
Checks and other cash items.....	3,393 23
Cash on hand.....	44,246 61
Total.....	\$ 498,772 48
—Liabilities—	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 150,000 00
Surplus	10,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,927 14
Time deposits (savings).....	42,191 85
Time deposits (certificates).....	108,828 26
Demand deposits (individual).....	168,763 00
Demand deposits (certificates).....	15,062 23
Total.....	\$ 498,772 48

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MARISSA, Ill., is the successor of the Bank of Marissa, which was organized in 1879. J. C. Hamilton, the present President of the First National, was one of the partners in the organization of the original bank. The bank has a paid-in capital stock of \$50,000, with a circulation of a like amount, the surplus and undivided profits in September, 1906, amounting to \$7,203.97, and deposits exceeding \$400,000. The present officers (1906) are: J. C. Hamilton, President; W. M. Hamilton, Vice-President; J. A. Hamilton, Cashier, and Thomas F. Baynes, Assistant Cashier. Other members of the Board of Directors include the names of H. A. Forman, G. W. Nevin, W. M. K. Lyons, C. A. Finger, Ernst Kunze, S. S. Boyle, Dr. J. R. Tweed, P. B. Hamilton, John Hotz and Philip Orth. The bank also does a savings business paying interest on time deposits and maintains a system of safety deposit boxes for rent.

A new fireproof building of this bank was erected on the site of a \$50,000 structure, which was destroyed by fire in March, 1906, and was opened as a banking house in August following.

The following is a condensed statement of the condition of this bank made to the Comptroller of the Currency, September 4, 1906:

—Resources—	
Cash and due from banks.....	\$59,691 16
Loans and discounts.....	366,402 95
U. S. bonds and premium.....	52,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures...	28,594 02
Five per cent. redemption fund.....	2,500 00
Total	\$509,188 13
—Liabilities—	
Capital stock.....	\$50,000 00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	7,203 97
Circulation	50,000 00
Deposits	401,894 16
Total	\$509,188 13

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF O'FALLON was organized in September, 1903, with a capital stock of \$25,000. Its officers (1906) are: E. H. Smiley, President; George W. Tiedemann, Vice-President; H. T. Bechtold, Second Vice-President; and W. R. Dorris, Cashier. Besides the officers, who are also Directors, the other members of the Board are: A. B. Smiley, S. C. Smiley, C. T. Smiley, Joseph Taylor and C. E. Tiedemann. The stock is held by the Directors and ten other prominent business men of O'Fallon and farmers of O'Fallon Township. The bank has had a steady growth since its organization, and has won an enviable reputation for conservative management and financial strength. It is connected with the State and the American Bankers' Association. The report to the Comptroller of the Currency for September 4, 1906, shows the condition of the bank at that date as follows:

—Resources—	
Loans and discounts.....	\$235,183 13
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	25,000 00
Premium on U. S. bonds.....	1,250 00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	29,686 94
Banking house, furniture and fixtures....	3,500 00
Due from National banks.....	3,476 15
Due from reserve agents.....	46,761 68
Checks and fractional currency.....	1,035 49
Lawful money reserve (specie) and legal tender notes.....	16,505 60
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer...	1,250 00
Total	\$363,649 04
—Liabilities—	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$25,000 00
Surplus and earned undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid).....	8,766 29
National bank notes outstanding.....	25,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	74,236 41
Demand certificates of deposit.....	23,214 81
Time certificates of deposit.....	207,431 53
Total	\$363,649 04

MILLSTADT BANK.—Application of the Millstadt Bank to become a National Bank has been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The bank will be termed the First National Bank of Millstadt; capital stock, \$30,000.

EISENMAYER'S BANK, Lebanon, transacts a general banking business along wholly conservative lines.

The private bank of Gust. J. Scheve was founded November, 1892. The capital is \$30,000. The cashier is Louis Scheve, son of Gust. J. Scheve.

F. M. Baltz & Co.'s Bank, Millstadt, has a capital stock, paid in, of \$10,000. Its deposits amount to \$160,000. Its officers are F. L. Baltz, President; A. B. Daab, First Vice-President; W. N. Baltz, Second Vice-President; G. F. Baltz, Cashier.

OTHER LOAN ORGANIZATIONS.—Building and loan companies are mentioned in the business history of the cities and larger towns of St. Clair County, and in the chapter devoted to fraternal organizations of all kinds. Such concerns have done much toward the upbuilding of communities and the establishment of homes. One of the earliest promoters of this form of corporate beneficence was the late Hon. John B. Bowman, first Mayor of East St. Louis.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE PROFESSIONS.

PIONEER LAWYERS—JOHN RICE JONES, WILLIAM MEARS, DAVID BLACKWELL, JOHN REYNOLDS, ADAM W. SNYDER AND OTHER EARLY MEMBERS OF THE BAR AT CAHOKIA AND BELLEVILLE—JUDGE JOSEPH GILLESPIE'S REMINISCENCES OF GOVERNOR REYNOLDS—LAWYERS OF A LATER PERIOD: LYMAN TRUMBULL, JAMES SHIELDS, THE MORRISONS, WILLIAM H. UNDERWOOD AND OTHERS—THE BAR OF 1870 AND 1880—EARLY PHYSICIANS—SOME NOTABLE MEN WHO HAVE PRACTICED THEIR PROFESSIONS IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY—DRS. SAUGRAIN, ESTES, GOFORTH, ROMAN, CLAYPOLE, REUSS, ILLINSKI, PERRYMAN, RUBACH, WASHINGTON WEST, BOOTH AND OTHERS WHOSE NAMES HAVE BEEN INSCRIBED ON THE COUNTY'S HISTORY.

PIONEER LAWYERS OF CAHOKIA.—John Rice Jones, a Welshman born in 1759, became the

first member of the St. Clair County bar in 1790. He was a man of classical education, a good mathematician and an excellent French scholar. The latter attainment was of some advantage to him as a lawyer in Kaskaskia. He had been well educated in the law in England, had experience, as he had practiced in Philadelphia, Louisville and Vincennes before coming to Kaskaskia. He was a man of sound, active mind, earnest activity, passion, courage, and of much ability as a speaker. In 1801 he moved back to Vincennes, but in 1808 returned to Kaskaskia, and in 1810 moved from there to Missouri, where he became a State Supreme Judge. He died in 1824. (See "Jones, John Rice," in Vol. I. of this work.)

Isaac Darnielle, from Maryland, who opened an office in Cahokia in 1794, was the first resident lawyer of Cahokia. He was a man of intellect and education. He had, in fact, been educated for the ministry. Prepossessing in manners and appearance, an agreeable speaker, he soon became popular and conspicuous at the bar. However, as he was inattentive to his work, indolent, and too fond of the life of a beau, he never gained distinction; and before his death, which occurred in 1830, he had to teach school for support. He never married.

William Mears, born in Ireland in 1769, was the next lawyer in Cahokia. He had taught school and read law in Pennsylvania, and later came West—as Governor Reynolds said, "as if he had dropped from the clouds" with absolutely no equipment but his own ingenuity. In early life he was not a scholar; but by application he came to know the law very well. In 1814 Governor Edwards appointed him Attorney-General of the Territory of Illinois, and he gained a noteworthy reputation as a prosecuting attorney. He was at one time Clerk of the Territorial House of Representatives. He was not the kind of man to acquire wealth, although he made a comfortable living. He moved to Belleville when the county-seat was located there, and died in 1826.

In 1809, Samuel Davidson settled in Cahokia and began to practice law, but with small success, as he was a man of no great ability. Later he taught school in Cahokia, served in the War of 1812, and after that did not return to St. Clair County.

Other early lawyers about 1808 were: Benjamin Doyle, who came from Tennessee in

1805; John Rector, who settled in Kaskaskia in 1806 but soon left; and James Haggins, a young Kentuckian of promise, who practiced in Kentucky, where he gained distinction.

EARLY BELLEVILLE LAWYERS.—Early members of the Belleville bar were: J. W. Whitney, nicknamed "My Lord Coke," who settled there in 1816, and later moved to Pike County, where he died in 1860; John Turney, a talented man, who came in 1816, went to Galena in 1826, and was a member of the State Legislature from the region northwest of the Illinois River in 1828-30; Alphonso Stuart, from Claremont, N. H., was a graduate from Dartmouth College in 1812, and practiced law here until 1819, when he was killed in the historic Stuart-Bennett duel, which is told of in the history of Belleville; David Blackwell, a man of intellect and character, who began to practice here in 1819. He opposed slavery in Illinois, and edited a Vandalia paper in 1824, trying to influence changes in the State Constitution. He died at Belleville. (See "Blackwell, Robert S.," in Vol. I. of this work.)

JOHN REYNOLDS.—As John Reynolds is so celebrated in the early history of St. Clair County, we are interested in every detail we can get concerning him. Hence we copy verbatim the following paragraphs from the "History of St. Clair County" written in 1881:

"John Reynolds, for many years a conspicuous figure among the Belleville lawyers, opened a law office at Cahokia early in the year 1814. He was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in February, 1778. When he was six months old, his parents moved with the family to the vicinity of Knoxville, in East Tennessee, whence, in 1800, they emigrated to Illinois. Reynolds was sent back to East Tennessee to be educated, and there attended Knox College. In 1807 the family moved to the Goshen settlement in Madison County, and settled at the foot of the bluff, three or four miles southwest of Edwardsville. He relates that, as a youth, he was active and energetic, attended all the house-raising and other gatherings of the people, and never missed a horse-race nor a Fourth of July frolic. He was fond of racing, and in his book, 'My Own Times,' he records that in 1811, in November, he made a wager to run a quarter race at Cahokia for \$500, an amount equal to several thousand at the present day.

The whole country attended to see the sport. He was assisted in making up his stake by Thomas Carlin, afterward Governor of the State, and won the bet. Reynolds, when eighteen or twenty, was also passionately fond of foot-racing, and, by incessant practice, became a rapid runner. The first foot-race he ever ran for a wager was at Kaskaskia, in the summer of 1808, against John Scott, of Ste. Genevieve, afterward Representative in Congress from Missouri. The last foot-race he ever ran was in Tennessee, for \$100. He began the study of law at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1810, under the instruction of John McCampbell.

"He was induced to settle at Cahokia by the fact that a relative of his resided there—Joseph A. Beaird—a wealthy and respectable man. He made his house his home, and rented a room in the village for his office. He says all his law books could easily have been packed in a common carpet bag; they were ranged on the mantel over the fireplace in his room without filling it. He had considerable practice, mostly arising from traffic in land. He made his first appearance as a practicing lawyer before Judge Jesse B. Thomas, at Belleville, in 1814. He relates that diffidence was with him a chronic disease, and that he was never entirely able to cast it away; that his first effort to address the court was exceedingly painful, and the more philosophy he exerted to discard his foolish sensibility, the worse the effort made it. At first he also did some business in the way of surveying lands; but his principal occupation was trading in lands, with his partner, Mr. Beaird. His speculations were so profitable that, in four years, he states he bought two stores of dry goods amounting to \$10,000.

"He makes the following reference to his election to the Supreme Bench on the organization of the State judiciary: 'At the time of the session of the first Legislature, I resided in Cahokia, and had not the least intention to visit the seat of government at all. I cared very little who was elected to any office—one thing was certain, I courted nothing for myself. My friends urged me to visit with them the General Assembly in session at Kaskaskia, and I did so. When we reached the Legislature, there was a great excitement and turmoil in relation to the election of officers by the General Assembly. I had been in Kas-

kaskia only a few days, when it was urged on me to know if I would accept a judgeship, if elected. This broke in on me like a clap of thunder. I was, in truth, persuaded to become a candidate for the office. I had many personal friends, both in and out of the Legislature, who urged me much to consent to the offer. The material for the bench was not as good as it ought to have been. Human nature is easier persuaded to mount upward than to remain on the common level. I was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, which entirely changed my life, as will be seen hereafter.'

"Reynolds served on the Supreme Bench until after the reorganization of the judiciary, in 1824. His previous knowledge of the law had not been comprehensive, and many criticisms were made as to his ability to discharge the important duties of the judicial office. Ford, in his history, remarking on the reluctance of the Judges of that day to decide questions of law, and stating that they never gave instructions to a jury unless expressly called for, nor even commented on the evidence, nor undertook to show what inferences and presumptions might be drawn from it, makes the following rather ill-natured reference to Reynolds: 'I knew one Judge who, when asked for instructions, would rub his head and the side of his face with one open hand, as if perplexed, and say to the lawyers, "Why, gentlemen, the jury understand this case; they will no doubt do justice between the parties."' In the spring of the year 1825 Reynolds resumed the practice of the law. He says: 'I entered into a tolerably large practice immediately; but it was not very profitable, and I must be permitted to say that I never knew a lawyer in the State who ever became wealthy by his practice alone. It is speculation and the rise of property in the West that has made so many lawyers and others wealthy. I was lean, active and energetic, and could ride horseback days and nights together without much sleep or rest; but I had been so long on the bench, where public speaking was not practiced, that when I appeared at the bar as a lawyer, my old diffidence also appeared with me, and it was an effort at first to address the court or jury. For some time in the courts I was quite a silent member, and well knew that my silence, in many cases, injured the cause of my clients; but, by repeated efforts, I succeeded to some ex-

tent. During my practice of law I was familiar with the people, got acquainted with almost everybody, and became somewhat popular.'"

The following sketch of Governor Reynolds's character is from an address of the Hon. Joseph Gillespie, delivered before the Chicago Historical Society:

"The Governor's dislike to appear educated grew out of the contempt the early settlers had for 'book-larnin.' Seemingly the great aim of his life was to be in unison with the multitude. With him the voice of the people was the voice of God. If he could be on the popular side, that was enough. He never lost sight of this object. It was his guiding star. He always catered to the popular clamor and, indeed, went beyond it in most cases. He consulted Justin Butterfield, who was a great wag, about a bill that he (Reynolds) once introduced into the Legislature to constitute every man a Justice of the Peace. Butterfield said that it was a capital measure, only he did not know where the Governor would get his constables. He was a very inaccurate man, and paid little attention to forms and precedents, so that it was a common remark with him that when he filed a declaration, 'in would come a demurrer, and out would go your humble servant.'

"David J. Baker, of Kaskaskia, who was remarkably accurate as a special pleader," continues Mr. Gillespie, "once filed a declaration in court, at Kaskaskia, to which Governor Reynolds interposed a demurrer. We were all amazed at the step taken by the Governor, and none half so much as Mr. Baker. After he had appeared to recover from his astonishment, he said that he had read law with care, and had made special pleadings his principal study, but so abundantly cautious had he been that even now, when he had the forms at his tongue's end, he would not venture to frame a declaration without consulting the precedents. He could say, without boasting, that no demurrer to his pleadings had been sustained for the past twenty years, but now had come forward at this late day one who had ventured upon the task of assailing the accuracy of his pleadings. 'But who, he said, 'is this man? It is no other than Governor Reynolds, who of all men on earth ought to have the least to say about accuracy. We all know about him as a member of the Legislature. We have

known him as Judge of the Circuit and Supreme Courts, as member of Congress and as Governor of the State; and God Almighty only knows how long we shall be afflicted with him hereafter; but in every position that he has held he has been conspicuous as a bundle of informalities.' Mr. Baker gave him a dreadful castigation, which the Governor felt acutely, but never 'let on.' Soon after Mr. Baker said to the Governor in the goodness of his heart, 'Well, Governor, I am afraid I was a little too severe upon you the other day.' 'Why, Mr. Baker!' replied Reynolds, 'have you been saying anything about me? I was not aware of it. I guess your speech did not amount to very much, or I would have noticed it. There is no need of apologies, Mr. Baker.'

"Another instance of how the Governor would extricate himself from a dilemma is the following: The Governor was a candidate for re-election on the Democratic side, and was making, as was usual with men of that party, a free-trade speech at Sparta, where they were interested in the 'castor-bean' business. An Englishman named Bradshaw, who was a Whig, made a bet with some of the Governor's friends that the Governor did not know whether castor-beans were protected or not, and he asked the Governor whether castor-beans were among the h'enumerated h'articles or not. The Governor did not seem to comprehend what he meant, and made some evasive and unsatisfactory reply, to which Bradshaw triumphantly cried out, 'I told you 'e did not know whether castor-beans are among the h'enumerated h'articles or not.' The Governor by this time discovered what was going on and said, 'Stop; I am like the boy who was offering a horse for sale, and some one asked him if the horse had a "splint." The boy scratched his head and said, "I don't know exactly what the splint is, but I do know that if it is good for the horse he has got it, and if it is not good for him, he is devilish clear of it." And that is the way with castor-beans; if it is good for them to be among the enumerated articles, they are there; and, if it is not good for them to be there, they are devilish clear of it.' The Governor could make the most rambling and incoherent remarks imaginable. On one occasion he was prosecuting some Covenanters, who were indicted at Kaskaskia for a riot committed in Sparta, in tearing down a grocery be-

longing to an old fellow named Turk. Judge Breese was off the bench at the time and defending the rioters, and he referred in severe terms to the fact that the Governor was prosecuting his old friends and supporters. This touched the Governor in a very tender place. He denied that his prosecution of these men was an evidence of any want of friendship for them. 'For,' he said, 'gentlemen of the jury, if I should meet any of these men in heaven or in hell, I would run to greet and shake hands with them. But,' said he, 'they were not following in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessor, Jesus Christ, when they were tearing down Old Turk's grocery. They said they were afraid Old Turk would raise a mob and tear down their churches, if they did not destroy his grocery. Why, sir, so far from poor Old Turk raising a mob, he cannot raise the ten-dollar fee he promised to pay me in this case.'

"The Governor was the most thorough-paced politician I ever knew. He kept a newspaper for his own use. It was the 'Belleville Advocate' in early days. He had as a standing chairman of all his meetings an old gentleman named McLemore, who always decided as the Governor desired.

"The Governor was never without his hobby. He was for the Mexican War, the acquisition of Texas, 'Fifty-four Forty or fight,' as well as the conquest of Cuba. Whenever one of these hobbies was to be set going the Governor would announce through his paper that a meeting would take place at such and such a time to consider the measure. At the appointed place, the Governor would nominate Mr. McLemore as chairman and would make his speech, and then call upon those present to address the meeting, and it was considered a great breach of etiquette not to 'chime in' with his opening remarks. Sometimes, however, the meeting would be refractory, and the Governor would prorogue it. I remember a case in which the old gentleman was unable to control his meeting. He had called one to consider the propriety of taking possession of Texas. It was during the Texas revolution. The assemblage was large, and the Governor, at the outset, was in 'high feather.' Mr. McLemore took the chair, and the Governor opened out in grand style, and insisted that Texas was ours, inasmuch as Spain had got the best of the bargain, when we traded Texas

to her for Florida, which, he said, she could not have held. He contended that we needed it, and therefore had a valid right to take it. He wound up by offering a resolution, setting out that our title to Texas is indisputable.

"A few of us, who wanted some fun, offered an amendment to the effect that 'this meeting is eminently qualified to decide the question of title to Texas,' which the Governor violently opposed, and denounced us as traitors, and as having come there to interfere with and break up his meeting. We assumed that the meeting was composed of the wisest and best men in the world; that parliamentary bodies were composed of ignoramuses, as compared with us; that every American citizen, and especially every citizen of Belleville, was endowed with 'wisdom from on high' in reference to all political measures; that whoever denied that palpable truth was a traitor to his country, and enemy to mankind; and that the fiery vengeance of the present and future generations would be poured out on the devoted heads of all such. We drove the Governor ignominiously from his own sacred ground, for the 'infallibility of the people' was his 'stock in trade' generally. We had nineteen-twentieths of the meeting with us, and carried our amendment, but McLemore paid no attention to the proceedings. The Governor moved to adjourn. Three or four feeble 'ayes' were heard. When the 'noes' were called for, they made the welkin ring; but McLemore said, 'Well, men, the meetin's adjourned anyhow.' Next morning the Governor's paper came out with a flaming account of the meeting, representing the resolution offered by the Governor as having passed unanimously, and saying nothing about the amendment and other proceedings. I met the old gentleman, and said to him that the account of the meeting did not square very well with the actual proceedings. He replied, 'No; you damned fellows beat me at the meeting, but I can beat you in the papers.'"

Governor Reynolds wrote "Pioneer History of Illinois" (Belleville, 1848); "A Glance at the Crystal Palace, and Sketches of Travel" (1854); and "My Life and Times" (1855.) He died at Belleville, May 8, 1865, in his seventy-seventh year.

ADAM W. SNYDER.—Another man of marked prominence in the law in early days was Adam W. Snyder (see sketch in "Historical Encyclo-

pedia"), who was born in Pennsylvania in 1799, and, when a boy, lived near Columbus, Ohio. About 1818, Jesse B. Thomas induced him to come to Cahokia to operate a carding machine. Seeing the young man's talents and ability, Judge Thomas took a strong personal interest in him and induced him to study law. In 1824 he was admitted to the bar. In 1833 he moved to Belleville. He was fond of politics; was twice elected State Senator from St. Clair County; in 1836 was elected Representative in Congress, and in 1842 was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, but his health having failed while in Congress, he died before the election. As a lawyer, he was a recognized power with the jury. He always made speeches brief—rarely speaking more than half an hour—and they were to the point, forceful and convincing. His memoirs has lately been written by his son, Dr. John Francis Snyder.

Alfred Cowles, from Connecticut, settled at Belleville at an early day, but later moved to Alton. He was well educated and studious, and was very well thought of as a lawyer.

In 1838, George W. Ralph, from New York, formerly a merchant, began the practice of law in Belleville, and continued until 1842 or 1843. He was more capable in politics than in law.

BELLEVILLE LAWYERS PROMINENT, 1840-45.—Lyman Trumbull was born in Colchester, Conn., October 12, 1813; and was educated in his native State. In 1834, he went to Georgia to teach school, and studied law "between times." In 1836 he was admitted to the bar in Georgia, but soon after came to Belleville, where he gained a large practice, and was for a long time in partnership with Governor John Reynolds. His leading characteristics were accuracy and industry. In politics he was well known. In 1840 he was elected to the State Legislature; in 1841 was appointed Secretary of State, serving two years; was a Justice of the Illinois State Supreme Court from 1848 to 1853; was elected a member of Congress in 1854, but before entering upon the duties of the office was chosen United States Senator in 1855, and re-elected as a Republican in 1861 and in 1867. He moved to Chicago in 1863, and died there June 25, 1896.

James Shields¹ was born in Ireland in 1810; came to America in 1826, and was admitted to the Kaskaskia bar in 1832. In 1837 he came to Belleville and formed a partnership with Gustavus Koerner. In 1841 he was appointed State Auditor, and in 1843 was chosen a State Supreme Justice. In 1845, having been appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office, he lived in Washington. In the War with Mexico he was appointed Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers. After his muster-out in 1848 he was appointed Governor of Oregon Territory, serving until the following year, when he was chosen United States Senator from Illinois, later serving as United States Senator from Minnesota, and after the Civil War in the same capacity from Missouri. He served in the Civil War as Brigadier-General, 1861-63. He died in Iowa in 1879.

James L. D. Morrison was born at Kaskaskia, April 12, 1816. In 1832 he was appointed midshipman in the United States Navy. While laid up with rheumatism in a Pensacola hospital, he casually picked up a volume of Blackstone, which interested him sufficiently to turn his ambition into law channels. In 1836 he entered the law office of Judge Nathaniel Pope at Kaskaskia, and in 1837 was admitted to the bar. In 1840 he moved to Belleville. He represented Monroe and St. Clair Counties in both houses of the Legislature. During the Mexican War, he raised a company in St. Clair County, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Illinois Regiment. In 1856 he was elected Congressman. Later he removed to St. Louis, where he died in 1888. Robert Morrison, a brother of J. L. D., practiced law in Belleville in 1844, and later moved to California, where he became distinguished. Murray Morrison, another brother, practiced at Belleville a while, but later went to California.

William C. Kinney, a son of former Lieutenant-Governor William Kinney, began practice here about 1839, and in 1848 was State's Attorney. He was a man of ability, but was unambitious and cared little for business. He served in the Legislature, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1847. He became Adjutant-General of Illinois in 1857 by appointment of Governor William H. Bissell, and died in 1858.

¹ See Encyclopedia part of this work.

Judge William H. Underwood¹ was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., in February, 1818; studied at Schoharie Academy and Hudson River Seminary, and later studied law. In 1840 he began practice in Belleville; was chosen State's Attorney for 1842 and 1843, and in 1844 as Representative in the State Legislature. In 1848 he was elected one of the first Circuit Judges under the constitution of that year, serving six years. In 1856, 1860 and 1870 he was elected a State Senator from the St. Clair District. In 1869 he was chosen a member of the Convention which framed the present State Constitution. As a lawyer, he was exceptionally capable and well informed in all branches of law, accurate and industrious. He died in Belleville, September 23, 1875. Joseph B. Underwood, a brother of William H., practiced law in Belleville for some time. He was also a member of the Twenty-third General Assembly.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY BAR IN 1870.—Writing in 1870, John Hinchcliffe² said: "The bar of St. Clair County has ever compared favorably with that of any other county in the State, whether as relates to the reputation or talents of its members. Below, we give a list of the names of members of the St. Clair County bar, and to prevent any invidious distinctions being made, we will name them in alphabetical order, promising only that on the list will be found the names of many men of distinction who are so well known that we need not point them out to the general reader. The Hon. Jehu Baker (late member of Congress for this district), Benjamin Boneau, John B. Bowman (prominent in the history of East St. Louis), George W. Brackett, H. R. Challenor, George W. Davis, E. L. French, R. A. Halbert (State's Attorney), John B. Hay (in Congress), James M. Hay, John Hinchcliffe, Luke H. Hite, H. H. Horner, S. M. Kase, W. G. Kase, G. P. Koerner, C. P. Knispel, T. J. Krafft, L. P. Krafft, B. Mattice, J. D. Manners, M. Millard, Nathaniel Niles, C. F. Noetling, W. H. Snyder, C. W. Thomas (Master in Chancery), E. L. Thomas, W. H. Underwood, M. W. Weir, Alonzo St. Clair Wilderman, W. Winkelman."

BELLEVILLE LAWYERS A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO.—The following named lawyers were prac-

ticing their profession at Belleville in 1880: Gustavus Koerner,¹ William H. Snyder, Nathaniel Niles,¹ Theodore J. Kraft, Theodore E. Englemann, Jehu Baker, Edward Abend, John B. Hay,¹ Thomas Quick, Charles F. Noetling, Robert A. Halbert, Gustavus A. Koerner, Alonzo S. Wilderman, William Winkelman, James M. Hay, James M. Dill, Charles W. Thomas, Charles P. Knispel, Marshal W. Weir, Frank E. Scheel, Louis P. Krafft, James M. Hamill, R. K. Feeny, Edward L. Thomas, William C. Kueffner,¹ H. R. Challenor, George W. Brockhaus, Frederick B. Phillips, John N. Perrin, L. T. Boutcher, Don Turner, William J. Underwood, Franklin A. McConaughy, Robert D. W. Holder, J. A. Willoughby, Henry M. Needles,² John Hay, John N. Huggins and Frank Perrin.

EAST ST. LOUIS LAWYERS IN 1880.—Following are the names of lawyers who were practicing their profession at East St. Louis a quarter of a century ago: J. B. Bowman, Spencer M. Kase, Joseph B. Messick, William G. Kase, Luke H. Hite, Jesse M. Freels, George F. O'Melveny, George W. Brackett, Mortimer Millard, James J. Rafter, Charles T. Ware, William H. Bennett, Edward R. Davis, George W. Locke, George D. Green, Frank B. Bowman, Alexander Flannigen, Benjamin H. Canby, William P. Launtz, J. F. Greathouse, James H. Manners, Archibald Lyons. Lebanon lawyers were: Henry H. Horner, John Eckert, M. W. Schaeffer, M. M. Lindley, Louis Zerweck.

At that time, A. Lyons was a legal practitioner at Marissa.

EARLY PHYSICIANS.²

The history of the medical profession of St. Clair County is so intimately bound up in all of the records of her birth and development as to constitute a microcosm of the whole. Grand medical men came with the earliest pioneers and shared in every danger as well as in every triumph. Therefore, in here presenting a brief biography of Dr. Antoine Francois Saugrain, we give a picture, true and vivid, of the deadly perils incurred by our forefathers in the conquest of the heart of this continent.

Antoine Francois Saugrain was born in Paris, France, February 17, 1763. He came

(1) See Encyclopedia part of this work.

(2) "Historical Review of the City of Belleville," 1870.

(1) See sketches in Vol. I.

(2) From data supplied by Dr. Washington West, of Belleville.

from a long line of "librarians, booksellers and printers," who, as far back as the times of Charles IX. and Henry of Navarre, had served the royal family of France. Of his early life little is known; but it is evident that he was given a thorough general scientific education, and that he studied "chemistry, mineralogy and physics." He had ample opportunity to utilize his scientific knowledge in satisfying the daily wants of men in the wilderness. Wherever he went, he established furnaces and chemical laboratories and set up electric batteries. When he had time he made barometers and thermometers for which he found ready sale.

Soon after he completed his studies, his family, who were royalists, fled across the Rhine, and for a time were lost to him. Later he joined a party of Frenchmen coming to America, and after his arrival he engaged in mineralogical investigations in Mexico, evidently in Spanish service and under the encouragement of the viceroy, Don Galvez. After Galvez's death, Saugrain returned to France; but, fired with love for life in the wilds, he could no longer endure "the tamed and domestic barnyard fowl existence" of cities, and in 1787 he came again to America, this time in company with M. Piquet. His companion was a French philosopher, imbued with the doctrines of Rousseau and believing in the "primitive innocence and goodness of the children of the forest." On the journey, these two men busied themselves with scientific observations. M. Piquet soon had his optimistic theories of "primitive goodness" exploded. Some of those "children of the forest," in whose benevolence he had so strongly believed, betrayed his confidence by killing and scalping him.

In June, 1788, while in Philadelphia, Saugrain met and dined with Franklin. Later, he is heard of in the service of the Scioto Company. He led a party of French emigrants—nearly all of them artisans from Paris and Lyons, absolutely ignorant of the life of the wilderness—to make a settlement at Gallipolis, Ohio. For a time everything went smoothly enough, but soon adversity set in and they were face to face with want. Saugrain set up his laboratory and went to work. The products of his scientific skill were regarded by many of the inhabitants as belonging to the realm of black art. However, he had much influence with the people and did them great good. He

married at Gallipolis, and soon left for Lexington. In 1800, in response to the invitation of the French Governor of St. Louis, Saugrain went there to live, making the journey down the Ohio and up the Mississippi. In 1809, the following notice appeared in the issue of the "Missouri Gazette" of May 26:

"Dr. Saugrain gives notice of the first vaccine matter brought to St. Louis. Indigent persons vaccinated gratuitously."

He lived in St. Louis until his death in 1820. His practice was evidently lucrative, for he left to his wife and six children a large landed estate. Until the end of his life, this first scientist in the Mississippi Valley prosecuted his electrical and chemical work. He is said to have anticipated European inventors in the use of phosphorus in the making of friction matches.

Dr. Saugrain was a true scientist, and, above all, he was in the rarest sense a true philanthropist. His genius and nobility had developed in an atmosphere of refined culture. His home in Paris had been a center of books and authors. There and in the French universities he laid broad foundations, not only for medical lore, but for knowledge of chemistry, botany and mineralogy. He was, too, so far as he could have been in his day, a master of practical electricity. All of his gifts he laid on the altar of his adopted country.

When Lewis and Clark made their historic journey across the Western Continent (in 1804-06) it was Saugrain who, at St. Louis, made their thermometers and barometers. It was Saugrain who vaccinated their entire company, and furnished them other tubes of virus, sealed and safe, with which other lives were later saved by vaccination. When brave young Shannon, his knee shattered in the far-away mountains by the arrows of vengeful Sioux, had suffered for months from pain and poison, it was Saugrain who, without chloroform, amputated the man's leg and saved the man's life. The fires of the expedition were kindled with matches made by that tireless wonder-working genius. Not only did the matches save the men from destruction by cold and hunger, but, as a means by which cruel and superstitious savages were overawed, they actually prevented the massacre of the whole expedition.

In his retorts and crucibles first, then in his written reports to European capitals, Dr. Saugrain demonstrated the great mineral

wealth of this continent. Our government was not slow in availing itself of the services of this superb Frenchman, and from 1805—when President Jefferson appointed him to the office—he was for several years a United States Army Surgeon. After his retirement from the army, he more than ever endeared himself to the people of St. Louis and vicinity, who sincerely mourned him when he passed away. During his eventful years as physician there, Dr. Saugrain, in common with other able medical men of the pioneer period, came almost daily over the river to Cahokia, and he may be fairly claimed as one of St. Clair County's early practitioners of the leading art. His professional account book would have done fairly well as a directory of the rival cities of St. Louis and Cahokia.

Probably Dr. Estes was the first physician to hang out his shingle at Belleville. He built him a house just south of the public square in 1815. According to Governor Reynolds, he had a strong, but illy-balanced mind. As captain of a band of vigilants, organized in 1815, to rid the country of horsethieves and other criminals, he is credited with having dealt out justice very promptly and effectively. In course of time he left the county, and his further history is unobtainable.

Dr. Schogg, who was contemporaneous with Dr. Estes at Belleville, was a man of strife and of blood. It is said that he was a principal in at least two shooting scrapes, and little more is known of him.

A physician named Woodworth came to Belleville about 1820, and went away after some years of more or less successful professional endeavor.

Dr. William W. Roman, who finished his work and died about half a century ago, was a medical giant, whose name and fame are written large upon the history of Belleville. He was not only dictator in the medical world, but reigned supreme in his social and political environments. From "that noble Roman," as he has been called, keen students learned many valuable lessons. Dr. Perryman was one of his students. In a sense, Dr. Jeffries was his successor.

Dr. Lyle was probably the first resident physician at Cahokia. He came at an early day and was considered a good medical man, but was unpopular on account of his exceeding ill-nature.

William Gale Goforth, M. D., was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1790. He came of English parents. His first residence in the great new Central West was at Cahokia in 1815. From there he removed to Belleville about 1820. He found at Cahokia a preponderating French element, and such an element was conspicuous at the time in St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley; so our versatile friend immediately began the study of that language and soon mastered it, at least colloquially. This acquisition brought him local fame and many patients. He had a vivacious disposition and was remarkable as a dancer, nature having favored him with a pair of acrobatic legs. He was also a musical genius, playing well upon the flute. Though Dr. Goforth was rated as a fair physician and had considerable practice, his convivial habits shortened his days and dimmed his reputation. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Eulallie Hay, a daughter of John Hay, head of one of the best families in the county. Mr. Hay could tolerate the unequal yoking of his lovely daughter with our dissipated doctor only two years. Then, in spite of the pleading and the eloquence of the greatest Missouri Senator, the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, whom the physician employed to resist the proceedings, a divorce was granted Mrs. Goforth. She lived many years in Belleville, and was held in highest esteem. Dr. Goforth's second wife was a Miss Patsy Nelson. They were married in 1825 and had four children. "After the Doctor's death," was the quaint comment of one who knew him, "his widow reunited with the Mormons in Salt Lake City."

Dr. Goforth enjoyed martial music, and, resplendent in a flowing red sash, mounted on a fiery charger, he headed Fourth of July processions. Among the boys, his familiar name was "Old Pills." One of his persistent boasts was that there did not exist a horse that he could not ride. That boast cost him his life. One day, in the spring of 1847, a man named Clark came to Belleville, with a ferocious brute of a bay horse, named "Blink Eye." Clark said that no one could ride the animal, but immediately a shout for "Old Pills" arose, and soon Dr. Goforth came upon the scene, much the worse for liquor, mounted the steed and dashed down North High Street to the old Irish pond, and there was thrown violently to the ground, his neck being broken by the fall. Certainly a tragic and premature ending of a life full of



J C Hamilton



MARGARET HAMILTON

possibilities and contradictions. Goforth did much to prove that he was a man of more than average intellect. Men of his name were prominent at Cincinnati in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries. It has been asserted that he joined all the religious denominations, the Baptist last. He was as remarkable in appearance as in his character. His features were striking; he had large, bulging, pop eyes, and a nose so immense and angular as to make him a subject of remark throughout the State. "When we learned the alphabet, in the days of my childhood," wrote a Belleville man, "it was taught us in this way—

"X, Y, Z, and so forth,
And Old Doctor Goforth—with a long nose!"

"He actually scared Mrs. James Mitchell, a strange patient just from the East, into hysterics, and she would never allow him in her home again."

Dr. William Heath, who came to Belleville from Lynchburg, Va., was a physical giant, a remarkable man in several respects. As a homely man, he sadly distanced Dr. Goforth, and took and held the first prize for ugliness against all comers. Richard Chandler had given Uncle John H. Dennis a pocket-knife, saying: "Dennis, when you meet a man uglier than you are, give him this knife." Not long afterward, Dennis and Dr. Heath met, and with much pomp and ceremony Dennis handed the knife to the medic. The incident became widely known and made the Doctor very angry. Dr. Heath had a limited practice, but made the few who employed him supply all his needs. He is said to have charged the McClintock family \$120, a large sum in those days, for services during one season's sickness. He was a Methodist minister also, and preached as occasion presented itself. It is not strange that he came to be known as "a man of long prayers and long bills."

Another remarkable pioneer physician was Dr. Smith, who came to St. Clair County in 1818. He was an eclectic. His popularity and success were immense, his territory embracing St. Clair, Monroe and Madison Counties. He had a fine family and owned the farm, near Mascoutah, which eventually passed to the ownership of the Rayhills. His wife was a daughter of Judge Brown.

Dr. Francis J. Crabb, a native of Virginia, came to Illinois in the spring of 1818, in company with his rather-in-law, Pastor Edward Mitchell. There came at the same time a great caravan, mainly made up of Mr. Mitchell's sons and daughters, sons-in-law and many slaves. There were, in all, sixty-six persons. Dr. Crabb's wife was Elizabeth Mitchell. He lived here during the remainder of his life. His first wife died and he married Mary Ogle, a native of Delaware, a sister of Samuel Ogle and an aunt of David Ogle. She is credited with having introduced the tomato into use hereabouts. Dr. Crabb died at Carlyle, Ill., in 1840.

Dr. Hancock, another Virginian of high character, a polished scholar and a physician of the old school, had an extensive practice. He married Elizabeth Mitchell, Samuel Mitchell's daughter.

Dr. Armstead O. Butler, a physician of large reputation and wide practice, was born in Mecklenburg County, Va., and studied medicine in Philadelphia, Pa., and located at Cahokia. His circle of practice embraced a radius of forty miles, throughout which he was recognized as a skilled and erudite practitioner. The memory of few men was treasured up by the old pioneers of this part of the county more sacredly than that of the loved family physician, Dr. Butler. His wife was Jane Tournot, of the old family of that name known to Cahokia for perhaps a century. He died in 1862 and his widow married Dr. A. X. Illinski.

Dr. Joseph Green, a "Pennsylvania Dutchman," a prosperous physician and a Methodist, was highly respected as a healer and as citizen. He married the widow of Alphonso C. Stuart, who was killed in a duel with Timothy Bennett. While a resident of Belleville, he represented St. Clair County in the State Legislature (Tenth General Assembly, 1826-28). His daughter married Dr. Gray and is living in California. Dr. Green and Lewis and Jacob Myers were the first persons in Belleville who could speak the German language, and it is said that he was quite proficient in the use of the French. He interested himself in silk-culture, procured silk-worms and erected a cocoonery. His wife made the silk that he produced into thread on an ordinary spinning wheel and wove the thread into cloth. He died in 1842.

Dr. John B. Gray came from Lexington, Ky., and was a partner of Dr. Goforth's. He had

cholera in 1849. An old enemy, hearing that he could not live, came, as he said, "to see the old dog die." Hearing of this, Dr. Gray was so incensed that he vowed he "wouldn't die to please him," and eventually recovered. He was a good physician and his judgment in the practical affairs of life was excellent. He moved to Maryville, Cal., where he was shot and killed in 1867. His widow was a daughter of Dr. Green, is living in Los Angeles, and two of his sons are prominent in business in California.

Dr. John Claypole was born in Vincennes, Ind., about 1800, and was educated and married there. He moved to the Bluffs, near Caseyville, where he practiced his profession nearly eight years, until he was elected Sheriff of St. Clair County and took up his residence in Belleville. After serving his term as Sheriff he located on a farm four miles from Fort Madison, Iowa. There he resumed his professional work and was in general practice until the Iowa State penitentiary was established. He was its first Warden and held the position eight years, and until his death. His funeral is said to have been the largest ever held at Fort Madison. He had five children and adopted and carefully reared seven others. Silas Smith, of Lebanon, was one of the latter. Dr. Claypole was a Whig.

Dr. Adolphus Reuss, one of the old residents and leading citizens in the vicinity of Shiloh, descended from a wealthy family of Amsterdam, Holland, and was born at Frankfort, Germany, November 28, 1804. He early showed a disposition for literary pursuits, and after preliminary studies entered the University of Gottingen, where he was graduated as Medical Doctor in 1825. He continued his medical studies at Paris and Berlin and began the practice of his profession at Frankfort. Longing to live in a free country, under free institutions, he came to America in 1832. After traveling in Ohio, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, he concluded that St. Clair County offered him better opportunities as a place of residence than any other locality that he had seen, and he bought 200 acres of land in Sections 3 and 4, Town 1 North, Range 7 West, on which he lived out his allotted days. When he acquired this land it was nearly all covered with timber, only ten acres of it having been brought under cultivation.

The German residents of the county were then few compared with the great body of emigrants from the Fatherland that came at a later day. While he improved his land, he was active in the practice of his profession. He won a large patronage and came to be regarded as one of the ablest physicians in the county. The nature of his practice in a rural neighborhood entailed arduous labor, but a robust constitution enabled him to withstand much hardship and exposure. He took an intelligent interest in political movements of his time, acting with the Democratic party till the slavery question came uppermost. Then his warm Free-Soil sympathies made him a Republican. His views on all subjects were liberal and independent. In religion, he was a free thinker; but he respected the beliefs of others and never forced his own views upon any one. In his youth he had been a thorough student of languages. He was a man of marked literary attainments and culture. He accumulated a large library of books in Greek, Latin, Italian, French, German and English, with all of which he was conversant. His first wife, Margaretha C. E. Jucho, whom he married in Frankfort, died March 8, 1841. He was married to his second wife, Carolina Raith, a native of Gottingen, Germany. She was a daughter of Frederick Raith, who came to America in 1833 and settled at Turkey Hill. She died August 5, 1870; Dr. Reuss died May 7, 1878. They had nine children.

Dr. William Shepherd, a scholarly gentleman and a fine physician, who had a face that suggested that of the great Napoleon, came from the Old Dominion in 1833. He was a born aristocrat, magnetic, winsome, good—a rare man. He was appointed Surgeon in the United States Army in 1838, and stationed at Fort Snelling. Thence he went to Texas, where, in 1840, he became Secretary of State. He was sent as a Delegate to Washington in 1856. Two years later he was killed in a duel at Holly Springs, Miss. Though he was a radical Southerner, he laid down his life in defense of some Northern man, a visitor at Holly Springs. Dr. Shepherd, during the few years of his professional life in Belleville, made many warm friends, and his departure from the town marked what was regarded as a public loss.

Dr. Peter Randall—"the best physician Belleville ever had in those days." This is the

honest opinion of a citizen who has lived in the State about ninety years, a man competent to judge. Dr. Randall's father and two brothers were ministers of the gospel. He came from Georgia to Edwardsville, and, about 1833, from Edwardsville to Belleville. He was a specially gifted man, a physician by intuition. He was a sober, Christian practitioner, such as would be justly prized in any community. From Belleville he removed to Alton, on his way to the Pacific Coast. He died in California during his second visit to that State. His wife was a Miss White, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. William S. VanCleve was an eclectic. He has been described as "a most eccentric man, a good druggist, a specialist in cancer; a man having an exalted opinion of his own merit; a keen observer, a sharp debater, a shrewd, resourceful man, who lived in a narrow world. He came of a good family, lived to an advanced age and died poor. He had no enemies and courted few friends." He was the first physician at Centerville, and lived there from 1845 to 1880, when he moved to Belleville.

Dr. Smith came from Memphis, Tenn., about 1839. He was Belleville's first surgeon. His courtly manners and elegant dress induced a large following. During his stay, he infused new life into local Masonry. In his varied attainments he was a superior man.

Clark Nettleton, M. D., was born of English parentage, near New Haven, Conn., in 1800. He grew up on a farm and obtained his literary education in New Haven. He taught school in Maryland a few years, studying medicine in leisure hours, and eventually was graduated from a medical college in Baltimore. He married Anna Hurd, of New Haven, in 1825, and moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and there began the practice of his profession. Soon becoming discouraged by the smallness of the then village and, as it appeared to him, the smaller prospect of its ever amounting to anything, he went to Mt. Vernon, Ohio. There he lived about three years, going in 1828 to Franklin, La., where he found a congenial and appreciative people, among whom he established a large practice. After eight years' arduous labor in that malarious region, his health failed and he returned to the North. While living temporarily in St. Louis, Dr. Nettleton became acquainted with Hon. Thomas H. Benton, by

whose advice he crossed the Mississippi and located in Belleville early in 1839. Not long afterward he bought of Hon. Adam W. Snyder the fine "Square Mound farm" of 400 acres, in the American Bottom five miles south of Cahokia. Moving there, he combined agriculture with medicine and surgery, prospering till the overflow of 1844, when the Mississippi became an appalling flood, in which his crops, fences, buildings and much of his live-stock were swept away. With the remnant of his property that he succeeded in saving, he fled from the Bottom, stopping not until he reached Manchester, in Morgan County, where he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1849, having sold his Illinois real estate, he removed to Racine, Wis., where he was in successful practice until his death, which occurred in 1884. He was a member of the "regular" school of practitioners, a careful and conscientious physician and a skillful surgeon, who kept up with the advance of his profession. He was a surgeon in the United States Army in 1825, stationed at Harper's Ferry, Va. During his residence in Louisiana, he bravely met the cholera epidemic in 1832, from which many physicians fled. He had the courtly manners of the old school gentleman and was a devoted student of science and literature, giving much attention to geology and botany.

Dr. Edward P. Price was a surgeon of some repute, and during the Mexican War was attached to the Second Illinois Regiment, commanded by Colonel Bissell. He did not remain long in the county. In Louisiana, where he died, he had much political power. His wife was a sister of Vital Jarrot, and the widow of William Morrison.

Dr. D. C. Wallace, son of Pastor Matthew Wallace, was born in Hamilton, Ohio, November 19, 1819, and obtained his medical education at Philadelphia, Pa. He had been practicing his profession at Freeburg several years, when, in 1854, he married. He removed to St. Joseph, Mo., about 1857, and returned to Freeburg four or five years later. In 1868, he went to Litchfield, Ill., where he practiced medicine and surgery until his death, which occurred December 21, 1904. Dr. Wallace was of the eclectic school. Dr. Perryman testified that no patient afflicted with pneumonia ever died in Dr. Wallace's hands. Besides being a good family physician, Dr. Wallace was a noble

Christian gentleman of lofty ideals and of a pure and useful life. His daughter, Mary D. Wallace, is Public Librarian at Litchfield, Ill.

Dr. Wolfgang Welsch was the earliest permanent resident physician at Mascoutah. He came from Bavaria, Germany, in 1840. At that time Mascoutah was a small village, having been laid out as a town as recently as 1837 by Theodore Krafft and John Flanagan, Belleville merchants. It was called Mechanicsburg until 1839, when its limits were enlarged and it was rechristened. Dr. Welsch brought with him, besides his German wife and his diploma, a strong constitution and a mighty resolve to achieve distinction and a competence in this new world. Right well he succeeded. In his time he was the irrepressible, radiant genius and soul of the profession at Mascoutah. A splendid surgeon and a rare physician, he was the center of a circle of scientists that gave the place a high standing. He took a deep interest in local papers and educational interests. During the four years (1846-50) he lived in St. Louis, Mo., and in the early fifties on a farm west of Mascoutah. He died August 25, 1871. Two daughters live at Mascoutah. One of them is Mrs. Rudolph Rutz.

Dr. Adolph George Berchermann, of Belleville, was one of nature's noblemen. He had the instinct and the genius of a gentleman. He was a cultured, refined scholar. His benevolent face would have been a prize study for an old master. Mercy and truth met and merged together in the formation of his character. He was the soul of honor. Children loved and followed him. In his chosen profession he dwelt for forty years among the sorely distressed and suffering, and never lost his benevolence or his smile. When duty called him, through storm or flood or pestilence, to the bed of pain, he feared nothing. Such was his generosity that, but for the watchful care of others, he must have suffered in his old age from self-imposed poverty. He never stooped to any questionable method to get or retain practice. To the modern deadly crime of infanticide he was a total stranger. Human life had, in his estimation, an infinite value. All his being was enlisted in the welfare against death. Though he was of foreign birth, his loyalty to this free nation that opened her arms to receive him, a young fugitive from

death in Europe, knew no bounds. He was born at Frankfort, Germany, August 6, 1809, and died at San Antonio, Texas, January 8, 1873. His father, Dr. Jur. August Berchermann, was a Judge in the Grand Duchy of Darmstadt. His mother was Dorothea Huth. He was active in the Frankfurter Revolution of 1833,¹ and came to America with the Bunsens. In 1823 or 1834, the Bunsens, Dr. Berchermann and others located in the Latenier Settlement in Shiloh Valley. There the Doctor practiced his profession till 1840, when he removed to Belleville. His first wife, Louise Bunsen, died, leaving a daughter. His second wife, Mollie Bunsen, sister to Louise, is living at San Antonio, Texas, with other members of his family.

In passing through Belleville, in 1842, Charles Dickens was wined and dined there, and among those presented to him at the Mansion House was a Belleville physician named Melrose. Dickens, in his "American Notes," calls him "Doctor Crocus," and here follows, in his own words, his account of the incident that made Dr. Melrose famous under that name:

"'Mr. Dickens,' says the Colonel, 'Doctor Crocus.'

"Upon which, Doctor Crocus, who is still a tall, fine-looking Scotchman, but rather fierce and warlike in appearance for a professor of the peaceful art of healing, bursts out of the concourse, with his right arm extended and his chest thrown out as far as it will possibly come, and says:

"'Your countryman, sir!'

"Whereupon, Doctor Crocus and I shake hands; and Doctor Crocus looks as if I didn't by any means realize his expectations, which, in linen blouse and great straw hat with a green ribbon, and no gloves, and my face and nose profusely ornamented with the stings of mosquitoes and the bites of bugs, it is very likely I did not.

"'Long in these parts, sir?' says I.

"'Three or four months, sir,' says the Doctor.

"'Do you think of soon returning to the old country, sir?' says I.

"Doctor Crocus makes no verbal answer, but gives me an imploring look, which says so plainly, 'Will you ask me that question again

¹ See Koerner, "Die Deutschen in Amerika;" also Bunsen in the same work. See also the Chicago pamphlet, "Die Deutschen in Illinois."

a little louder, if you please?" that I repeat the question.

"Think of returning to the old country, sir?" repeats the doctor.

"To the old country, sir," I rejoin.

"Doctor Crocus looks around upon the crowd to observe the effect he produces, rubs his hands, and says in a very loud voice:

"Not yet awhile, sir—not yet. You won't catch me at that just yet, sir. I am a little too fond of freedom for that, sir! Ha! Ha! It's not so easy for a man to tear himself from a free country such as this is, sir. Ha! Ha! No! No! Ha! Ha! None of that till one's obliged to do it, sir. No! No!"

"As Dr. Crocus says these latter words, he shakes his head knowingly and laughs again. Many of the bystanders shake their heads in concert with the Doctor and laugh, too, and look at each other as much as to say, 'A pretty bright and first-rate sort of a chap is Crocus,' and, unless I am very much mistaken, a good many people went to the lecture that night who never thought about phrenology¹ or about Doctor Crocus in all their lives before."

Dr. Melrose and Belleville both survived Dickens' visit and sarcasm, and, aside from some righteous indignation, nothing ever came of the event. Dr. Melrose was truly a fine-looking man, a well educated gentleman, a local celebrity; a Swedenborgian by faith; in practice, traditionally, a homeopath. He has left behind him here no trace of family, fortune or friends. His wife was a Miss Robinson, a cousin of Mrs. Benjamin West. She was a Virginian by birth and had one son, James Melrose.

Dr. A. X. Illinski.—This famous physician was born in Wollhynia, in Russian Poland, February 3, 1817, and was carefully educated in the Gymnasium at Krzensieniec. His obligatory studies embraced the Greek, Latin, Russian, French, German and Polish languages and mathematics and the natural sciences. He remained five years in that school and stood high in his classes. At the age of fourteen years, he entered the patriot army as a lancer. After the capture of Warsaw, the body of troops to which he was attached retreated for refuge to Galicia, a part of Austria, where it remained about a year. Early in 1834, a peremptory order was issued, exiling all insurgents to Rus-

sia or France. Later, America was substituted for France, and that decree, probably in the hope of forcing the insurgents further from their native land, and in the course of events young Illinski landed at Castle Garden, New York, March 28, 1834. After a year's wandering in America, he went to Havana, Cuba, and obtained employment in a government hospital. There was awakened his interest in medicine and surgery, and most eagerly did he pursue their study. From Havana he came to St. Louis, Mo., and entered the then newly opened McDowell Medical College. He graduated in the first class from that institution, and in 1841 began the work of his profession at Cahokia, where he remained, with the exception of a sojourn in California, in 1849-53, practicing medicine, merchandising and keeping a public house.

At Cahokia, Dr. Illinski's professional field was extensive, embracing that considerable area known as the American Bottom, extending in his day about thirty miles up and down the river and proportionately wide. Often his rides were thirty-five or forty miles. His endurance passes comprehension. Sometimes, with fresh relays of horses, he traveled night and day. On dark nights, he rode his trusty saddle-horse, which never failed to carry him safely, and its skill in finding its way through those heavily timbered bottoms, in flood and storm and inky darkness, has furnished a theme for the comment of two generations of the Doctor's admirers. In various parts of the dense woods Dr. Illinski made guide-posts of immense trees, and it has been said that he could follow an obscure trail with the cunning of an Indian. His buggy was his bank. Through a hole cut in its seat, he dropped the collections of days, amounting in some instances to hundreds of dollars. He was, in money matters, liberal to a fault. He was willing to invest in almost any scheme that was proposed to him, and, in consequence, died poor. He married Mrs. Jane Butler in August, 1843. She was the widow of Dr. Armstead O. Butler. She died in 1852, having borne Dr. Illinski two daughters. His second wife, Virginia Black, he married August 19, 1870, and she bore him three children. He commanded universal respect and confidence. His professional associates esteemed him highly and his wise counsel made him invaluable in consultation.

¹According to Dickens, Doctor "Crocus" was advertised to lecture on that subject.

Dr. Daniel La Field Oatman was born on the German border of Alsace, of French and German parentage, and was a graduate of a famous institution in Europe and prominent as a physician in his native country. He came with his father to America and located in Lancaster County, Pa. In 1844, he took a post-graduate course in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. Before the close of that year he came to Belleville, where he practiced his profession with considerable success until 1852. He was instrumental in the organization of the first medical society in Illinois. He married Mary Davis, of Lancaster County, Pa., and she died in 1852, about three months after the Doctor passed away. They are buried in the Shiloh Valley Cemetery. They had three children—Julia, Edward and Charles Russell Oatman. The latter became well known at Collinsville as a physician. Dr. Daniel La Field Oatman was small in stature but a moral giant. He possessed a noble intellect, a well stored mind, a scientific education. He endeared himself to his large circle of patrons by his sympathetic, rock-rooted Christian character. In the kingdom which he created in the few years of his life in Belleville, he ruled as a king of love and mercy.

Dr. Alexander Ross.—There came from Pennsylvania, about 1847, a florid, red-headed giant, his face toward Mascoutah, and this mighty man was the genial Dr. Ross. He brought with him credentials, natural and acquired, that gave him entree to the highest circles of society in Mascoutah and a large adjacent territory. This man of brains and Christian principles grew up and developed with the country, and though he found it a wilderness and it found in him an uncut diamond, yet when, after many years, he pushed on to Sumner County, Kan., his name had become a synonym for dignified manhood and Mascoutah was an inland mart of varied industries. He was elected to the State Legislature (1868) by the suffrages of his fellow citizens, and demeaned himself as became a conscientious and patriotic member of that august body, ably and gracefully meeting all obligations.

Dr. Goheen came to Belleville from Lebanon, where his brother was for a time pastor of a Methodist congregation. He was a graduate, traveled and skilled physician, and had served some years as a surgeon in the United States

Navy. He brought home with him from that service many interesting objects gathered in many cruises. From time to time he gave illustrated scientific lectures on temperance, anatomy and physiology. During the memorable cholera epidemic of 1849, he remained at his post of duty, while many brother physicians deserted, and having experience abroad in handling that frightful scourge, he treated many cases with marked success. Dr. Goheen was a magnificent man, stately in bearing, and was devoted to his profession. His wife was Miss Annie Harrison, a daughter of Belleville's "grand old man," Thomas Harrison. Their one child died in infancy. Dr. Goheen went to California in 1850 and died there in 1853.

Dr. Edward Parks Bland was a maker of medical history in Summerfield. He was born in Amelia County, Va., December 13, 1813. His family was of English origin and occupied a good position in that part of the Old Dominion. There Dr. Bland was reared. Soon after leaving William and Mary College, he came West and took charge of a school at Bridgeton, St. Louis County, Mo. Having decided to become a physician, he attended lectures at the old McDowell Medical College at St. Louis, in the winter of 1846-47. He began his practice in St. Louis County, but in 1848 became a resident of St. Clair County. After seven years' practice at Fayetteville, he located in Mascoutah, where he had a successful career from 1855 to 1861. He married, at Mascoutah, April 9, 1856, Julia Ann Padfield, daughter of Thomas Padfield. The Padfield family was one of the earliest to settle in the northeastern part of St. Clair County. In 1861, Dr. Bland moved in Summerfield. In 1870, he made his home on a farm in Section 35, Town 2, Range 6 West. Later he retired from his profession. He took an active interest in politics and was warmly attached to the Democratic party. A man of much mental power, he formed his views regardless of the opinions of others. In the expression of his sentiments, he was candid, outspoken and fearless. For popular favor he cared little. As a physician he had a good reputation. He had sons named Edward Parks and Richard Lee Bland.

The Perryman family is of English ancestry on the paternal side and German on the maternal side. Three brothers named John, James and David Perryman came to America in

1632 with Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore, and established the colony of Maryland. One of the brothers Perryman was secretary to Calvert, another became a member of the Colonial Parliament, the third was engaged in Indian wars on the frontier. From those three brothers came the Perryman family of America. The great-grandfather of Dr. James Lafayette Perryman held an appointment under the authority of the English king that required his presence in colonies lying along the Atlantic coast. While he was a resident of the Carolinas, his son, James E. Perryman, was born. He was bred to a martial life under the instruction of his father. In the Revolutionary War he espoused the patriot cause, entered the military service and rose to the rank of Colonel. Under General Wayne, he fought at Saratoga, Germantown and Brandywine. After the war he settled in Claiborne County, Tenn., and married Nancy Condray, by whom he had a number of children.

Charles Mattison Perryman, son of Colonel James E. Perryman, and father of Dr. James Lafayette Perryman, was born in Claiborne County, Tenn., in 1809, and grew to manhood and married there September 1, 1829, Louisa J. Collingsworth, daughter of a soldier of the Revolution and a native of that county, born January 9, 1814. Of their sons, Dr. Perryman was the eldest. Frederick A., their second son, died in his fifteenth year. Bluford Hamilton Perryman, their third son, was born in St. Clair County, November 1, 1835, and was a graduate of the medical school of St. Louis. He married Sarah Holmes, of Galena, Ill., by whom he had two daughters: Ida, who died in her nineteenth year, and Hamma, who was reared by Dr. Perryman, her father having died March 6, 1860. Horace M. Perryman, the Doctor's youngest brother, was born in Jefferson City, Mo., February 6, 1838, and died September 20, 1870. He was educated by his eldest brother for the profession of medicine and gave promise of a brilliant career. He married Mary Belcher, a native of St. Clair County, who died January 1, 1863, having borne him a son and a daughter, Edgar and Stella Perryman. Mary Tertlinger, his second wife, bore him a son whom he named Jerome. Charles Mattison Perryman settled near Lebanon, St. Clair County, in 1832. Later, he returned to Tennessee, but again came to St. Clair County. Eventually he went to Jefferson County, Mo.,

where he died in 1854. Dr. Perryman, born in Claiborne County, Tenn., April 11, 1831, was an infant when his father came first to Illinois. He soon passed the limitations of a common school education, and, in his sixteenth year, entered McKendree College, where he was graduated four years later. Having determined to adopt the profession of medicine, he was an ardent and enthusiastic student of such literature as led in the direction of that science. In 1849 he became a student in the offices of Drs. W. W. and J. A. Roman, of Belleville, where he prepared for the medical department of the University of Missouri. There, after two full courses of study, he was duly graduated with the M. D. degree. He began the practice of his profession at Freeburg, but after several years entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which institution he was graduated. Later he attended lectures on medicine and surgery at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. His intention was to qualify himself to take a professorship in the University of Missouri, but the premature death of his father prevented the fruition of that and other long-cherished hopes. In his prime, his rides extended over a large territory throughout all the countryside between Lebanon and New Athens. He excelled in medicine, surgery and obstetrics. His services were constantly sought by his professional brethren in consultations. No man excelled him on the stand as a medical witness, for he gloried in gladiatorial bouts with legal experts. He died, full of honor. His wife, whom he married in September, 1858, was Virginia Bradsby, daughter of Richard A. Bradsby.

Dr. Freund, who has been described as "an aristocratic medical Bismarck," was born in Baden, Germany, and came from the German universities, laden with diplomas and honors, about 1855. Mascoutah opened her sleepy eyes in astonishment when he "stepped into her inner and most reserved sanctum." It is said "he commanded and obtained an instant success." Dr. Freund was of medium size, though of heavy build, "red-headed, hot tempered and quick-spoken." He died in 1870 and was buried at Mascoutah. His wife died in St. Louis, leaving three children.

Dr. Giles Norman Jeffries, from Kentucky, made his home for a time at Prairie du Rocher. From there he moved to St. Louis,

where he lived only a short time and then, at the earnest solicitation of Duteil Cabanne and Colonel Don Morrison, came to Belleville. As Dr. W. W. Roman had only recently died and his friends were casting about for a successor to his practice, Dr. Jeffries appeared most fortunately on the scene. Here was his opportunity, and he made good use of it. His welcome and his success were commensurate. By his urbanity and his gentlemanly conduct, no less than by his professional skill, he won and held the hearts of the community. One thing more than all else that came into Dr. Jeffries's life for his good was his marriage to Mrs. Mary West Estes, "one who moved in an atmosphere of refined spirituality." Dr. Jeffries was truly indebted in many ways to his good wife, who brought him some of his best patrons. She bore him three children—one daughter, Mrs. Louisa Osgood, now a widow, and two sons, Giles Norman Jeffries, Jr., and Edmund Jeffries—all of whom live in Minneapolis, Minn. Dr. Jeffries died at Belleville, after a brief illness, in 1876. Born and educated in the sunny Southland, he carried with him all through his life the genial, fragrant comradeship of the born cavalier. Children ran to meet him; they never saw him frown. The widow's heart sent up a prayer, as incense at the mention of his name. The old couple on the farm, in their rustic simplicity and in their hard-handed honesty, almost welcomed a spell of bilious fever if it brought him under their roof-tree. He brought them all that they needed, interpreted the things in the hurly-burly of the changing world that they did not understand, and, setting the seal of his approval on all that they had done for his patient and giving them an honest opinion and an efficient remedy, he departed with their benedictions.

Dr. J. C. Bock was born in the Province of the Rhine, Prussia, February 20, 1816. His father, Charles August Bock, an eminent physician, was a Medical Doctor in the government service. The younger Bock studied under his father's preceptorship, attended medical schools at Berlin and Leipsic and, in 1844, was graduated at Geisen. He was a military surgeon in the Schleswig-Holstein War of 1848-49. In 1852, he was sent by the German Government to the German hospital in London, England, as assistant surgeon. Two years later, he came to America, locating at Chillicothe, Ohio, where

he practiced his profession till 1858. He then came to Illinois, and settled in Smithton, St. Clair County, where he entered upon a successful practice.

Dr. B. Krause was born in Wurtenberg, Germany, August 29, 1834, son of Joseph and Mary (Maurer) Krause. After attending the public schools, he was, in 1847-51, a student at the Gymnasium at Gmuend. In 1851-54 he was an apprentice in the pharmacy at Lorch. Subsequently, having passed an examination as a druggist, he was assistant in drug stores at Reuthingen, Geislingen, Threngen and Freiburg. He studied medicine and pharmacy at the University of Teubingen and was graduated in August, 1859. In October of that year he came to the United States, and in 1860 located at Lebanon. He moved to Centerville in 1862 and from there to O'Fallon in 1863. When he settled in O'Fallon, he had to keep a supply of medicines on hand with which to compound his prescriptions. The town was growing fast, soon a drug store was a necessity, and he opened one in a small way, increasing his stock and his space as circumstances demanded. Till 1873, he practiced medicine in town and country. That year he visited Europe, and after his return he relinquished country practice and devoted himself to his trade in drugs. He became a member of the St. Clair County Medical Society in 1867, and of the Pharmaceutical Association of Illinois in 1880.

Frederick Koeberlin, M. D., was born at Graenbach, Bavaria, Germany, June 21, 1831. His father was a Lutheran minister. He acquired the rudiments of an education in common schools in Germany, then entered the Gymnasium. At the age of twenty-one years he became a student at the University of Munich, where he obtained a classical education. He came to America in 1854, landing at New York. After visiting his brother, a Lutheran minister, in Pennsylvania, he came to St. Louis, Mo., where he attended lectures at Pope's Medical College and was graduated in 1858. Soon afterward, he located at Freeburg and there quickly won success in his chosen profession. He married Rosa Ochs, a daughter of one of the early German settlers of St. Clair County, October 15, 1860. In politics he became an ardent Republican. He served his fellow-citizens several years as President of the Board of Trustees of the village of Freeburg, and was a moving spirit in public enterprises. His



Chris Heiligenstein

library was his idol; to it he gave time, talent and treasure. To his funeral, which occurred in Freeburg, "the entire community came in." it has been said, "to do him nonor."

Dr. Ferdinand Rubach was born at Nassau, Germany, November 29, 1837. His father, Augustus W. Rubach, was educated in military schools and was an officer in the German army. The elder Rubach came to America in 1841 and lived in Philadelphia, Pa., till 1843, when he located in St. Clair County as a farmer. Later he was a merchant in Belleville, where he died in 1871. His wife was Wilhelmina Schenck. William R. Rubach, the younger of their two sons, enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, under the first call for troops for service in our Civil War. After the expiration of his term of enlistment he veteranized and served until the end of the war, winning promotion as Adjutant of his regiment. Dr. Ferdinand Rubach received his education in the public schools of Belleville and under private instruction. At the age of eighteen, he began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. A. Hammer, of St. Louis, Mo., and was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in March, 1858. In May following, he went to Germany and entered the medical department of the University of Wurzburg, where he pursued his studies eighteen months. From Wurzburg he went to Prague and from there to Vienna, where he received special instruction from Professor Arlt. Thence he went to Berlin, where he studied diseases of the eye and their remedies under the celebrated specialist, Dr. Von Graefe. Returning, he practiced his profession in Belleville until his death. He was a member of the St. Clair Medical Society; was appointed Examining Surgeon for the Pension Department of the United States in 1862, and in 1866 became county physician. February 4, 1864, he married Sophia Maus, daughter of John Maus. She bore him two sons and two daughters. Dr. Rubach possessed exceedingly agreeable social qualities and was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

Dr. F. A. McConoughy began his medical practice at Olney, Ill., in 1854. There he remained three years. Then he removed to Trenton, Clinton County, later returning to Olney. When the war broke out, he was appointed Regimental Surgeon of the Seventeenth Mis-

souri Volunteers, and was afterward Medical Director for the Department of Louisiana. When the war closed he came to Belleville and was in general practice there until August, 1880, when he removed to St. Louis.

Dr. Charles H. Christoffe won success in his profession at French Village.

Dr. Louis C. Starkel was born at Prague, Bohemia, Austria, September 11, 1839. He came to the United States in 1850 and to St. Clair County in 1861. Failing health compelled him to relinquish medical practice in December, 1869, and he became a deputy in the office of the County Clerk. He was County Clerk from 1873 to 1880.

Dr. T. C. Jennings was born in Bloomfield, Chautauqua County, N. Y., May 8, 1836, a son of the Rev. Thomas J. Jennings of the Methodist church. At the age of six he was taken by his father to Ohio, and, four years later, went to Wisconsin, where he was prepared to enter Rush Medical College at Chicago. He studied at that institution in 1856-58, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. He practiced at Mayville, Wis., until 1860, when he came to St. Louis. Unsettled conditions due to the approach of war prevented him from continuing his practice in Missouri. He taught school two years at French Village and became Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, November 15, 1862. As such he served during the war, often doing gallant duty as a soldier while in nowise neglecting his duty as a surgeon. He began the practice of his profession at East St. Louis immediately after the close of the war. He married Miss Clementine Illinski, daughter of Dr. A. X. Illinski, June 24, 1867. He had official experience which is referred to elsewhere in these pages.

Dr. John Saltenberger, son of John William and Elizabeth (Miller) Saltenberger, was born April 1, 1838, at Naunstadt am Unsingen, Nassau, Germany. He came to America with his father's family in 1847, and they located on a farm south of Millstadt, St. Clair County, where the elder Saltenberger died in 1877. In 1858 John Saltenberger began to study medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Peter Brower, at Millstadt. He took a special course in Latin with Dr. Gander, of Waterloo, Monroe County. His studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. He served three months as

a soldier in a Missouri regiment, after which he resumed his studies, and was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, March, 1864. He practiced his profession three months in Madison County and after that at Ogle's Station, St. Clair County, until February, 1865, when he again enlisted for service in the Civil War. As hospital steward he had much valuable professional experience. After the war he was in practice for a time in Indiana, but returned to St. Clair County in the summer of 1866. He practiced at and near Fayetteville until 1872, when he went to Washington County, Ill. In the fall of 1875 he returned to the Saltenberger farm, near Millstadt, continuing his professional work among his old neighbors. November 11, 1872, he married Anna Louisa Sumnicht, a native of Pottsdam, Prussia.

Dr. Washington West.—The forefathers of the West family of St. Clair County were among the earliest American settlers and among the earliest pioneers of Illinois. They were of English ancestry and came with Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore, in 1632, and made their first settlement in Maryland. John West, the great-great-grandfather of Dr. West, lived and died in Maryland. His son Benjamin went to Virginia before the Revolution, in which he served on General Washington's staff. In 1818, the family settled in St. Clair County. Washington West, grandfather of Dr. West, was born in Maryland and in his infancy was taken to Virginia. There he married Frances Mitchell, who bore him two sons and a daughter. Benjamin Hillerary West, Dr. West's father, was born in Virginia in 1817, and was brought to Illinois a babe in arms. He married Maria Catherine Hiel, who was born in King and Queen's County, Va., in 1824. They had eleven children, all of whom attained maturity. Washington West, third son and fourth in the family, was born near Belleville, February 9, 1847. He received his primary education in the public schools of that city, and was for two years a student in the City University at St. Louis, Mo. At nineteen, he began studying medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. James Lafayette Perryman, of Belleville. After two full courses he was graduated from St. Louis Medical College in 1868. He began practice in Belleville, but soon afterward accepted an appointment as

Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army and was assigned to duty on the staff of General William E. Harney, at the Cheyenne River Agency, in Dakota Territory. He resigned two years later and resumed the practice of his profession at Belleville. In 1876 he attended clinics in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He became a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Association, the Southern Illinois Medical Society and the St. Clair County Medical Society. He has represented the Illinois State Medical Association as a delegate to the American Medical Association. He married Mary Agnes Wolfe, a native of Beaver County, Pa., June 30, 1870. He has had seven children, of whom four are living. Dr. West is a man of fine medical attainments, is thoroughly in love with his profession and has won great success in its practice.

Dr. George Loelkes was born in Todtenhausen, Hesse Nassau, Germany, February 3, 1845, and was educated in gymnasiums, the University of Marburg, and the University of Göttingen. With the idea of studying medicine in view, he gave especial attention to chemistry and kindred sciences. He came to America in 1867, was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, with the degree of M. D., March 4, 1868, and, in April following, entered upon the practice of his profession at Belleville. He took an interest in educational affairs and was for some years a member of the Board of Education. He married Emma Helff, of Philadelphia, Pa., September 7, 1868.

Dr. O. C. Bates was born in Belleville, April, 1844. Henry Bates, his father, a native of Pennsylvania, went to Ohio in his boyhood, later removing to Mobile, Ala., whence he came, about 1835, to Belleville. Buying land, he settled east of the town. He laid out an addition to Belleville which bears his name. By trade he was a carpenter, and as such he helped to erect many buildings in Belleville, among them the First Presbyterian Church. He married about 1840, Catherine Heckber, and died of cholera in 1849, after having nursed other cholera victims. He started the first fruit tree nursery in Belleville, the cuttings for which he secured in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey. From that nursery many of the orchards of the county obtained their original trees and shrubs. Dr. Bates, who was five

years old when his father died, began his education in the public schools of Belleville. When he was twelve years old, his mother removed to Dayton, Ohio, where she died in 1862. He attended school in Dayton and, later, was a student at Antioch College, Ohio. He began the study of medicine at Dayton and after some medical and surgical experience in the army during the war, he entered St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated in 1864. In 1865 he began the practice of his profession at O'Fallon. He achieved much success as a physician, helped to organize the St. Clair County Medical Society and became a member of the Southern Illinois Medical Association and an associate member of the St. Louis Academy of Science. He opened the first prescription drug store in O'Fallon. A quarter of a century ago it was written of him: "He is a physician of liberal ideas, and has been among the first to take advantage of the latest developments in medical science. Although his time has been closely taken up by professional labors, he has given attention to scientific research and outside study, and has collected a fine archaeological cabinet from the mounds of St. Clair and Madison Counties.

Lloyd T. Miller, M. D., was born near Burkittsville, Frederick County, Md., May 15, 1841, and is descended from a family of German origin. His parents were Peter and Huldah (Arnold) Miller. His father died in Washington County, Md., and his mother in Franklin County, Pa. After having attended subscription schools in Maryland, the future physician, then sixteen years of age, came west, in May, 1857, and for a time made his home at Palmyra, Mo., where some of his brothers and sisters had settled. He completed his literary education in the high school at Palmyra, and in the fall of 1861 entered the McDowell Medical College, at St. Louis, and pursued his medical studies there through the winter of 1861-62. The McDowell institution having closed because of Dr. McDowell's departure from St. Louis to cast his lot with the Southern Confederacy, young Miller attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College in 1862-63 and was graduated in March, 1863. Soon afterward he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Third Missouri Regiment, to which he was attached only a short time. In the spring of 1864 he received a diploma from the Jefferson Medical College

at Philadelphia. In the summer of that year he began the practice of his profession in St. Louis, whence, in June, 1866, he removed to Caseyville. In 1878-79 he attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, and when he was graduated from that institution he held diplomas from three leading medical colleges. He established a drug store, grocery and hardware store at Caseyville, was Postmaster there for several years, and gave some attention to farming. He married in April, 1868, Margaret Blake, daughter of Ezra and Mary A. Blake. Mrs. Miller was born a mile north of Caseyville. Her father was a native of New Jersey; her mother was a daughter of George Moffett, an early resident of the Caseyville neighborhood.

Dr. August J. Fuchs was born in St. Louis, Mo., and came of an old-time respectable family. He had rare educational advantages and possessed many of the requisites for a successful physician. His natural disposition was lively and amiable. His marriage to Mary Eisenmeyer, a lovely young lady, was one of the fortunate events of his life. Of their union were born two daughters and one son. One of the daughters is married and is a practicing physician in St. Louis. The other daughter is the wife of a well-known citizen of Mascoutah. Some time after the death of his first wife, Dr. Fuchs married Mollie Mattice, who, with her one child, lives in Mascoutah. She was only fifty-four years old at the time of his death. He will long be lamented by a large circle of grateful patients.

Dr. Lyman P. Stookey.—Daniel Stookey, the grandfather of Dr. Stookey, was born in Virginia, and, in 1805, settled near Belleville, where he lived out the remainder of his days. He married Barbara Whetstone, also a native of Virginia. Their son, Moses Stookey, Dr. Stookey's father, was born in Virginia in 1789, grew to manhood in St. Clair County and died there in 1857. He married Elizabeth Anderson, who was born at Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1807, and came to St. Clair County with her parents in 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Stookey were married in 1824 and the latter died March 9, 1869. Lyman P. Stookey, the youngest of their eleven children, was born in St. Clair County, February 13, 1845. His literary education was obtained in district schools and at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton. He completed his med-

ical course at St. Louis Medical College in 1869-70, and immediately thereafter began the practice of his profession in Belleville, where, in 1879, he opened a drug store. He married a Miss A. M. L. Brumbaugh, of Bedford County, Pa., October 25, 1867. Early in his professional career he identified himself with the State Medical Southern Illinois and St. Clair County Medical Societies.

Dr. R. I. Watts was born near Nashville, Washington County, Ill., October 30, 1843. His father was a farmer, and like other farmers' sons, the future doctor labored on a farm and attended school by turns. His common school training was supplemented by a course of study at Nashville College, a school near his home, conducted under Presbyterian auspices. In March, 1868, he was graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He studied medicine four years with the Drs. Pierce, of Okawville. After his graduation, not yet willing to fully depend upon himself in the practical work of his profession, he continued his studies under Drs. Means and Carter at Nashville, but soon located in Marissa, where he practiced two years quite successfully. Thence he moved to New Athens. He identified himself with the medical societies of the county and State. In 1864, he married Eliza Ellen Boggess. His parents, Benjamin and Lucinda Watts, came from Georgia and located at Turkey Hill, whence in course of time they removed to Washington County.

Dr. C. R. Dake was born in Pittsburg, Pa., December 22, 1849. His father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and all his uncles and their sons became physicians, some of them allopaths, some homeopaths, and others eclectics. He was prepared by private instruction at home to enter the Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1868, after his return from college, he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. D. M. Dake, his father. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, with honors, in 1872, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Rockaway Beach, L. I. In 1873 he came West, intending to go South, but was induced to stop at Belleville and at length concluded to remain there. In 1874 he was elected to the chair of chemistry in the Homeopathic College at St. Louis, but for business reasons was unable to accept that honorable position. Sep-

tember 12, 1874, he married Eugenia C. Swyer, a native of St. Clair County.

Dr. J. C. Wiggins, who entered upon the practice of medicine at Caseyville in March, 1877, was born in St. Louis, Mo., October 16, 1855. Louis Wiggins, his father, was born at Cape May, was reared there and married Anna R. Edwards, a native of that vicinity. After passing his earlier years in trade, at Baltimore, Md., he came west in 1839 and lived in St. Louis, Mo., till 1858, and after that on a fruit farm near O'Fallon until his death, which occurred July 19, 1878. His wife died near O'Fallon in 1863. Dr. Wiggins's education was begun in the district school near his father's farm and continued at the Natchez Institute, Natchez, Miss. He studied medicine with Dr. Charles Russell Oatman, and was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in the spring of 1877. Immediately thereafter, he began the practice of his profession at Caseyville. He married October 21, 1880, Louisa Moeller, daughter of Charles Moeller, of Cape Girardeau, Mo. Dr. Wiggins soon made a successful record as a physician. He received his *ad eundem* degree in 1879.

Dr. Charles H. E. E. Rembe was born at Freis, Germany, February 9, 1856. Christoph Rembe, his father, was a government overseer of timber tracts for more than half a century. His mother was Eliza Plitd, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt. He completed his course of studies at the Gymnasium, in Hersfeldt, in 1871. In 1872 he came to America. From New York he came to St. Louis, Mo., whence he went to Marthasville, where he studied medicine under the tutelage of Dr. L. Standinger. He was graduated from the Missouri Medical College in 1878, with the degree of M. D. In May, that year, he located at Fayetteville, where his ability, his conscientiousness and his affability soon won for him a large patronage. When the pontoon bridge over the Kaskaskia was washed away, he kept relays of horses on the opposite side of the river, across which he was carried by canoe. In 1880, he visited his old home in Germany. Eventually, he removed to Mascoutah, where a broader field lay before him. From Mascoutah, he went to Lincoln, Ill.

William Laeuffert, M. D., was born in Belleville, January 13, 1855. Jacob Laeuffert, his father, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 12, 1811; came to the United States in 1833, reach-

ing St. Louis via New Orleans; lived in Belleville till 1838, and then returned to his native land; in 1839, came again to Belleville, where he died March, 1875. His wife, who was Susanna Hemmighoefer, a native of Bavaria, Germany, lived until September, 1876, when she was fifty-three years old. Dr. Laeuffert was educated in the public schools of Belleville, receiving private instruction in Latin. He was nineteen when he took up the reading of medicine in Dr. Berchermann's office. In 1876, he was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. He took post-graduate courses at the University of Heidelberg, at Strassburg and at Freiburg. Returning to Belleville, he assisted Dr. Rubach in his practice and, for nearly two years, did most of the surgical work at the St. Clair County Hospital. Then, taking up his residence at Georgetown, he engaged in independent practice. He became an active member of the St. Clair County Medical Society and was, for a time, Surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment, Illinois National Guard.

Dr. Boyd Cornick was born in Lincoln County, Mo., June 1, 1856. Tully R. Cornick, his father, was a popular and successful lawyer of Knoxville, Tenn., and there Dr. Cornick was principally educated. He received his academic and collegiate instruction at the University of Tennessee and was, for a year and a half, assistant in the office of the Superintendent of Public Schools of that State. Although successful in that connection, his tastes led him to prepare himself for a new field of usefulness as a practitioner of medicine. After reading for a while under the preceptorship of Dr. Hutt, of Troy, Mo., he attended lectures at the Hospital Medical College, Louisville, Ky., and was graduated with honor in 1877, being awarded a medal for the best standing in his class by the curators of the Central University, of which the Hospital Medical College is a branch. After his graduation, he was, upon competitive examination, appointed a city hospital physician for one year, triumphing over thirteen contestants. In 1878 he attended the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, France, as a delegate from the State Medical Society of Kentucky. Still eager in the pursuit of knowledge of his profession, he visited the great hospitals of Paris and London, where he could witness exhibitions of the best medical and surgical skill. He was in practice at St. Louis, Mo., until May 1, 1879, when he removed

to Mascoutah. His success there was noteworthy, but failing health necessitated his seeking a more favorable climate, and he has made a home and a competence at Knickerbocker, Tex. He is known to the medical profession of America as an expert in tuberculosis. His contributions to medical literature have been characterized as "rare and exhaustive classics." Mrs. Cornick was a Miss Postel, of Mascoutah.

David Steinrock Booth, M. D., was born at Philadelphia, Pa., June 30, 1828, and died at Belleville, September 10, 1892. Dr. John J. Booth, his father, was born and educated in Philadelphia, and practiced medicine there until 1845, when he removed to Fredericktown, Mo., where he followed his profession until his death. He rendered valuable service during the cholera epidemic of 1849, in which he was called to Chester, Ill., to assist local physicians. David Steinrock Booth was in high school when his father left Philadelphia, and remained there to finish his course. After leaving school, he was bound by his father as an apprentice to the drug business, for three years, his grandmother Booth and Dr. Hill, an uncle, being his guardians. During the last year of his apprenticeship, he attended a partial course of lectures on anatomy, chemistry and materia medica, in place of those in the college pharmacy. He came West in 1849 and studied medicine in his father's office, and, in 1849-50, attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College. During a portion of the next two years, he taught school, and in the intervals of school-teaching pursued his medical education under his father's preceptorship. In 1851, he married Cynthia Grounds. In 1852, he moved to Jasper County, Mo., taught school one term and entered upon the practice of his profession. From there, he moved to Newton County, but at the request of citizens of McDonald County soon located at Enterprise, Mo., where he remained until the beginning of the Civil War.

Dr. Booth attended the St. Louis Medical College in 1858-59, and was graduated with the M. D. degree in the spring of the latter year. In 1861, he possessed considerable property. The Confederate Army then occupying Southwest Missouri, he was told that the South needed his services and was asked to accompany a division of Confederates as a surgeon, which he did, knowing full well what would be the result of a refusal. He helped to attend to the wounded during and after the battle of

Wilson's Creek. When he had done what he could, he returned home, leaving the camp on horseback, at night, for he knew the by-roads and was successful in keeping clear of the Confederates. He came to St. Louis, in September, leaving his family behind, and received such a cold reception from a number of his acquaintances, on account of his loyalty to the old flag, that he went on to Philadelphia. There he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania until December, when, having passed an examination, he was commissioned as Acting Assistant Surgeon of the Mississippi Marine Brigade. He served on the boats "Monarch" and "Switzerland," and for some months had charge of a floating smallpox hospital. He was assigned to duty as medical officer on the "Queen of the West" when she was ordered to run past Vicksburg on the morning of February 2, 1863. She was captured on Red River, opposite Fort Taylor, on the evening of the 14th, having been disabled by the guns of the fort. All her officers except Dr. Booth made their escape. A boat was sent to Surgeon Booth's relief, but he would not leave his post, as part of the crew was scalded and needed professional attention. In a short time, he was exchanged and sent to New Orleans, thence to New York, thence to the Philadelphia Navy Yard. In August, he was sent to New York to take charge of a train-load of exchanged prisoners to be sent to St. Louis. At St. Louis, he resigned his commission. In December, 1863, he accepted a position in the hospital at Springfield, Mo.

Being re-established amid old environments, Dr. Booth lost no time in having his family join him at Springfield, having been absent from them more than two years. In July, 1864, he resigned his position at Springfield and located at Sparta, Ill., and there remained in active practice until September, 1889, when he took up his residence at Belleville. An industrious student, an enthusiast in his profession, he was an innovator, and, in many things, a leader. His students ranged high in college, some of them became professors in medical schools and some of them won renown as specialists. As an orator of conspicuous genius, he commanded attention in all the debates of the various learned societies with which he was identified. He was a member and an ex-President of the Southern Illinois Medical Society, a member and an ex-President of the Illinois

State Medical Society, a member of the American Medical Association, of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, of the St. Louis Academy of Medicine, and other local professional societies, and a member of the Honorary Board of Trustees of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College. He left a widow and three daughters and one son, Dr. David S. Booth, of St. Louis.

Dr. F. X. Fischer was born in Basle, Switzerland, March 29, 1829, a son of Franz Joseph and Elizabeth Fischer. His father was a successful lawyer at Basle. The Doctor received his medical education in the universities of Basle and Zurich, graduating with his M. D. degree in March, 1857. He practiced his profession in his native village until 1866, when he came to the United States. He resumed his practice at DuQuoin, Ill., and was successful in it there and at Lincoln, Ill., but eventually came to St. Libory, whence, in 1880, he moved to Darmstadt. At St. Libory he established and conducted a drug-store in connection with his practice.

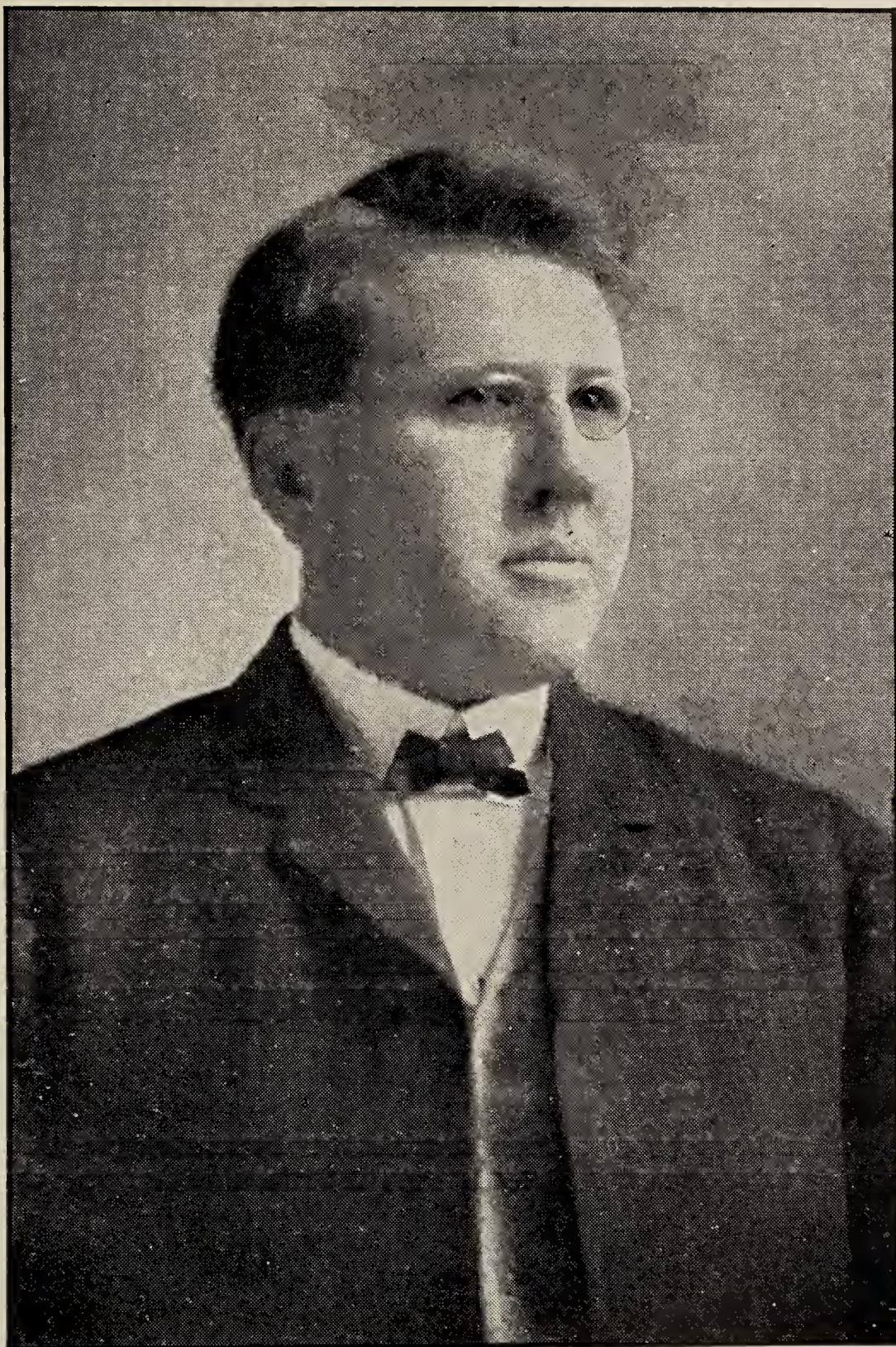
In 1880, Dr. Klinckhardt and Dr. F. Reder were at New Athens; Drs. A. P. Coulter, J. G. Guthrie and W. O. Wilcox at Marissa, where Dr. Henry Finger had died; Dr. Miles Hughes at Lenzburg; Drs. C. Hixon, H. Bechthold, D. C. Dunn and James McGeehan at O'Fallon; Dr. W. M. Carter at East Carondelet; Dr. W. H. Renois at Cahokia; Drs. F. A. Hamilton, R. F. Cunningham, F. W. Lytle, A. Berger, C. N. Andrews and A. S. Griffith at Lebanon; and Drs. J. H. Hewitt and J. A. Close were at Summerfield.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

JOURNALISM.

FIRST HALF CENTURY OF NEWSPAPER HISTORY OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY—EARLY PAPERS AND THEIR FOUNDERS—SOME QUAIN, OLD-FASHIONED ADVERTISEMENTS—NEWSPAPERS OF BELLEVILLE, EAST ST. LOUIS, LEBANON, MASCOUTAH, NEW ATHENS AND MARISSA—THE MEN WHO ESTABLISHED, EDITED AND PRINTED THEM—LONG LIST OF MEN WHO LED IN PUBLIC OPINION DURING THE LAST CENTURY.

Before the pioneer newspaper was established in St. Clair County the people there



H. R. Heinberger.

read the "Missouri Gazette" (later known as "Missouri Republican"), which was established in St. Louis in 1808. As far as information is available, from old records and the memory of the oldest inhabitants, the first newspaper published in St. Clair County, was the "Western News."¹ This was published by Dr. Joseph Green, in Belleville, and appeared for the first time, in the winter of 1827-28. It was a small sheet of nondescript character. Nominally it was a weekly; really it was issued only occasionally.

"The Pioneer," a five-column single sheet, was the second newspaper, and the first religious paper in the county. Its advent was heralded by a prospectus issued in December, 1828; and its first issue appeared April 25, 1829. It was printed at Rock Springs, the seat of Rock Springs Seminary, by Rev. Thomas P. Green, a Baptist minister, who brought a hand-press and type from Cape Girardeau, Mo., and was edited by Rev. John Mason Peck, the founder and head of the Seminary. Mr. Green, a practical printer, was assisted by his two sons, also printers. In the fall of 1829, Green sold the office to Mr. Peck; and June 14, 1830, Ashford Smith took charge of the printing, but Dr. Peck continued as editor. In 1836 Peck and Smith formed a partnership and moved the paper to Upper Alton, where they enlarged it to a six-column folio and published it under the name of the "Western Pioneer and Baptist Banner."

In 1833, Robert K. Fleming, editor and publisher of the "Kaskaskia Recorder," moved his printing office to Belleville, and about December 20, began to publish the "St. Clair Gazette." However, he had many trials and tribulations incident to the publishing of a newspaper in early days; a lack of funds often interrupted the publication. Later, he changed the name of the paper to the "St. Clair Mercury."

The first number of the "Representative and Gazette," a large-sized folio, was issued

¹"At this distant day it is nearly, if not quite, impossible to get reliable and correct information regarding the first newspaper of this county. No files or old copies can be found in the possession of the older inhabitants, nor in the archives or among the records of the State Historical Society."—Brink, 1880.

Hinchcliffs, himself an editor as well as a lawyer, for some years publisher of a paper in Belleville and St. Louis, put the "Western News" at the beginning of a history of the press of Belleville, which was a part of a "Historical Review of the City of Belleville," written by him in 1870.

in May, 1838, by E. S. Cropley, editor and publisher. It was liberally patronized by Belleville people. This paper frequently contained advertisements, unique and interesting, most of which recall the names of men prominent or conspicuous in those days. An advertisement, dated Kaskaskia, July 27, 1838, informs the public that "Col. J. L. D. Morrison has permanently located in the practice of his profession." The professional card of Koerner & Shields, lawyers, appeared and Lyman Trumbull and John Reynolds announced that they had formed a partnership for law practice, September 6, 1838. James Affleck advertised "a new cabinet shop," with an undertaking department. Thomas Kimber, another cabinet-maker, informed the public that he had "an old cabinet shop" and would "attend to all business in his line from the cradle to the grave." In connection with his business he had "a chair factory, carried on by old and experienced hands," and "bed-posts on hand for sale at all times." George Eckert & Co., advertised a new cabinet warehouse; Engelmann & Hassel advertised "a new family grocery store opposite Rev. J. West's; Theodore Krafft, "store goods for sale at the corner store, south of the public square," consisting of "a complete assortment of domestic goods, cloths, cassinetts, blankets, heavy linens, linseys, shoes, boots, hats, caps, family groceries, hardware, queensware, crockery, ropes, buckets and woodenware;" A. & E. Hildenbrandt, a watchmaker's and jeweler's shop at which they sold "watches, jewelry, silverware and 'fancy goods' generally." The following unique notice appeared under the heading:

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

"I prophesy that we are going to have a powerful revival of religion in Belleville, as some well disposed person, from an extreme love of the precious word, I suppose, has stolen my Bible, which was lying on a small stand in my front room. I do desire, yea, I earnestly request, the individual who has it to return it. I would also exhort the individual to study well that portion in it which says, "Thou shalt not steal." It is not for the value of the book as a book, although its price is far above rubies, that I desire to have it again, for I can soon get another. But it is a large family Bible and was presented to my wife by her mother, and in it are recorded their births,

deaths, etc. On this account I value it as a precious relic.

N. GREEN.

"Belleville, Jan. 23, 1839."

"P. S. If the individual will return the family record, I will say no more about the Bible, only hoping that good use may be made of it.

N. G."

November 17, 1839, Hilgard & Wolf announced:

"The subscribers will pay cash for any quantity of corn, rye or barley, if delivered at their distillery in Belleville, at the rate of 33 1-3 cents for corn, 62 1-2 cents for rye and 75 cents for barley."

The "Representative and Gazette" published the delinquent tax list for lands in Randolph and Monroe Counties, which occupied almost four columns of its space. Among its news items was the following in relation to an alleged probable marriage between the late Queen of England and a son of Louis Phillippe, then King of the French: "It is now insisted that Victoria is to marry the Duke of Nemours, a proposition being before the Privy Council to permit her to do so." Here is another paragraph, headed "The End of the World: A man named Miller has been delivering lectures lately in Vermont, the subject of which is to show that the world will come to an end in 1843." This notice was given a conspicuous position:

"NOTICE."

"Was committed to the jail of Perry County, Illinois, on the 22d day of December, 1838, Two Negroes, supposed to be runaway slaves, viz:

"A man about 55 or 60 years old, says his name is Nathaniel, and that he belongs to Thomas Berryman, of Muhlenburgh County, Ky., and ran away from Blackman Berryman, near Mine Lamotte, Mo. Nathaniel is very black, about five feet six or seven inches high, had on, when committed, an old gray cassinett coat, old yellow jeans pantaloons, white hat and shoes very much worn, and had also in his possession an old rifle gun.

"Also a tall black woman, supposed to be about 45 years old; says her name is Patsey and the wife of Nathaniel, and ran away with him; had on a blue calico dress, black hat and shoes, all very much worn.

"Any person claiming said Negroes is requested to come forward, prove his property,

pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as required by law. Mat. Jones, Sheriff of Perry County, Illinois, Pinckneyville, December 24, 1838. 19-6t Pr. Fee, \$3."

A noteworthy extract from an editorial, dated February 2, 1839, is the following, on the subject of "Thoughts on the Present Condition of Parties in This State":

"The present condition of parties in our State opens a fair field for philosophic speculation. The numerical strength is nearly equal, their efficient means of operating upon public opinion are nearly equal; and with party scales so nicely balanced, it will follow as certainly as the light of day succeeds the darkness of the night, that the party which relies alone on intrigue and political management will be defeated, and that the one which trusts to the immutable principles of justice, honesty and equal rights will prove successful."

Although the "Representative" was ably conducted and was seemingly well patronized, it failed late in 1839. The "Belleville Advocate" was the first permanent newspaper in St. Clair County. The first issue came from the press March 27, 1840, and it is flourishing today. James L. Boyd and John T. C. Clark were its original editors and publishers. It was printed in a building on the corner of Main and High Streets, and appeared every Saturday morning. In form, it was a five-column folio, and twelve lines were declared to be a square of advertising space. Its subscription price was \$2 a year. Somewhat singular, and to the point, was the following announcement: "Advertisements of personal altercations will invariably be charged \$2 per square for first insertion, and \$1 for each continuous insertion, payment to be made invariably in advance." Hence, a man would have had to be angry to imprudence or rich to indifference, or both, to have engaged in a discussion in that paper of a personal difference with another. Practically this stipulation was wisely prohibitive. The editors, in their prospectus, said to the public: "The Advocate will be conducted on pure Democratic principles, both editors being Democrats of the Old School of Jeffersonian politics, differing from the monopolizing Hamiltonian Autocracy in their whole political creed." The paper supported Martin Van Buren for President and Lyman Trumbull for member of the State Legislature. Soon after the first issue,

Mr. Clark retired from the "Advocate," leaving Mr. Boyd alone in the work until the winter of 1841-42, when the paper passed into the hands of Philip B. Fouke. Later, it was taken in hand by Robert K. Fleming, the founder and publisher of the old "Gazette and Mercury." Mr. Fleming was one of the pioneer printers of Belleville. He was born in Erie County, Pa., and learned the printer's trade in Pittsburgh. He came West early in life and worked in St. Louis. Later, he established a paper at Kaskaskia, where he married Miss Leland, from Massachusetts. They had five sons and two daughters. In 1833, he moved to Belleville, where he died in 1874. All of his sons became printers, and were at some time connected with newspapers of St. Clair County. Edward H. Fleming, son of Robert K. Fleming, managed the office until 1849, when he went to California to hunt gold, leaving the paper in charge of his brother, William K. Fleming. The latter, in the summer of 1849, began to publish the "Daily Belleville Advocate," the first daily paper in St. Clair County. While William K. Fleming managed the "Advocate," Jehu Baker was editor. By many, Mr. Baker is regarded as having been the ablest editor ever employed on the Belleville press. June 29, 1850, Fleming sold the "Advocate" to John W. Merritt, father of General Wesley Merritt, who later moved to Salem, Ill., and still later was editor of the "State Register" at Springfield, Ill. Late in the summer of 1851, Merritt sold the paper to Judge Nathaniel Niles.

In 1851, Edward H. Fleming came back from California and began the publication of the "Belleville Sun." After thirty-six numbers were issued, it was consolidated with the "Advocate," a business partnership having been formed by Mr. Fleming and Judge Niles under the name of Fleming and Niles, with Niles as editor, and Fleming as foreman. In October, 1852, these men bought the "Illinois Independent" and consolidated it with the "Advocate." July 19, 1854, James S. Coulter bought the interest of Judge Niles, who retired from journalism for a while. Judge Niles was an editor of unusual ability, though his strength lay rather in magazine work than in country newspaper work, and he gave the "Advocate" a high standing among the papers of Illinois.

The first number of the "Daily Belleville Advocate" was issued September 1, 1854. It was

a five-column folio, edited by James S. Coulter, an Irishman, a man of wit and sarcasm, as the objects of his comment knew well enough. November 14, 1855, Mr. Fleming, on account of poor health, retired from the Advocate, disposing of his interest to J. S. Coulter, who edited and managed the paper until June 11, 1856, when Judge Niles again became editor and proprietor. July 1, 1856, Edward Schiller bought a half-interest in the office, which he retained until December 3, 1856. From then until May, 1857, Judge Niles published the paper, when the office was sold to Collins Van Cleve and T. C. Weeden. In 1854 the Advocate announced itself as a Free-Soil paper. July 10, 1857, its form became eight-column folios, and it took on the dignity of a larger and ornate heading. The heading soon lost some of its magnitude, and with decided improvement to the appearance of the paper, if we may judge by comment. One contemporary referred to it as "the Advocate's flounced heading." February 10, 1860, the paper was sold to E. J. Montague, formerly of the "Chester Herald." In September, 1860, while the County Fair was being held, the "Advocate" published the first daily Fair Journal—the "St. Clair County Fair-Ground Journal." January 25, 1861, the "News Letter," published in Mascoutah, was consolidated with the "Advocate," and its editor, Alexander G. Hawes, became associate editor of the consolidated paper. The paper was then called the "Weekly Belleville Advocate and News Letter." February 8, 1861, the paper again came under the control of Collins Van Cleve. Hawes retired in May. On June 1, 1861, F. M. Hawes became editor, and in August bought the paper. In October, the word "Weekly" was dropped, leaving the name the "Belleville Advocate," the "News Letter" part of the heading having disappeared some time before. In December, 1862, G. F. Kimball became manager of the paper and assisted Mr. Hawes in editing it.

November 27, 1863, Mr. Kimball bought the entire office, books of account and all, for \$1,000. On January 1, 1867, he sold a one-tenth interest to F. M. Taylor; and, under their joint management, its business greatly increased. Besides publishing the "Advocate," they printed auxiliary sheets for a number of newspapers in Southern Illinois; published the "Nashville Journal," "Sparta Plaindealer," "Mt. Vernon News," "Collinsville Argus" and "Litch-

field Monitor," and did much book-printing for patrons in St. Louis and elsewhere. All went well until 1872. Then Mr. Kimball changed his political views, the two men could not agree and the firm dissolved, Mr. Taylor buying the presses, material and building. Mr. Kimball went to Danville, Ill., to be editor of the "News," and from there to Decatur, where he organized several newspapers. In the summer of 1879, he came back to Belleville, and for a while was interested in the publication of the "Republican." In November, he issued the first number of the "Weekly Times" and in February, 1880, launched the "Daily Times." Both papers suspended publication in May, 1880. For a short time in the summer of 1880, he edited the "Advocate," and in October of that year he moved to Sedalia, Mo., to edit and publish the "Daily News" of that city.

In 1872, when Mr. Taylor bought the Advocate plant, he organized and incorporated the Western Printing Company, in which the chief stockholders were Mrs. F. M. Taylor, Charles W. Thomas, E. L. Thomas, John Woods and F. M. Taylor. Eventually Mrs. Taylor bought the shares held by the Thomases, and later, the shares held by Woods. May 8, 1880, Mr. Taylor retired from the business, and the office was closed. June 4, 1880, J. H. Thomas bought the presses and material, and resumed the publication of the "Advocate," with G. F. Kimball as editor. Mr. Kimball, however, soon retired, leaving Mr. Thomas as both editor and publisher. The "Advocate" had undergone many changes in form and proprietorship. It was for years the leading Democratic paper in Southern Illinois; and later, one of the foremost organs of the Republican party in its congressional district. It had had as editors and contributors many leading and distinguished men of Illinois. In all its career it had held an enviable prestige in and beyond its own neighborhood.

The "Spirit of '76" was a campaign paper run in the interests of Harrison and Tyler, the Whig candidates for President and Vice-President during the campaign of 1840. It was first issued in July, 1840, and soon passed out of existence. The type and presses became the property of J. R. Cannon, who published a Whig paper supporting Harrison, and after his election supporting his administration. After the death of Cannon, Charles Sargent bought

the press and material, and published an independent paper, of which Elam Rust was editor. Under this management, the paper frequently became very personal in discussing the character of different citizens, sometimes with unpleasant results. "Some in this neighborhood," wrote Hinchcliffe in 1870, "still remember the publication of a paragraph in Sargent's paper, charging upon James M. Reynolds, who was then County Clerk, improprieties in connection with the management of his office. Mr. Reynolds was very sensitive and averse to newspaper squabbles. The remarks made in that paper and repeated by others operated painfully upon his mind and feelings and, in conjunction with other troubles and difficulties, so unmanned him that he took his own life by shooting himself." Rust later moved to Decatur and established a paper there.

BELLEVILLE POST AND ZEITUNG.—The first German newspaper published in Illinois was "Der Freiheitsbote für Illinois," published in Belleville, but printed in St. Louis. It appeared in the year 1840 during the Van Buren-Harrison campaign. The publisher was Theodore Engelmann, who in 1844 sold the publication to Bartholomeus Hauck, who suspended publication and moved the printery to Quincy, Ill., and there issued a paper under the name of the "Quincy Beobachter." At the close of the 'forties Mr. Hauck returned to Belleville, where, in partnership with Mr. Engelmann, he again launched a German paper, known as the "Belleville Zeitung." The first issue appeared January 11, 1849. The "Zeitung" was a five-column quarto, and one of the original copies is still on exhibition in the Belleville Public Library. This number contains the message of Governor Augustus C. French to the State Legislature of that year, and deals with the new State Constitution, which had just been adopted. The late Lieut.-Gov. Gustav Koerner, then an attorney at Belleville, was an enthusiastic supporter of the "Zeitung," and its principal editorial writer. On August 23, 1849, the paper was enlarged about one-third, and up to 1850 it dealt exclusively with national issues. In the spring of that year a local column was introduced. On May 11, 1850, Belleville had its first city election, with the following result: Mayor—Theodore Krafft; Aldermen—John R. Nolan, Peter Wilding, Franz Staltz and D. W. Hopkins. In July, 1852, Mr.

Engelmann sold his interest to Mr. Hauck, who became sole owner. On March 4, 1853, Franz Grimm, who was a writer from Germany, was appointed editor and remained from July of that year until December, 1853, when he removed to Memphis, Tenn., and there founded the first German paper in that State. On December 29, 1853, Mr. Hauck began the issue of a daily edition, but the undertaking failed. On January 26, 1854, Herrmann Fiedler took charge of the editorial department, being succeeded by Hannibal Seylern and Dr. F. Menzel, and in 1856 Franz Grimm again resumed the editorship.

In February, 1856, the "Belleville Volksblatt" was founded, which was, in the following month, consolidated with the "Belleville Zeitung," through the instrumentality of Friedrich Krupp, then owner of the "Zeitung." Mr. Grimm as editor was succeeded by Ludwig Seibold, Edward Lindemann and Dr. C. Neubert. In the campaign of 1872 the "Zeitung" supported Horace Greeley for President. On February 22, 1873, Sebastian Fietsam became publisher, and consolidated with the "Zeitung" the "Illinois Republikaner." June 18, 1874, by the purchase of a half-interest by George Semmelroth, the firm became Fietsam & Semmelroth. For the next few years its editors were: Heinrich E. Mueller, Bernhardt Hartmann, Eugene Seeger, Capt. G. Rentchler and L. W. Habercom. On August 19, 1876, the publishers again began the issue of a daily edition, which met with better success than its predecessors. In October, 1877, Messrs. Fietsam and Semmelroth bought out the "Stern des Westens" to suspend its publication, and Mr. Habercom was succeeded as editor by Curt Heinfeld, who at the same time bought Mr. Fietsam's interest. "Der Stern," which succeeded the "Stern des Westens," was also bought up by Messrs. Heinfeld & Semmelroth, and its publication suspended. Mr. Franz F. Metchan (now living at Kansas City, Mo.), about the same time bought an interest. The title of the paper then was "Belleville Zeitung und Stern." The firm of Heinfeld, Semmelroth & Metchan, which controlled the publication from 1881, was dissolved on March 15, 1886, owing to political differences. Mr. Heinfeld remained owner of the "Zeitung," while Mr. Metchan removed to Leavenworth, Kans., and Mr. Semmelroth took charge of the "Belleville Post," which

had been founded on the 27th of August, 1884. Owing to failing health, Mr. Heinfeld was succeeded as editor by Max Gronefeld, who had been its city editor. C. Angelroth, August von Lengerke and William F. Dose were writers immediately following. On December 14, 1891, Fred W. Kraft and Fred J. Kern bought the "Zeitung" (the name "und Stern" having in the meantime been dropped), and assumed charge, with Carl Brandt as editor, and on January 17, 1893, Gen. William C. Kueffner and George Semmelroth succeeded in completing a deal for the purchase of the "Zeitung," which was consolidated the day following with the "Post" under the name "Belleville Post and Zeitung," which name it bears today. Max Gronefeld was its editor. General Kueffner died on March 18, 1893. Mr. Semmelroth became sole proprietor, and during the following month had the business incorporated under the name "Belleville Post and Zeitung Publishing Company," he remaining the principal stockholder and business manager. The editors from that time were: F. J. Staufenbiel, A. W. Fischer, Otto Steuernagel, Rudolph Krueger, Waldemar Kloess. This position since October 6, 1903, has been entrusted to Jacob J. Gimmersheimer, who for many years had been its city editor. He is assisted by August Semmelroth as reporter. Since the death of George Semmelroth, which occurred on December 9, 1895, his eldest son, Herman Semmelroth, has been its business manager.

In 1845, Louis P. Pensoneau began the publication of the "St. Clair Banner." In 1847, however, he sold to D. W. Gelwicks and Louis Tramble, who changed the name of the paper to the "Belleville Times," and on January 12, 1849, it was sold to Harvey & Walker. To that time, the "Times" had stood for Democratic principles, but under the new management it became a Whig paper and a supporter of the administration of President Taylor. It now became known as the "Illinois Republican." Harvey & Walker were its editors and publishers until October, 1852, when Judge Nathaniel Niles bought the paper and consolidated it with the "Advocate."

The "Illinois Advocate" was established in Lebanon, and the first number was dated January 18, 1848. Intended as the organ of Methodism in Illinois, it was edited and published under the auspices of McKendree College. Rev.

Davis Goheen and Benjamin Hypes constituted the publishing committee; President E. Wentworth was editor, and A. W. Cummings, S. Mattison, W. Goodfellow and S. M. E. Goheen assistant editors. At first it was a four-column folio, later a six-column folio. It took up matters of general intelligence, literature, science, morality, religion and local, foreign and miscellaneous news. In 1852, the office was closed for lack of patronage. In 1855, Collins Van Cleve bought the material, added to it, and began to publish the "Lebanon Gem." In 1856, he took the subscription list to Belleville (where he was interested in the publication of the "Advocate"), and from these sent the paper to its old subscribers in Lebanon, until their subscription had run out. Between 1856 and 1860, there was no paper published in Lebanon.

The first issue of the "Illinois Sons of Temperance," a four-column folio, appeared March 4, 1860. George W. Moore, an earnest temperance advocate, was editor, and James P. Snell, from Aurora, was publisher. It was intended as the organ of the Lutheran Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, and as such had contributions and editorials from leading temperance writers all over Illinois. It was said to have had at one time fully 1,000 subscribers. Mr. Snell retired from the enterprise, June, 1861. In the fall of 1862, Mr. Moore closed the office and sold the type and press back to the type foundry in St. Louis, whence they had come.

The "Lebanon Journal" was established in 1867 by H. H. Simmons, who, in January, 1873, sold the office to Dr. T. W. Eckert, later of the "Belleville Republican." Dr. Eckert edited and published the "Journal" until May, 1875, when he sold it to J. S. Padon. Dr. Eckert again bought the paper and published it from August, 1876, until the following May, and then sold it to Nelson Abbott. However, as Mr. Abbott failed to comply with the terms of the sale, the mortgage was foreclosed, and Dr. Eckert again took possession and published the paper until November 4, 1878, when it passed to the ownership of J. R. Connor. Mr. Connor later sold it to J. F. Ash, from whom it passed, by foreclosure of the mortgage, to Professor O. V. Jones. When the paper passed out of Eckert's hands, its name was changed to the "Leb-

anon Reveille." However, the old name was resumed February 18, 1881. Associated with Mr. Jones in its management at that time was C. W. Metzger, a printer from Centralia.

The "Lebanon Courier" was published as a Democratic campaign sheet, in 1876, by E. H. Elliff. After the campaign was over, the material was removed to Red Bud. In the course of events it was bought by Peter Baker, taken to Columbia and used to publish a Republican campaign paper in 1880.

The "Belleville Volksblatt," a German paper, was established by Dr. F. Wenzel in February, 1856. In stating the aim and object of his paper, he declared that "the interests of the farming population would have his first and principal attention." In another article, he protested against the extension of slavery, stating that the Germans, as a class, were opposed to the institution of slavery. September 12, 1857, he sold the paper to Franz Grimm, who, in March, 1858, consolidated it with the "Zeitung." Dr. Wenzel later helped to establish the "Westliche Post," of St. Louis, a German newspaper of national reputation. He died during the Civil War, while on duty as special correspondent for his paper.

The "Deutscher Demokrat," was first issued July 1, 1856. It was a radical Democratic paper, edited and managed by Louis Didier. Later, with the appearance of volume 1, number 38, A. Ruoff became editor and publisher. After a few weeks of this arrangement, however, Didier again became editor, and G. A. Harvey became publisher. Sometime afterward the paper suspended.

The "Eagle" made its first appearance February 13, 1854, under the management of Messrs. Shoupe and Bevirt, two young printers of practically no editorial experience. Governor Reynolds edited it for a short time. It was at first a daily paper, but soon was changed to a weekly, at the same time taking the name of the "St. Clair Tribune." Now John B. Hay and William Orr became its editors. Mr. Hay possessed conspicuous journalistic talent. The paper was printed on a Hoe cylinder press, the first power-press brought to Belleville; but the venture did not move along satisfactorily, and the concern was soon sold to Edward R. Stuart and G. A. Harvey. William E. Hyde bought Stuart's interest, September 3, 1854. In 1856,

Mr. Harvey was sole proprietor. In 1857 the paper was absorbed by the "Advocate" and its power-press was taken from the town.

Mr. Harvey was prominent in early newspaper business in Belleville. He learned the printing trade in the office of the "Hollidaysburg (Pa.) Register," then came West to Belleville in 1849, and worked for sometime as a compositor in the office of the "St. Louis Republican." After leaving the "Tribune," he was proprietor of the "Democrat," and later a correspondent of the "Republican." He was always a sound, practical newspaper man. He died January 9, 1877.

In the winter of 1858-59, the "Star of Egypt" was started by a stock company of Democrats supporting the policy of Buchanan, who was then President. It was edited and published by Governor Reynolds and J. E. Hughes. It was a powerful campaign paper, and its existence was as brief as it was brilliant.

After the "Zeitung" had passed from Bartholomew Hauck to Mr. Rupp, Mr. Hauck's son Louis started the "Belleville Volksblatt" in the summer of 1860. It was published daily and weekly. In 1865, it was sold to Fischer and Schmall, of Mascoutah, then the proprietors of the "Stern des Westens." Mr. Schmall moved the consolidated plants of the "Stern des Westens" and "Volksblatt" to Belleville; and on May 15, 1866, sold the entire outfit and good will of the business to Messrs. Semmelroth and Kircher. After four weeks, Kircher sold his interest to Daniel Hertle, who in turn sold out to Semmelroth. In 1872, Semmelroth sold the paper to Fred E. Scheel. Mr. Scheel published it, daily and weekly, until October 20, 1877, when its identity was merged into the "Zeitung."

The "Belleville Democrat" was established in 1857, by Messrs. Boyakin and H. L. Fleming. In 1859, Messrs. Stuart and Shoupe took it in hand, but in November, 1860, sold it to G. A. Harvey. In August, 1863, Messrs. Denlinger and Russell bought the paper, and were its publishers in 1880. In January, 1870, it was changed from a seven-column to a nine-column folio. For a long time, the Democrat had been the official paper of Belleville and had published the proceedings and edicts of the City Board. Locally it had been a power for the Democratic party. It had been longer under one management than any other newspaper in

St. Clair County. In the summer of 1880, A. B. Russell, on account of ill-health, had to give up editorial work, and was succeeded by William J. Underwood, a newspaper man of ability.

The "Belleville Weekly Sun" was started by E. H. Fleming in 1857. After its thirty-fifth issue, it was merged with the "Advocate."

The "Belleville Banner," a Democratic paper with a conciliatory and reformatory mission, made its greeting bow to an unappreciative world September 1, 1859. It was a six-column folio, edited and published by H. L. Davidson. It made no great impression on the town and was short lived.

The "Daily Dispatch," edited and printed by Thomas H. Fleming and G. M. Williams, made its appearance March 7, 1861. Twelve days later, it went into the hands of the proprietors of the "Democrat," and on August 3 following it went out of existence for the reason, as stated by Hinchcliffe, that it could no longer obtain satisfactory telegraphic news service.

The "Freie Presse" was issued as a campaign paper, in 1868, by a joint stock company composed of leading Democrats of Belleville, with Mr. Mueller as editor. The press, type and other printing materials were bought by Mr. Brickey, of Red Bud, where the paper was published by Peter Baker, with A. C. Helmich as editor. Later, the material was taken back to Belleville; but in about a year the paper went to press for the last time.

The "News Letter," the first newspaper started in Mascoutah, was published by August Hamilton and edited by Alexander G. Hawes, beginning in January, 1860. It was a seven-column folio, politically independent, but leaning toward the Republican party. In January, 1861, it was consolidated with the "Belleville Advocate," when Alexander Hawes became associate editor of the "Advocate and News Letter."

The "Mascoutah Banner" was issued for the first time in May, 1872, a small monthly folio, printed on a job press in the job-printing office of Frederick Dilg, established three years earlier. It was edited by W. D. Sheley, J. N. Perrin and Philip Leibrock. In May, 1875, Sheley and J. H. G. Brinkerhoff bought it, at the same time buying a press and printing materials of J. D. Moudy, of Richview, Ill., and made it a weekly paper, enlarging it to seven columns quarto. In July, 1873, Mr. Brinkerhoff sold his interest to Sheley and

Leroy W. Tree. In September of the same year, Henry Pabst bought Tree's interest. In November, 1874, Messrs. Wassein and Binz bought the office and fixtures, Mr. Binkerhoff became editor, and from the following January to August he was both editor and proprietor. Then the office was closed and soon after sold to Frederick Dilg. The "Banner" always maintained its stand as an independent paper, but the fact that the owners were Democrats frequently peeped out between the lines. As none of the men concerned except Mr. Dilg was a skilled printer, the paper was a failure. January 7, 1876, Mr. Dilg, who had done both English and German job printing, began, with increased facilities, to publish the "Mascoutah Anzeiger," a German newspaper, devoted to the business interests of the town. In April following he enlarged it from a four-column to a five-column folio, and, in December to a six-column folio. In November, 1878, he enlarged it to an eight-column folio. Mr. Dilg supplied the office of the "Anzeiger" with modern appliances and printed the paper on a Hoe cylinder press.

The "Mascoutah Umgegend" was the name of a paper published for a short time during the Civil War.

In the spring of 1863, John Hinchcliffe began to publish at Belleville the "Miner and Workman's Advocate," especially devoted to the interests of the miners, mechanics and producing classes. It soon became so popular and had so large a circulation, that during the first year of its existence it required modern facilities. A steam-engine—the first one ever used in a printing office in Southern Illinois—was introduced, and by its power the issues of the "Miner and Workman's Advocate," the "Belleville Advocate," the "Belleville Democrat" and the "Zeitung" were for some time printed. The "Miner and Workman's Advocate" was published for about three years in Belleville, and subsequently, with a slight change in its title, for a little longer than a year in St. Louis, by its original projector, who at length, having discontinued the paper, resumed the practice of law in Belleville. The paper was especially devoted to the interests of the producing classes and with them it had considerable power and influence. Mr. Hinchcliffe was a man of literary ability and much energy.

The first newspaper ever published in East St. Louis was the "American Bottom Gazette,"

mentioned earlier in this chapter. After it had passed out of existence, there was no paper in that part of the county until May 27, 1865, when James L. Faucett bought out the initial number of the Sunday Herald. This was advertised as a Sunday paper, but was issued on Saturday.

The "East St. Louis Gazette," located at 120 North Main Street, in the city of East St. Louis, was established, by the late Mayor John B. Bowman, in 1865. For twenty years and until Mr. Bowman's death, in 1885, the "Gazette," under his control and management, ranked as the leading paper of St. Clair County and its influence was ever exerted and felt in the advocacy of all measures tending to promote the growth and importance of East St. Louis. In 1877 a daily issue was begun, but this not proving financially successful, it was discontinued. Politically the "Gazette" has always been an important factor, and, while leaning strongly toward Democracy and Democratic candidates, the paper at no time abandoned its right to support what it considered the "best men" in local and county affairs.

This policy, inaugurated in 1865, has been strictly adhered to by its present owner, Frank B. Bowman. He has, at all times, retained ownership and supervisory control of the paper, while placing the active management in the hands of men to whom he entrusted the work of keeping it in the front rank of the "newspaper world" of St. Clair County. For the past twelve years this work has been successfully performed by John H. Suess, the present publisher, and his brother, Adolph B. Suess, as business manager. Under their management the "Gazette" has retained its influence in local and county affairs. Its policy under the present ownership and management is one of fairness to all and a broad conservatism in the support of men and measures. The columns of the "Gazette" are never open to sensationalism or abuse, and it is to this policy, consistently carried out, that it owes its rank as the leading weekly of St. Clair County.

July 18, 1871, the publication of the "People's Gazette" was begun by the People's Gazette Association, the principal stockholders being Vital Jarrot, J. B. Lovington, Henry Schall, L. M. St. John, Marcus Finch, John O. Butler, M. Millard, Michael Darmody, Maurice Joyce, Ernest Wider, John Macauley, Patrick H.



Chas. Bertel.

Stack and John Eddy. The board of directors was thus constituted: President, Vital Jarrot; Vice-President, Maurice Joyce; Treasurer, Henry Schall; Secretary, Maurice Finch. Until 1872, the paper was edited by different stockholders. Then Mr. Saltiel became editor and publisher. He was succeeded by E. B. Fairchild, who was instrumental in changing the name of the paper to the "East St. Louis Press." In the winter of 1874-75, Mr. Smith was editor. In 1875, H. D. O'Brien bought the press and type from L. M. St. John, who by this time owned all the stock in the company. He continued to edit and publish the paper until February 29, 1877, when the subscription list was transferred to the "Gazette." The type and presses were stored away in a building, which, with its contents, was burned in 1878.

The "Daily Press" was published for a few months in 1874-75 by Mr. O'Brien. Abandoning that enterprise, he began the publication of a tri-weekly paper, but soon gave it up as a financial failure.

The "St. Clair Tribune."—Willis E. Finch and Brother established this paper in East St. Louis in February, 1875. The "Tribune" was politically Republican, and had for its motto, "Republican, Protestant, and Progressive." In January, 1878, the Finch Brothers suspended its publication and sold their type and other material to Messrs. Harney and Tissier, two young men of East St. Louis, who, on March 9 following, issued the first number of the "East St. Louis Herald." The "Herald" was started as an eight-column folio, but was changed March 6, 1880, to a five-column quarto. Politically it was Democratic. In 1880 it was the official paper of the city of East St. Louis.

The "National Stock Yards Reporter."—In November, 1873, John Haps & Co. published the first issue of this paper. After its third number, it suspended publication until March, 1874. The publication being then resumed, it soon had a circulation of over 5,000 copies, but some trouble with the Postoffice Department led to its suspension. In the fall of 1880, an effort was made to revive it, but only two numbers were issued.

The "Western Live Stock Journal," a successful rival of the "National Stock Yard Reporter," first issued in July, 1879, was published by H. D. O'Brien and edited by Y. M.

Langdon, until July, 1880, when Langdon bought O'Brien's interest, and became sole proprietor. In January, 1881, he sold the paper to S. J. E. Rawling. It was a paying enterprise from the outset.

In 1876, H. D. O'Brien began to publish the "St. Louis Railway World," in the interests of railway employes; but one year after its first issue he sold out to the proprietors of a similar publication in St. Louis.

The "National" appeared in East St. Louis, August 9, 1878. Archibald A. Hamilton, its publisher, announced that its mission was "to improve the social, moral and pecuniary conditions of the working class," and while it lasted—which was not long—it advocated financial reform and fiat money theories.

The "Future Great" was a short-lived, but in every way creditable, amateur paper published by Messrs. Sikking and Jackiven.

"Dat Paper" was a burlesque German periodical, small, and of the "Carl Pretzel" and "Oofty Gooft" style, which soon fell in the struggle for existence.

The "Illinois Republicaner," a German newspaper, was published in June, 1872, by a company consisting of Russell Hinckley, Sebastian Fietsam, Charles Stephani, Edward Rutz, Colonel Thomas and other prominent St. Clair Republicans. Henry Huhn was President of the Board of Directors, business manager and editor. In May, 1873, Mr. Fietsam bought up all the stock, then soon after bought the "Zeitung," and consolidated it with the *Republikaner*, with Mr. Huhn as editor. In January, 1873, Mr. Huhn retired and the paper did not live long thereafter.

The publication of "Der Treubund," a German paper, in the interests of a benevolent society, was begun October 19, 1873. The Messrs. Semmelroth were its publishers; Doctor Neubert was its editor.

George C. Bunsen, in 1878, bought a press and other printing material from the St. Louis type foundry, and published a paper entitled "The Reform," in the interests of the laboring classes, advocating the claims of socialists. After four or five months, however, the type foundry closed the office, took the material, and, soon after, sold it to L. W. Habercom.

Mr. Habercom then started "Das Journal" in Belleville; but after having issued twenty numbers, he sold out to the "Zeitung."

In the spring of 1875, George Auerswald started the "New Athens Era," an amateur paper, in New Athens; but in November of the same year the office was moved to Mascoutah.

The "Mascoutah Enterprise" was a seven-column folio, first issued by Mr. Auerswald in November, 1875. In 1876 he moved his material to Belleville and there issued the "Belleville Independent," which had an existence of only a few months. The "Daily Independent" was published some months in 1877, beginning January 1. Mr. Auerswald was the man behind the press.

"Der Stern."—In 1877, several influential Democrats of Belleville organized a stock company under the name of "Belleville Printing Company," with a capital stock of \$6,000. The first Board of Directors was thus constituted: Hon. Gustavus A. Koerner, President; Franz F. Metscham, Secretary; Henry A. Kircher, Treasurer; Alonzo St. Clair Wilderman and Louis Pittham. F. F. Metscham was elected business manager and Frederick E. Scheel, editor of the paper. The second year, H. G. Weber succeeded Henry A. Kircher in the directorate. The first issue of "Der Stern" appeared October 28, 1877. The publication of the "Daily Stern" was begun January 11, 1878, with Henry Huhn as editor, vice Mr. Scheel. Mr. Huhn was born in Bavaria, and came to the United States after the German uprising of 1849. He served his adopted country as a soldier in the Civil War, gained experience as a journalist and was a member of the Missouri Legislature. He came to Belleville in 1868. Mr. Metscham learned printing in Cincinnati in the 'fifties, and came to Belleville in 1860. He, too, had been a soldier in the war of the States, and had long been foreman in the office of the Belleville "Zeitung." The printing department of "Der Stern" was fitted up with new type (German and English) and other modern utilities. The paper became the leading German Democratic journal in Southern Illinois.

Dr. T. W. Eckert, who had long been connected with the "Lebanon Journal," founded the "Belleville Republican," February 28, 1879, and was its editor and sole proprietor until July following, when he sold a one-third interest

to G. F. Kimball and another one-third interest to S. C. Mace. He bought back the interests of Kimball and Mace, November 7, 1879, and sold a half-interest, February 14, 1881, to H. B. Knight, a newspaper man of much experience. The "Republican" was enlarged from a seven-column folio to a six-column quarto, and became politically strong in its congressional district.

The "Marissa Monitor," the first newspaper published at Marissa and the last paper started in St. Clair County within the period sought to be covered by this chapter, was first issued January 1, 1880, by John W. Wells. It was a five-column quarto. Its stated object, to quote its own announcement, was "to champion the common schools and general diffusion of knowledge among the people; also to make the people happy, and, just incidentally, the editor rich."

Between 1827 and 1880, a period of a little over half a century, over sixty papers were brought into being in St. Clair County, of which a few are still in existence, and many have gone down in the struggle of competition. However, in reading the history of these early papers, we note not so much the fortunes of the individual papers as the tendencies of the history of journalism. We are reminded that the people who early made their homes in this part of the country were men and women of intelligence and of public spirit—men and women appreciative of the necessity to keep pace with local history in its making and in touch with world movements. As we look over the names of the papers we see in them suggestions of the political tendencies of the times, of advance in population, of municipal growth and development, of national progress and promise. The history of journalism, like the history of everything else, but in a more marked degree than the history of anything else, is the history of the people to whom it appeals, revealing what they think, what they do, what they want and what they aspire to become. Later newspaper history of St. Clair County will be found in chapters devoted to the history of individual cities and towns.

CHAPTER XXIX.

EDUCATIONAL.

EARLY COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES—FIRST COLLEGES CHARTERED BY THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE—HISTORY OF M'KENDREE COLLEGE—BELLEVILLE ACADEMY AND ROCK SPRINGS SEMINARY—CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—BELLEVILLE KINDERGARTEN—EARLY FRENCH SCHOOLS AT CAHOKIA—THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS—INTRODUCTION OF FREE SCHOOLS—SCHOOLS OF THE PRESENT DAY—HISTORY OF BELLEVILLE SCHOOLS—SCHOOL BONDS AT A PREMIUM—PRESENT TEACHING FORCE—EAST ST. LOUIS SCHOOLS—LIBRARIES.

McKendree College, first organized in 1828 as "Lebanon Seminary," is the oldest institution of learning in the West, dedicated, from its inception, to higher education. Indeed, there is no other in the United States, connected with the "University Senate" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the origin of which, under like auspices, antedates McKendree.

The pioneer settlers interested in this early educational movement, were among the most progressive citizens from the older States, as is evidenced by the course of study prescribed in the original articles of organization, which, after naming the ordinary branches usually taught at the time in seminaries, also provided for the Philosophies, the Higher Mathematics, Greek and Latin.

The scope of the undertaking early attracted the attention of Bishop McKendree—the first American Bishop of his church—and the favor he gave the enterprise led the Board of Managers in 1830, by resolution, to change the name of the institution from "Lebanon Seminary" to that of "McKendree College." The Bishop, possessed of a landed estate in Illinois amounting to 480 acres, had devised the same, in trust, to Bishops Roberts, Hedding, Andrew, Waugh, Morris, and Soule—the Episcopal representatives of the then undivided Methodist Episcopal Church—to establish an institution of learning for the Missouri and Illinois Conferences, embracing at that time a territory so immense, that now, instead of two, it is occupied by a full score of like organizations. In harmony with the Bishop's desire, this trust was executed by

the Episcopal Board, in the interest of McKendree College. The original subscription to the fund for founding Lebanon Seminary is still preserved, and shows an aggregate of \$1,385.

The first principal, "Mr. E. R. Ames," who subsequently became the great diplomatic Bishop of the church, was employed "at the rate of \$25 per month." A Miss McMurphy was elected as his assistant, and her great excellence as a teacher is attested by a resolution of the Board of Trustees, still standing of record—presumably the first lady teacher connected with college work in the history of education.

In 1835, the institution was chartered by the Illinois Legislature, as the "McKindrean College," and, in 1839, a new charter, with fullest university privileges, was granted, under the title of "McKendree College," Mr. Lincoln, then a member of the General Assembly, co-operating in securing the passage of the act. The last clause of the charter provided that it should not go into effect until it was accepted by the Board of Trustees of the "McKindrean College," and official notice of such action given to the Legislature. As evidence of the solicitude of Mr. Lincoln to have this act perfected, it is to be noted that, immediately on its passage, he urged Dr. B. T. Kavanaugh, agent of the College, who was present at the time of the passage of the act, to hasten at once to Lebanon, and immediately secure a ratification of the charter in a called session of the Board, lest some member of the Legislature, on more mature reflection, should discover the largeness of the privileges conceded and move a reconsideration of the act granting the charter. This advice was followed, the charter ratified in called session, and subsequently re-ratified at a regular session, lest there might be some question as to the validity of the called session's act.

The act of incorporation provided that "William Wilson, Samuel H. Thompson, Thornton Peeples, John S. Barger, Benjamin Hypes, Hiram K. Ashley, Joshua Barnes, James Riggins, Nathan Horner, Benjamin T. Kavanaugh, Theophilus Nichols, Crispin Cunningham, John Hogan, Jesse Renfro, Benjamin M. Bond and Alexander M. Jenkins, and their successors in office, be and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the 'McKendree College,' and henceforth shall be styled and known by that name, and by that

style and name to remain and have perpetual succession." The first President of the College was Rev. Peter Akers, D. D., one of the most distinguished men of his time in ecclesiastical circles.

The college offers two courses of study—the classical and the scientific—leading respectively to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. The entrance requirements for both courses are equal in amount and practically equivalent in character. The value of the classical course is emphasized and the students are advised to enter upon that course. Its chief distinguishing characteristic is the Greek language and literature. It maintains the ideal of the original college course, founded on thorough work in the ancient languages, English and History, with enough Mathematics and Science to secure symmetrical development, and with a considerable range of electives, enabling the student to do special work in favorite lines. The scientific course allows the substitution of modern languages in place of Greek. The Latin, however, is required, in like manner, and to the same extent as in the classical course. Opportunity is afforded for elective work in Mathematics and Science, which will furnish a well-rounded equipment for further scientific or technological studies.

A complete course of musical instruction, in pursuance of the new Goldbeck method, is employed in the training of pupils, and great pains are taken for their technical and artistic development. There is an orchestra course and a voice course.

McKendree College stands for sane athletics. The Board of Trustees has abolished football and inter-collegiate games are prohibited. Instead of these a new gymnasium, well equipped, is under the direction of a competent and experienced instructor in physical culture, having a knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology. While the gymnasium is open to all students, those having special need of physical training are required to do such work as will be necessary for their proper development. The enlargement of the gymnasium and the extending of field sports will be effected as fast as the income of the college will admit, it being the purpose to provide such appliances for home sports and physical training as shall not be surpassed by any

in the State. A credit of one hour a term is allowed for work in physical culture.

While the college is denominational, it is in no sense sectarian. It welcomes those of other creeds and beliefs to its benefits and privileges, as also those who have no established denominational predilections. Good moral character, as elsewhere stated, is the only prerequisite for matriculation. To those having denominational preferences, the various churches of Lebanon afford young men and women, who come as students, ample opportunity to choose their place of worship.

The college Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, respectively, hold weekly devotional meetings. The aim of the former is twofold: to lead non-Christian men to Christ and to inculcate a deeper spirituality in professing Christians. That spiritual as well as intellectual growth may be stimulated, three courses of systematic Bible study, taught by experienced leaders, are offered each year. In pursuance of either course chosen, the "morning watch" is regularly observed. A reading room is accessible to young men, furnished with a reference library and current literature. The Young Women's Christian Association has like purposes with the Young Men's Christian Association. Especial training is given in Bible study work, and the evangelistic spirit displayed among the members has shown fruit in the declaration of a number of its members to prepare for Christian work in foreign fields. Once every four weeks these two bodies hold a union meeting.

There are three excellent literary societies—the Philosophian, the Plantonian and Clonian, the latter for ladies—which hold weekly sessions in which splendid work is done among their members along various lines of literary effort.

The libraries of the college and its literary societies contain more than 10,000 volumes, and valuable additions are constantly being made.

The Bryan medal is a prize established by Hon. William Jennings Bryan, A. M., LL. D., in honor of his distinguished father, Judge Silas Lillard Bryan, A. M., who graduated at this institution in 1849. Mr. C. W. Brown, of Chicago, offers annually a \$20 gold medal to the student of this institution, who in public com-

petition attains greatest excellence in the composition and delivery of an oration. This contest has been established in commemoration of Professor Isaac Hinton Brown, a former student of McKindree, the father of the donor.

Entrance to the institution is obtained by examination and by high school certificate. Degrees of B. A., B. C., B. L., and of Law are conferred, and M. A., after one year. The law degree secures admission to the bar of the State.

The endowment fund is about \$50,000, from which there is an annual income of about \$6,500. The estimated value of the college grounds and buildings is about \$70,000.

The officers and Board of Trustees are as follows:

Officers—John M. Mitchell, President; Professor James C. Dolley, A. M., Secretary; J. M. Chamberlin, A. M., Treasurer; Professor E. B. Waggoner, A. M., Fiscal Agent; McKendree Hypes Chamberlin, A. M., LL. D., President of College and *ex-officio* Member of Board.

Members (Term Expires 1907)—B. M. Hypes, A. M., M. D., Rev. C. A. Beckett, John M. Mitchell, Rev. C. Nash, D. D., Rev. O. H. Clark, D. D., Rev. Lemuel Cramp, A. M., John H. Fulgham, M. D., P. M. Bruner, J. C. Eisenmayer, Rev. Charles D. Shumard, Hon. M. M. Stephens, Hon. Joseph B. Messick: (Term Expires 1908)—Rev. F. M. VanTreese, D. D., Hon. T. A. Wilson, Rev. John F. Harmon, D. D., Hon. James H. Atkinson, Hon. W. C. Pace, M. D., Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald, D. D., LL. D., Rev. J. A. Scarritt, D. D., Alexander W. Morriss, James E. Kelsey, J. M. Chamberlin, A. M., E. L. Waggoner, A. M., M. D., E. W. Feigenbaum, M. D.; (Term Expires 1909)—Andrew J. Dougherty, Mrs. Lucia I. Priest, Rev. J. W. Flint, A. M., D. D., Paul G. Manley, M. D., Rev. L. W. Thrall, A. M., D. D., L. C. Haynes, Herman T. Bechtold, M. D., P. M. Johnston, Rev. Frank W. Loy, D. D., Hon. Charles S. Deneen, A. M., LL. D., John I. Rinaker, LL. D., Edward D'Arcy.

The faculty (1906) is constituted as follows:

McKendree Hypes Chamberlin, A. M., LL. D., President, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Rev. William C. Walton, A. M., Ph. D., Vice-President, Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

James C. Dolley, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

Edward B. Waggoner, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

G. W. Greenwood, A. M. (retired), Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

Edwin P. Baker, A. M., Professor of German Language and Literature.

LeRoy T. Weeks, A. M., Ph. D. (retired), Professor of English Language and Literature.

Professor Fred Pesold, Musical Director and Instructor in Piano.

Miss Cleda Lindley, B. Mus., Instructor in Piano.

Mrs. Ottillia Pesold Fulgham, Instructor in Piano.

Professor Arnold Pesold, Instructor in Violin, Mandolin and Orchestration.

Miss Jennie Blanck, B. S., Instructor in Vocal Music.

Arthur L. Weber, Bonnidell Sisson, Tutors.

The following are officers of the faculty: Edwin P. Baker, A. M., Secretary; E. B. Waggoner, A. M., Curator of Museum; G. W. Greenwood, A. M., Librarian.

COLLEGE HISTORY.—Following is an abridgment of a history of the institution written by President Chamberlin:

"The Methodists, from the date of their coming into Illinois, were the ardent friends of education. After their organization in 1824 into the Illinois Conference, embracing all the territory west of the Ohio to the Pacific—excepting Missouri—and north to the British possessions, the question of providing an institution of learning for its patrons became a much-discussed proposition among its people. At its annual session, held in Mt. Carmel, Ill., September, 1827, Rev. Peter Cartwright presented a memorial from certain citizens of Green County, praying the consideration of that body in behalf of establishing a conference seminary. This led to the appointment of a committee of five, Mr. Cartwright being one of the number, to examine into the situation and report to the conference at its next session. This can be fairly counted the beginning of McKendree College, the oldest educational institution in Illinois.

"On February 20, 1828—less than five months after the adjournment of the conference—the people of Lebanon, a village of about 200 souls, to anticipate the action of this committee, determined, independent of church affiliations, that this proposed institution of learning should

be located in their midst. Articles of association were promptly formulated by Rev. A. W. Casad, to which subscriptions were solicited 'for the erection of an edifice for a seminary of learning, to be conducted, as nearly as may be, on the plan of Augusta College, Ky.' The articles provided that 'any subscriber in the sum of \$110 should become a shareholder, shares to be transferable;' that each shareholder should be entitled to send one scholar for each share, free of house rent, and charges for the use of the public library, and for fuel. The building was to be two stories in height and 'not less than 36 by 48 feet, with two wings of suitable dimensions for convenience, to be commenced as soon as \$600 is subscribed.'

"It was further provided that 'the Illinois Conference is respectfully solicited to take the institution under its fostering care,' etc., with the added statement that 'it is very desirable that the Missouri Annual Conference should unite with the Illinois Conference and make it a conference seminary for both conferences.' The final provision runs as follows: 'In case the conferences do not signify, by special communication to the Secretary of the institution, their intention to aid the institution by the first of October, the stockholders shall, on notice, convene and select a suitable number of managers and other officers whose powers and duties shall be delegated to them by the stockholders.' To these articles of organization are appended the names of 104 persons—three being women—whose subscription toward establishing the institution aggregated \$1,385.

"As evidence of the systematic zeal with which these early pioneers were pushing this educational enterprise, the subscribers met on March 1, 1828, and elected the following named persons as Trustees: Samuel H. Thompson, Nicholas Horner, George Lowe, Theophilus M. Nichols, Joshua Barnes, John Thomas, Sr., Samuel C. Stites and David S. Witter. At this meeting it was resolved to erect an edifice, and A. W. Casad, Nathan Horner and George Lowe were appointed a committee to purchase a certain eight-acre tract of land owner by Richard Bradsby, provided the same might be secured at a figure not exceeding \$3.00 per acre, and to proceed to let the contract for the erection of the building.

"On November 8, the conference not having, at its session in the preceding October, taken

the institution under 'its fostering care,' as expressed in the articles of organization, the stockholders elected thirty-three managers, of which body Rev. Samuel H. Thompson was made President, David S. Witter, Secretary, and Nathan Horner, Treasurer. The managers were chosen from a wide area of territory and embraced some of the most conspicuous persons connected with the early-day history of the State: Rev. John Dew, Rev. Joshua Barnes, Colonel Andrew Bankson, James Riffin, Thomas Ray, David L. West, Colonel E. B. Clemson, Rev. Samuel Mitchell, Sr., William Padfield and William Bradsby, of St. Clair County; Rev. Peter Cartwright and Charles R. Matheny, of Sangamon County; Hail Mason, Rev. Washington C. Ballard, John C. Dugger and Major Isaac Furgeson, of Madison County; Rev. Aaron Wood, of Mt. Carmel; Hon. Shadrach Bond, of Kaskaskia; Rev. Smith L. Robinson, of Kaskaskia Circuit; John Tillson, Jr., Hillsboro; Peter Hubbard, of Bond County; Charles Slade and Pomroy Easton, of Carlyle; John Logan, of Jackson County; Major John Phillips, of Washington County; Colonel E. C. Berry, of Vandalia; Dr. Thomas Stanton, of Waterloo; Rev. Zadock Casey, of Jefferson County; Rev. Andrew Monroe, Major John O'Fallon and George W. Kerr, of St. Louis City; Rev. Alexander McCallister, of St. Louis County; and Rev. Jesse Green, of Missouri District.

"An elaborate constitution was formed and by-laws and rules were adopted. The nature of the work, both as to the preparatory and college departments, was indicated, and the importance of employing some one capable of 'teaching the higher branches of mathematics, natural and moral philosophy, and the Latin and Greek languages,' was emphasized.

"That no time should be lost in waiting for the completion of the building—preliminary steps for the erection of which had already been taken—the two school-houses of the village were rented, and on November 24, 1828, with Mr. E. R. Ames—subsequently Bishop—as Principal and Miss McMurphy, assistant, McKendree College, then known as 'Lebanon Seminary,' was opened for public patronage. The year was divided into two sessions of five months—each session being followed by one month's vacation. The terms of tuition were fixed for the 'lower branches at \$5.00 per session,' and for the 'higher branches, embracing mathematics, nat-



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ural and moral philosophy and the Latin and Greek languages, at \$7.00 per session.' The close of the first term showed an enrollment of seventy-two students—five of whom were women—yielding a revenue of \$464.41. The Principal received as compensation for his services \$115, and the assistant \$83.33. The Board of Managers, by resolution, highly complimented Miss McMurphy for her excellence as a teacher, and appointed a committee to urge her continuance in service for another session. Both Mr. Ames and Miss McMurphy were elected to their former positions, with equal salaries, each to receive \$25 per month for a five months' session.

"It is as gratifying as it is significant, that McKendree, commencing its career with college espousals, in an era when it was seriously believed that the lack of 'gray matter' in the brain of woman disabled her for the successful pursuit of any but the most simple sort of mental culture, should have made up its board of instruction (small though it was) from the two sexes, in equal numbers and on equal salaries, at the same time welcoming women to the privileges of tuition. This condition of things never met with a solitary protest in the legislation of the early managers. Mrs. Peter Akers, followed by Miss Polly Thorp, as faculty teacher, was successor to Miss McMurphy. About 1836 it seems that feminine patronage disappeared, not from any hostile legislation on the part of the board, but in spite of its persistent attempt to furnish adequate facilities for its proper maintenance. The records show that in the board session of 1852, 1866, 1868 and 1869 the subject of co-education was resurrected, and while it was not restored until the latter date, by a vote of fourteen to seven, there is on record no evidence that the small minority held any other grounds of objection than inadequacy of preparation for its reintroduction. After thirty-five years of unbroken experience with the joint system of education, McKendree has no disposition to retrace its steps, or even to advocate 'segregation' of the lady students.

"The building, the construction of which was commenced in 1828, was completed the succeeding year and, after twenty-seven years of service, in 1856 the first erected edifice for higher education in the State of Illinois went up in flames, kindled by the hand of an incendiary.

"In 1830 the Illinois Conference took McKendree College under its 'fostering care,' and at a general meeting of the stockholders a reorganization was effected, whereby it was provided that, in future, there should be elected eleven managers by the conference and five by the stockholders, to have in custody the affairs of the institution. Later the Missouri Conference accepted the college as its institution, and for a time sent visiting members to the sessions of its Board of Trustees. Its adhesion to the college, however, was lukewarm—induced by the growing sentiment against Free-State influences—and in a little time its official patronage was discontinued.

"Bishop McKendree, in his rounds over a diocese embracing a territory half continental in its proportions, visited Lebanon. He was greatly pleased with the prospects of the new institution of learning and pledged, as a donation, 480 acres of land located in St. Clair County, for the promotion of its interests, with the expressed desire that the Missouri Conference should join with the Illinois Conference in giving it patronage and support. It was at this time that the name of the institution was changed to 'McKendree College.' So important did the Bishop hold the object of maintaining an institution of learning for the two conferences named, that he committed the execution of his will to the entire board of Bishops of the then undivided church—Bishops Roberts, Hedding, Andrew, Waugh, Morris and Soule. The last-named was given power by his associates to carry out the provisions of the will, which duty he performed by a conveyance of the land to McKendree College in 1839.

"In 1834 an omnibus bill was passed, which was approved February 9, 1835, granting charters for the Illinois, McKendree and Shurtleff Colleges, representing, respectively, the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist denominations, all of which still exist and have done splendid work for Western civilization. The original bill was amended to include a fourth institution, the 'Jonesboro College'—which passed out of existence many years ago, if, indeed, it was ever organized. This amendment seems to have been required to secure the necessary vote to pass the bill. The Trustees named numbered seventeen in all, ten of whom were laymen and the remainder clergymen.

"The bill gave authority to these institutions to exercise the functions ordinarily incident to such organizations; providing, however, 'that lands donated or devised, over and above 640 acres (which might be held in perpetuity), must be sold within three years of such donation, or be forfeited to the donor,' and also provided 'that nothing herein contained shall authorize the establishment of a theological department in either of said colleges.' The act, not improperly, provided that 'these institutions should be open to all denominations of Christians.' It did, however, authorize a school for manual training, in pursuance of which one was established by the college in 1836, and for a number of years was successfully maintained. The two restrictive provisions in the act indicated a wide-spread suspicion that theological training would inculcate religious bigotry, which, coupled with the possibly gobbled-up lands of the State, would eventuate in subjecting the civil government to churchly domination.

"The first President under the chartered organization was Rev. Peter Akers—chosen on recommendation of Bishop McKendree—who served one year on a salary of \$500. He was succeeded by Rev. John Dew, for a like period, to be followed by Professor Annis Merrill as acting President, who, a few months later, was joined by his brother, Rev. John W. Merrill, President-elect. These two, together with Professor J. W. Sunderland and Judge William Brown, of Morgan County,—who came to the college about the same time—constituted a faculty which reduced the courses of study to systematic collegiate order, with a fittingly assigned division of labor. In the college work, the course leading to a degree was the classical, the order observed up to 1847, when a scientific course was added. Prior to 1836 it is believed no candidate had offered for the study of the Greek, though the Latin had been taught, as we learn from Professor Sunderland. The men composing this faculty were scholastic, ambitious and hopeful, with a full appreciation of the heroic efforts of the founders of the college and, as Acting President Merrill stated to the writer, they 'had dreams of another Harvard to be built up here, hard by the banks of the Mississippi River.'

"At the instigation of President Merrill and his coadjutors, Rev. John Dew, Rev. B. T. Kav-

anaugh and Judge Brown were appointed a committee to memorialize the General Assembly for a new charter. Mr. Lincoln, then a member of that body, enlisted himself in the undertaking, with the result of securing a grant—quite in contrast with the legislation of 1835—authorizing not only the establishment of college courses, but all manner of technical schools, with power to confer all manner of degrees and the holding of 3,000 acres of land in perpetuity, as well as any added amount, provided the same should be sold within the period of ten years after title to the same.

"The act contained a clause providing it should be in force only when the trustees of McKendree College should accept the same. Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh was present at Vandalia, the capital of the State, on passage of the act, and hastened to Lebanon to have the McKendree trustees officially signify its acceptance. This was in pursuance of the advice of Mr. Lincoln, who warned him that the largeness of the privileges secured by the act, if fully realized by those opposed to legislation of this character, might lead to a successful effort for its recession. The act was approved January 26, 1839, was accepted by the "McKendreean" trustees at a called meeting nine days later and evidently, that no question might arise concerning the validity of the legislation because of its occurrence at a called meeting, the acceptance of the charter was reaffirmed at a regularly stated meeting of the trustees March 4, 1839. This is a significant item, since it shows not only the lurking danger of a reversal of the action of the Legislature because of dormant prejudices which might easily have been excited, but by reason of the bit of sentiment found in the solicitude of one who subsequently became our greatest of Presidents, in an act he assisted to create in behalf of higher education.

"The jubilant faculty and citizens of the village held the occasion whereby the 'splendid charter' was secured worthy of a celebration, and by resolution of the board, Professor Sunderland was appointed to illuminate the front college windows with candles and speeches were made by Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh, Judge William Brown and others, commemorating the occasion.

"The augmentation of the faculty and the thorough classification of the work of the institution already alluded to, led to the graduation

of the first class in 1841—all classical—seven in number. The year preceding, Rev. W. D. R. Trotter had been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, on examination in the entire course of study, in pursuance of a clause in the charter providing for such cases, while the first honorary degree conferred was that of Doctor of Divinity, in 1839, on Rev. Peter Akers, the first President of the College.

"President Merrill, in a letter to the writer, alluding to the excellent work of the first graduating class, said: 'The class read as much Greek as was required at that time by the best American colleges.' On his retirement, in 1841, he was succeeded by Rev. James C. Finley, M. D., who resigned in 1845, at which time, by order of the Board of Trustees, the college was closed from November 17 of that year to May, 1846—a period of six months—its discouraged patrons, because of long-continued financial embarrassment, even debating the prudence of ever again opening its doors. In succession came to the head of the college Dr. Peter Akers, Dr. Erastus Wentworth, Dr. Anson W. Cummings, Dr. Peter Akers for a third term, and Dr. Nelson E. Cobleigh, with terms of service of one, four, two, six and five years, respectively,—the last named closing his administration in 1863.

"We have carried the presidential succession down to the latter date for the reason that Dr. Cobleigh's administration created an epoch in the history of the institution, in that he was successful in establishing the nucleus of an endowment upon which its friends could anchor their faith for the future. In other words, it was the bringing to fruition the labors of those who had gone before, and the close of his administration might be, not inaptly, styled the heroic period of the institution. Dr. Robert Allyn, an experienced educator and able financier, the successor of President Cobleigh, in alluding to the success of the endowment proposition of the latter, wrote: 'Then the dry land first began to appear, and it was solid, too, and will bear any structure built upon it.' Following Dr. Allyn (1863-74), twelve Presidents, including the present incumbent, elected in 1894, have administered the affairs of the college.

"The records of the Board of Trustees are a source of information of intense interest, as illustrating the high ideals entertained and the labors and sacrifices endured by the early pio-

neers, who systematically and in organized form, established this oldest college in the State, dedicated from its inception to higher education. Frequent all-day sessions of the board adjourned to 'early candle-light' and continued until the candles had burned low in their sockets, show with what persistent zeal our fathers sought to promote the interests of this cherished enterprise.

"The completion of the original building in 1829 entailed a debt, which was augmented by minor improvements made necessary by the rapidly growing demands of the institution. In 1838 a loan was effected in the sum of \$5,000 from the 'Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown,' which, under order of the trustees, provided that so much of the same as might be necessary to pay all pressing debts—estimated at \$2,500—should be so appropriated and the residue applied on a building, the construction of which had been then authorized. The financial straits to which the promoters of McKendree's interests were subjected seemed in no sense to diminish their enthusiasm for the consideration of any question which looked toward the enlargement of the scope of its usefulness.

"As already stated, a manual-training department was introduced in 1836, while legislation looking toward agricultural, normal, biblical and law departments, was seriously considered; none of these, however, took the form of permanency, except the law school, which was founded by Governor French in 1858.

"Almost from the beginning the necessity of endowments was felt by McKendree's patrons, and some policy by which this deficiency might be met was made the oft-repeated subject of consideration. The scholarship plan was thought to be the most available and four separate attempts were made, all of which, except the last, proved abortive. The sales were made on time-notes, the large majority of which defaulted, and the institution was glad to get rid of the incumbrance on a basis of compromise, though a losing proposition. From the last effort \$10,000 out of \$20,000 was realized. . . .

"In the first ten years of its history more than a score of financial agents were appointed to solicit donations, sell scholarships and otherwise enlist the patronage of the public. Indeed, at a called session of the board, held in 1832, one Judah Ely, of Philadelphia, was appointed an agent 'to solicit donations in Great

Britain' for endowments, and the succeeding year Rev. Smith L. Robinson was appointed to travel 'throughout the United States' for a like purpose, while Rev. James Mitchell was constituted an agent 'to travel throughout Illinois and Missouri' for the same object. As to the question of Ely's ever having gone on his mission, the records are silent, nor is there any evidence of success in the case of either Robinson or Mitchell, though appointed to a territory which, educationally speaking, McKendree had pre-empted.

"A plan for building up the finances of the institution was devised by Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh which, but for unforeseen circumstances, might have proven eminently successful. It was for the college authorities to locate public lands for eastern capital—at that time eager for such investments—the college and the investor to share equally in the results if, at the end of five years, the locations made should prove double the value of the original price of purchase. This at first met with decided encouragement. Investments were made by some capitalists in Philadelphia and Washington, but the veto, by General Jackson, of the bill for a national road, which was expected soon to reach Illinois, and the subsequent collapse of the State banks, put a quietus on land investments. Some of these lands evidently vested, for subsequent legislation of the board signifies that they, as also certain other tracts near Lebanon—including those bequeathed by Bishop McKendree—together with a large amount of brick which had been made for the contemplated new building, were ordered sold to relieve the tension of accumulated debts which imperiled the existence of the institution. Even after this action, debts still remained. Indeed, every administration, even to the present, inherited the legacy of debt—increasing and diminishing by turns—until the last vestige of incumbrance was wiped out in 1895, with no probability of so dire a foe ever again menacing the prosperity of the institution.

"Touching the money bequests of which the institution has been made the subject, some conception may be had of the burden added to its financial misfortunes when it is stated that in all cases—except as to the sum of \$500, recently vested—expensive suits at law had to be maintained against contesting heirs, wherein benefactions out of which the college should

have realized more than \$50,000, yielded but little above one-third of that amount.

"The oft-repeated efforts to secure a new building . . . finally culminated in the erection of a 'three-story brick structure, 44x64, under the administration of Dr. Wentworth (1846-50) with money raised by the late Dr. William Goodfellow.

"The jubilation over the new charter of 1839 has been dwelt upon, but, as an item showing the tendency of thought on certain questions at that early period, the substance of a certain preamble and resolutions by Rev. W. S. McMurray and Rev. J. S. Barger, are here given. The preamble recites the fact that a university charter has been secured authorizing the establishing of all manner of schools and departments, by reason of which fact there might be those who would experience fear lest the organization of a theological school might be effected, 'contrary to the genius, the spirit and institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church;' and it was:

"*Resolved*, 1. That no such school should ever be established.

"2. That the professors should be restrained from talking favorably of such departure.

"3. That the advocacy of abolition would prove prejudicial to the interests of the institution, and that if any member of the board, agents or faculty, should be found advocating that doctrine, it would be held as sufficient grounds to dispense with the services of such offenders.'

"These resolutions were all adopted except the second, thereby leaving the discussion of theological schools, by the faculty, an open question. That a resolution forever prohibiting the organization of a theological school was adopted by a body of men so zealous in behalf of higher education, would, at first thought, seem paradoxical. Whatever may have been their motive, it is true that the number of those who ardently favor higher education and who feel that a candidate for the ministry—after completing a thorough classical education—can afford to dispense with a theological school, is increasing rather than diminishing. At all events, it may be said, no matter what induced the fathers to issue the perpetual injunction against a theological department, their successors, time and again, sought its dissolution, and were only frustrated by lack of the means to

inaugurate the innovation. Touching the resolution on the slavery question, it simply emphasizes how acute the question of abolition had become at that time; a feeling that grew stronger with the lapse of time, since, nine years later, in rebuke of a rumor circulated against the faculty, the board found it necessary to pass the following resolution:

“*Resolved*, That there is no evidence that any member of the faculty is an abolitionist, but much proof to the contrary, and that we consider such reports slanderous.’

“As early as 1834 the board legislated for the establishment of a weekly periodical to be published in the interest of education. For the want of means, this movement failed to take form until 1847, at which time it was organized with Davis Goheen, Benjamin Hypes and George L. Roberts as publishers and Dr. Erastus Wentworth as editor. It was an able paper, served an excellent purpose, but after its maintenance for a few years, as an expensive luxury, it was transferred to the city of St. Louis and published as the ‘Central Christian Advocate,’ from which place it was eventually moved to Kansas City, where it is now issued by the Methodist Book Concern as one of the strong and influential journals of that denomination, with Rev. Dr. Claudius B. Spencer, as editor.

“It will be noted that this sketch has had to do more particularly with the first few years’ history of the college, incidentally touching upon subsequent matters because of their intimate connection with that period of struggle. That the pioneers of whom we have spoken had high ideals touching the future of the college has been clearly indicated, and to the credit of their successors be it said, they have sought to maintain them. For a time, it is true, something in the way of commercial courses found footing; though, even then, the collegiate courses were insistently maintained as all-important. In recent years, however, everything of a superficial character has been eliminated and the two college courses—classical and scientific—hold the attention of the students, with seventy-six per cent. of their number pursuing the classical. The present faculty has no inclination to follow the much too common modern method of short courses of study and the elimination of certain of the classics, on the theory that education should be ‘practical’—

the latter term simply signifying that brain culture is to be commercialized, with the measure of its merit expressed by the sign of the dollar.

“The early struggle to erect the second building spoken of as having been brought to a successful issue, under the administration of Dr. Wentworth, has been followed by a new chapel and library hall combined, under Dr. Cobleigh’s administration, a science hall under Dr. Allyn, and a new gymnasium under Dr. Chamberlin. Thirty-five thousand dollars of productive endowment is on the institution and it is expected soon to have \$100,000 added, since \$80,000 of the amount is already promised. That point reached, and the sure beginning will be effected toward making McKendree what was planned for it in the charter of 1839—an outcome which its more than seventy-six years of history warrant, and the sacrifices of its pioneer founders merit.

“The 104 subscribers to the original articles which called McKendree into being, comprised more than one-half of the population of Lebanon, a village located in a woodland strip, along an old Indian trail scarcely obliterated by the emigrant’s wagon; to the east, a full 100 miles to the first settlement, and to the west, twenty miles, where St. Louis, a mere trading-post, was being built up by a brave lot of pioneers who had the prophetic feeling that it would one day become a city which would prove the gateway to the whole of the great southwestern country. It was this latter fact which inspired Bishop McKendree to feel that Lebanon was a most fitting place for a great institution of learning, and led him to give his lands toward establishing the institution which bears his name.

“A fitting question now is: ‘What is the value, what the fruitage of all these labors?’ The answer is found in the more than 9,000 young men and women who have gone out from this institution into various fields of endeavor, having finished, wholly or partially, its courses of study. The pulpit of every denomination—not excepting the Catholic; lawyers of national reputation; distinguished physicians and surgeons; college presidents and professors and teachers in our public schools; the founders of colleges and newspapers and numberless editors and statesmen; judges of our higher courts; generals of the army—two of whom have served their country in two hemispheres—as well, also,

those who have labored in less conspicuous but equally useful vocations, will furnish a list of names who can answer to roll-call as having felt the influence of McKendree's power."

THE BELLEVILLE ACADEMY.—The Belleville Academy Association was incorporated in 1821. Its building, a frame structure, stood about on the German Methodist Church site. Its object was to afford young men opportunities for higher education. Among its early instructors was William Turner, whose love for Shakespeare led many to believe that he had been an actor. He was reticent about his former life.

ROCK SPRING SEMINARY.—One of the most efficient of the early educational institutions of the county was Rev. John Mason Peck's Rock Spring Seminary, located three miles west of Shiloh. It was established in 1827 and, in 1831, was removed to Upper Alton, where it was developed into Shurtleff College. It began its work with twenty-five students, but in a few weeks there were 100. Rev. Joshua Bradley, A. M., was Principal, and Rev. John Mason Peck, D. D., who was the founder, was Assistant Principal. John Messinger taught mathematics, and Hon. Ninian W. Edwards, Col. J. L. D. Morrison, Col. John Thomas, William S. Thomas and William H. Stewart were among the students.

INSTITUTION OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—This old educational institution, long known as the Ladies' Academy of Belleville, has an interesting history. In 1846, the Rev. G. H. Ostlangenberg, a self-sacrificing Catholic priest, organized into a school the children of the few Catholic families in that vicinity. This school he held in the basement of their little church. He had many difficulties, however, besides pecuniary ones. There were few children and there were very few competent teachers. The faithful priest had to work hard to make the expenses of the first school. The teachers had much to contend with; for they had to have almost as many classes as there were children. The children were of different nationalities—German, French, English, Irish, American, Bohemian. By patient perseverance and faithfulness, Father Ostlangenberg overcame these difficulties, and firmly established the school. Bishop Alton, who succeeded him, furthered the work, and, in 1857 took up a collection for the building of a convent and schoolrooms for the girls of the congregation. The building was

107 feet in front, forty feet deep, and thirty feet high—the middle part of the present "Institute of the Immaculate Conception." The cost of the undertaking was \$8,437.09, of which \$800 was contributed by citizens of Belleville, \$5,000 by St. Peter's congregation, and the balance by the Sisters of the Mother House in Milwaukee, Wis., who also furnished teachers. In September, 1859, Sister Mary Jerome, the Superioress, with two Sisters arrived in Belleville, and they had not only to teach, but also to finish and furnish the structure out of their own means. In October, 1859, they opened the school with seventy-five girls. The boys were in charge of a male teacher, and had their class-room in the basement of the old church. Soon afterward, a school-room for boys was built on the lot on which St. Peter's church now stands. From there it was moved in 1863 to the lot which is now the site of St. Elizabeth's Hospital. As the number of pupils increased, from year to year, more teachers and more room were needed. In 1863, the Sisters took charge of the smaller boys in the old church building, which was, by this time, divided into three large school-rooms. In 1879, the boys' school was removed to the schoolrooms of the St. Agnes Orphan Asylum. The larger boys were put in charge of Clemens Willebrink, organist of St. Peter's Church. About 1876, a kindergarten was established with about sixty pupils. In 1880 or 1881, a school was opened for the English children, boys and girls, in which the English branches only were taught. Besides the regular school curriculum, pupils were instructed in Bible history, the Catechism and singing. Gradually the institution increased in magnitude, efficiency and importance and, in time, it became a favorite school with parents desirous that their daughters should have the best opportunities for polite instruction. The boarding school for young ladies, known as "the Institute of the Immaculate Conception," offered every advantage of similar institutions. Feeling bound to respond to the confidence reposed in them by parents and guardians, the Sisters gave their pupils a Christian and thorough education. The course of study pursued embraced the English, German and French languages, with all useful and ornamental branches taught to young ladies. Many ladies of Belleville and vicinity received their musical education in that historic institution.

THE CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME is the successor of the "Institute of the Immaculate Conception." During the night of January 5, 1884, the institute building burned down. This was one of the worst calamities that ever happened in Belleville; for Mother Jerome, several Sisters and a number of boarders lost their lives. The convent was rebuilt in modest style, but never regained the prestige it had had; and for a time the boarding school was closed. The Sisters devoted themselves to work in the parochial schools. Here they instruct pupils in music and the other arts. There are, at present, twenty-two Sisters in the convent, with Sister Rudolpha as Superioress.

OTHER CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.—St. Luke's Parochial School, of Belleville, is situated at Church and Anderson Streets. It is under the direction of the Rev. James M. Gough and is conducted by the School Sisters of Notre Dame. A small building on the present church property was transformed into a school-house for this school. These two sisters taught until September, 1889, when the school was transferred to its present quarters, where, since November of that year, the services of a third teacher have been required. The attendance steadily increased, and in September, 1872, a fourth teacher was employed. The present attendance is about 275.

St. Mary's Convent is connected with St. Mary's church in West Belleville. It is located beside the church edifice, and is built in colonial style. Sister Rose is its Principal.

Besides those already mentioned, there are in the county the following Catholic schools: One at Cahokia, with two Sisters of the Precious Blood and seventy-five pupils; one at Centerville Station, with two Sisters of the Precious Blood and 110 pupils; St. Henry's, at East St. Louis, with six Sisters of Loretto and 360 pupils; St. Mary's, at East St. Louis, with five Sisters of St. Dominic and 236 pupils; St. Elizabeth's, at East St. Louis, with three Sisters of the Precious Blood and 198 pupils; Sacred Heart, at East St. Louis, with five Servants of Mary and 270 pupils; St. Joseph's, at East St. Louis, with four Ursuline Sisters and 177 pupils; a school at Freeburg, with three Sisters of the Precious Blood and sixty pupils; a school at French Village, with three Sisters of Notre Dame and ninety-three pupils; a school at Lebanon, with two Sisters of the Precious Blood

and sixty pupils; a school at Mascoutah, with five Sisters of the Poor, Handmaids of Jesus Christ, and eighty pupils; a school at Millstadt, with three Sisters of the Poor, Handmaids of Jesus Christ, and forty-nine pupils; a school at O'Fallon, with three Sisters of the Precious Blood and seventy-five pupils; a school at Paderborn, with secular teachers and fifty pupils; a school at St. Libory, with four Sisters of the Poor, Handmaids of Jesus Christ, and 156 pupils; and a school at Smithton, with two Sisters of the Precious Blood and sixty-five pupils.

THE HOWE LITERARY INSTITUTE.—Lyman Howe, an intelligent merchant on Bloody Island, East St. Louis, wishing to leave some useful and enduring memorial of himself, embodied in his will a bequest of \$10,000 for the building of a church, or a school-house, or both, on Bloody Island. The custody and expenditure of that bequest were especially committed, without further instructions, to the executor of the will, Hon. John B. Lovington, who, having been a business partner of Mr. Howe's, was in hearty sympathy with his liberal impulses and his enlightened public spirit.

Mr. Lovington decided to appropriate the fund to the establishment of an educational institution and proffered its control to the South District Baptist Association, which, after due consideration, accepted the trust. In October, 1871, an educational association was formed to take the enterprise in hand, composed chiefly of prominent citizens of St. Clair and Madison Counties, and was incorporated under the general law of the State. Of this association, Mr. Lovington was elected President, and Rev. J. M. Cochran was made Corresponding Secretary and Financial Agent. Prominent members of the Board of Trustees and promoters of the enterprise at different times were: Marshall W. Weir, W. M. Anderson, Fred Merrill, M. T. Stookey, Warren Beedle, L. M. St. John, W. R. Begole, Charles Gooding, W. A. Darrow, G. W. Darrow, David Ogle, M. M. Stephens, John T. Lemen. The association determined to establish at East St. Louis an institution to be known as the Howe Literary Institute.

Mr. Howe had not anticipated, and no one else had foreseen, how completely Bloody Island would be occupied by railways and thus rendered unsuitable for such an enterprise as he had projected. With the concurrence of the heirs and the executors of the estate, a decree

in Chancery was obtained, authorizing a change of location, and a site on the highest ground in East St. Louis, a mile and a half from the Eads Bridge, donated in part by Mr. Lovington, was chosen. A building was erected, in spite of many financial obstacles, in 1873-74 and the school was opened in October, 1874, under the supervision of Rev. S. F. Holt, A. M., who had been elected President of the Institution. The building, with its campus of about an acre, cost about \$20,000. During the several years of hard times which followed, the institute was involved in a continuous struggle, not simply for success but for its very existence. It never paid, and eventually it passed out of existence and, after considerable delay, its affairs were closed out.

THE BELLEVILLE KINDERGARTEN.—The Kindergarten Association of Belleville was incorporated under the Illinois State laws and organized December 24, 1874. The first officers were Charles Becker, President; Henry Raab, Secretary; and Henry Kircher, Treasurer. The shareholders were: Charles Becker, Henry Raab, Herman G. Weber, Henry A. Kircher, Charles Merck, Jr., Fritz Knoebel, Louis Bartel, William Bang, Louis Pitthan, Joseph Fuess, Jr., William Mauss, Wilhelmina Geiss, Valentin Rhein, Gustavus Koerner, Sr., Jacob Brosius, F. H. Pieper, Sebastian Fietsam, James G. Bornman, Gustavus Heckel, Henry Brua, F. C. Riedel, Heinrich Schmitt, William Feickert, Louis C. Starkel, Hubert Hartmann, Philip P. Gundlach, C. Andel, August Tiemann, Edward Abend, H. W. Finck, Fidel Stolze, William C. Buchanan, George W. Siebert, G. F. Hilgard, Frederick Neuhaus, John Winter, August Fernau, Julius Liese, William Huff, Ernest Hilgard, Dr. George Loelkes, Phillip Neu, William Eckhardt & Son, Joseph Wehrle.

The organization was started, kept alive, and held the public interest mainly by the efforts of Mr. Henry Raab, at the time Superintendent of Public Schools. The association furnished the lot and building on North Jackson Street, between B and C Streets, at a cost of about \$5,000, raising \$1,500 by subscription and \$500 by a festival at Brosius' Park. The remaining \$3,000 was raised by a mortgage on the property. The building was copied from the Milwaukee Kindergarten Building.

The school part was managed by the Kindergarten Ladies' Association, of which Mrs. Gustavus Koerner was President. After the death

of Mrs. Koerner, the following were officers: Mrs. Henry Kircher, President; Mrs. William Feickert, Vice-President; Mrs. F. Ropiequet, Treasurer; Mrs. Henry Raab, Secretary. Later on, the officers were: Mrs. Wehrle, President; Mrs. Feickert, Vice-President; Mrs. Kircher, Treasurer; Mrs. Raab, Secretary.

When Mr. Raab was elected State Superintendent of Schools, he moved to Springfield and interest in the Kindergarten gradually waned, in spite of the efforts of the ladies to keep it up. Finally, in 1897, the institution was in debt \$1,250. A mortgage was foreclosed, and the Philharmonic Society purchased the building at a public sale. Thus the Kindergarten went out of existence in Belleville.

The ladies who belonged to the Kindergarten Ladies' Association and worked faithfully in the interests of the Kindergarten were: Mesdames Sophie Koerner, Augusta Kircher, Elizabeth Scheel, Charles P. Knispel, Phillipine Lorey, Lina Pitthan, Frederick Ropiequet, Johanna Illhardt, Ernest Hilgard, Alvine Hilgard, Mathilda Raab, Henry Kircher, O. N. Park, M. Rentchler, Sophie Wangelin, E. Starkel, Barbara Siebert, E. J. Rentchler, Mina Brown, Louise Sunkel, Caroline Heinemann, Jane C. Snyder, Edward Bates, Ferdinand Rubach, Maggie Dill, Bertha Westermann, Edward Abend, Louise Fietsam, Philip Gundlach, Elisa Fuess, Josey Cachens, Wilhelmine Rubach, C. W. Thomas, C. Stephanie, Sophie Heckel, R. A. Moore, Bertha Bunsen, G. A. Koerner, J. W. Hughes, Frederick Sunkel, N. T. Baker, E. W. Primm, Samuel Stookey, William Heinzelman, E. Heinzelman, Elisa Graeber, S. M. Primm, Eliza Douth, A. C. Huckle, Dr. Loelkes, M. Maret, H. Roediger, Charles Drees, Emma Rhein, A. Wangelin, Barbara Aberer, Margaret Weidmann, R. Heimberger, Anna Weber, Louise Schrader, Lina Hoefle, H. J. Klein, Bertha Feickert, Louise Kempff, Soulon Andel, Wilhelmine Remi, Eliza Miltzer, Anna Bang, Margaret Merck, Katharine Rudolph, Barbara Karlskind, Anna Aneshaensel, Charles Becker, C. Feickert, Josephine Scheel, Gustav Goelitz, A. T. Tiemann, E. Dollus, Frederick Wehrle, B. Wick, K. Kohl and Caroline Grieser; and Misses Josephine Bissell, Emma Hilgard, Bertha Wangelin, Adele Bechtold, Sousette Bechtold, Louise Fuchs and Emilie Knoebel.

The first teacher was Miss Miller. Later there were: Miss Anna Trotz, Principal; Emma Heinemann, Assistant, and teachers



Eng by F G Williams & Bre NY

W. T. Hill

1882

Marianne Bunsen, Sophie Hilgard, M. Schneider, Miss Quelmalz, D. Semmelroth, Miss Schmidt and Miss Augusta Weymann.

EARLY SCHOOL-HOUSES AND PIONEER SCHOOLS.—Our State Constitution of 1870, Article VIII., states that, "The General Assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of this State may receive a good common school education." The system of our schools is easy enough to find out; but their early history we must pick up piece-meal, getting here a bit from a description of a given school, and getting there another bit from the stories we hear from our grandfathers who went to school in log school-houses. The story of the schools is largely the same throughout the United States, differing only in point of time. Perhaps Massachusetts was a century or two ahead of Illinois in her school history; but the pioneer Massachusetts boy went to school in the log school-house, just as the pioneer Illinois boy did. And it is with a pleasant mingling of the romantic and the common-place that we read in fiction stories which have their setting in old log school-houses, just such as grandfather studied and recited in when he was a boy. All these things remind us once more that, after all, history is only the story of people, what they did and how they did it.

The French settlers at Cahokia had schools managed in connection with their church affairs. About 1836, three Sisters of a Catholic order, just from France, opened a subscription school. Later other private schools were maintained by subscription. Messrs. Chapman, Dunn and Robinson were some of the teachers of such schools. In later years the Cahokia schools came to be conducted independent of State aid by means of a fund derived from the rents of Cahokia commons. The early English settlers, living far distant from one another, had practically no schools till about 1810, when they began to build school-houses.

In 1804, John Messinger taught surveying and presided over a night school near Shiloh. He became Professor of Mathematics at the Rock Spring Seminary. In 1808, John Bradsby taught a school on Turkey Hill, a little north of the Richland precinct line. There was no school there afterward until 1815, when Sinclair, a famous old teacher, came.

In the winter of 1810-11 a surveyor named Dimmick taught a school at William Adams' house, a mile west of Shiloh. The first school house at Shiloh was built about 1811.

About 1815, John Boucher taught a subscription school in Fayetteville Precinct, in an old house on Silver Creek, that was lighted by means of a trap-door in the roof.

The first school at Lebanon was taught in a log cabin southeast of the square, as early as 1818. In that building Rev. John M. Peck organized the first Sunday school in the summer of 1821. About 1822 a small frame school-house was built which also served as a Union church. Dr. Casad taught the only school in Lebanon about 1830. Later, until 1866, public schools were kept in rented halls and churches. Then a good brick school-house was erected. The latter was burned in 1873 and a more modern one took its place.

In 1823, a log school-house stood on the old English church lot in Belleville. William Gallop taught in it. The first school-house in Shiloh Precinct was built opposite the site of the Cherry Grove school-house at an early date. There was also a pioneer school-house on the site of Shiloh Village. Rev. Clark, a Baptist minister, was an early teacher in that precinct.

The pioneer pedagogue, Gallop, taught the first school in Centerville Precinct, in the Union Church house, two miles northeast of Millstadt, in 1824.

The first school in Richland Precinct was taught by "Uncle Billy" McClintock, in 1824, and was broken up by his refusal to treat his scholars to whisky. His offer to compromise with cider was scornfully rejected. A school-house was erected in Richland Precinct about 1830.

The first school-house at French Village was erected in 1829, and John Robinson was the first teacher there. A log school-house was built on Section 16 in old Ridge Prairie Precinct, as early as 1830. James H. Lemen was the first teacher there. A later teacher was Miss Susan F. Connor, from Boston, whom Rev. John M. Peck had induced to come west. She brought with her maps, charts, a tellurian, a numeral frame and other school apparatus, which, to the pupils and patrons of the school, were novelties. About this time, schools were taught in the old Vernon and Bethel Baptist churches.

In Atlas Precinct, William Baumann taught his own and his neighbor's children in his house. In 1831 a school-house with a puncheon floor was built in that precinct on Section 34. Isaac Hill was the pioneer teacher there. A log school-house was built on Mud Creek, in the northeastern part of the precinct, in 1836. A Mr. Wilson was teacher.

It was not until 1831 that a log school-house was built by subscription in St. Clair Precinct. It stood on Little Mud Creek, two miles northwest of Darmstadt. John Campbell was the first teacher. This house was built by A. P. Free, Isaac Rainey, Richard Beasley and others. Campbell, an enthusiastic disciple of Isaac Walton, is said to have given the whole school an angling lesson every day in a creek nearby.

At Mascoutah the first school-house and church was built on the "town-hall site," north of Postel's Mills.

Public schools were early kept, at Belleville, in Odd Fellows' Hall and in the basement of the old Presbyterian Church. John F. Parks and a Mr. Edwards taught in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Mrs. Martha Wilson taught a school on Mud Creek, in New Athens Precinct, in 1836, in a little log school-house that was distinguished from others of its class by having, instead of greased paper windows, a window of fine panes of glass.

Captain John Trendly built the first school-house in what is now East St. Louis, in 1840. It was a frame building fourteen by sixteen feet, and cost \$240.

The first school-house in the village of Cahokia was built in 1841 and was, some years later, wiped out by fire.

When O'Fallon was platted (in 1854) there was a small frame school-house within its limits. The first school-house built in the village was erected in 1861. It was of brick and, with additions, constituted a goodly school building.

The first school-house in Summerfield Precinct was early built at Union Grove. The first school at Summerfield village was a private school kept in 1856 by Miss Lucy E. Dew. The first public school building there was erected in 1860.

The first school in Prairie du Pont Precinct was taught by William Williamson, in a frame

house built in 1861. A brick public school building was erected in Caseyville in 1872. The first school-house at East Carondelet was built by J. L. Streder in 1872.

The first school-house erected at Turkey Hill has been thus described: "The structure was a one-story log house, with clapboard roof and puncheon floor. It had windows of greased paper to admit the light, a portion of a log being left out on each side to make room for this substitute for glass. A large fireplace extended across the entire rear end of the room, in which, on cold days, a roaring fire of logs piled high, sent out heat to warm the school-master's legs, who took good care to have his seat in the warm corner of the room. The fine desks of modern days had no place there; but slabs fastened up around the sides of the house by pegs driven into the logs answered as writing and ciphering tables, while puncheon benches served for seats. The pupils all faced the wall when studying, but ranged themselves in a semi-circle in front of the fireplace when called out to recite."

PIONEER PEDAGOGUES AND THEIR PECULIARITIES.—In the primitive days of St. Clair County's educational history, the varied apparatus to be found in most of our school-houses at the present day had no place. No maps graced the walls, neither did a globe or a "Webster's Unabridged" have a place on the teacher's desk—if desks there chanced to be. No disagreeable chalk dust filled the room, for no blackboard was used. The "three R's"—reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic—were the principal branches studied, the writing being done with pens made from goosequills. The early schools were sustained by subscriptions. Usually, the teachers boarded around among their patrons, receiving their pay in cash or produce as convenience dictated. Poorly paid as they were, most of them were as poorly fitted for the responsibilities they assumed. Most of them had "hobbies" which they exploited at the expense of other instruction. Many of them were more proficient as wielders of the rod than as instructors of the mind and others failed because of inability to govern their pupils. In some districts the scholars literally ran the schools till, at length, they met their master. The personal habits of some of the pioneer teachers were not such as should have been

emulated by their charges. It is said of one Daily that occasionally he would get drunk in school hours and whip the whole school, beginning with his own unfortunate children. When he was sober he is said to have consumed most of his time in school in haranguing on bookkeeping. One of the earliest teachers of whom tradition speaks was a man named Sinclair, who taught at Belleville and at Turkey Hill about 1815. He was, once on a time, locked out of the school-house by his scholars, who demanded a Christmas treat. Refusing to extend such a courtesy to them, he marched round the building at intervals for a week, armed with sword and musket, vowing vengeance on the boys within. But the youngsters "held the fort," sending out for food when chance offered, and finally Sinclair, having had his fun with them, withdrew his siege and treated them to apples and cakes. Another teacher of this school got on the roof and tried to rip a hole in it, through which he hoped to drop down among his pupils. But the latter smoked him out and he capitulated and treated. A teacher named Gallop, who taught several schools in the county, was a man of family and gladly accepted as tuition fee anything that could be utilized in the economy of the household, taking poultry, colts, calves, etc., as chance offered. "Often," it has been related, "he would leave a monitor to look after the school while he fed and curried his colts." As his name indicates, he was too fast to stay long in one place. Loud studying was the order of his school-room, and in spelling matches, which were frequent, his scholars yelled out the words at the tops of their voices.

But there were a few teachers of another kind. In 1823, Elihu Shepard, from New York, came to St. Clair County and taught school at Belleville and Turkey Hill. He was genial and educated and had both zeal and tact, and he won and retained the respect of his pupils and did much for the advancement of the cause of education in the county. Finally he removed to St. Louis, where, by judicious investments in real estate, he became wealthy. Eminent among early teachers in the county was John H. Dennis, of Virginian birth, an accomplished linguist, who came to Belleville about 1824 and, for more than thirty years, taught private schools in that vicinity. Later he ably filled the office of County Superin-

tendent of Schools, and died at Belleville in 1869. He early established a school in the Mitchell Building, on the site of the West block, in Belleville. For the reason that it was patronized by well-to-do people of St. Louis and other cities, it came to be popularly known as "the aristocratic school." Henry Holbrook and C. G. T. Taylor were among the active promoters of public education in 1830-40.

George Bunsen, a disciple of Pestalozzi and an immigrant from Germany, was a free-school advocate. He taught at Cherry Grove and later had a private school at Belleville, giving his time Saturdays to what now would be called "normal" classes for teachers. He was a member of the State Board of Education, was County School Commissioner 1855-59, was President of the Belleville School Board and was *ex-officio* Superintendent of the St. Clair County Public Schools. He died in 1872. (See "Bunsen, George," in Historical Encyclopedia.)

RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Cherry Grove, Union Grove, Turkey Hill, Ogle Creek, Sugar Creek and Mount Pleasant School Districts were established in 1825 by County Commissioners William Rutherford, John Stuntz and Abel Fike. These were the first school districts organized in the county. They were created on "petition of several families praying for school privileges according to law." The first school law of the State had been enacted as late as January 25 of that year. Its preamble is interesting as showing the estimate placed on general education by the Illinois law-makers of that time:

"To enjoy our rights and liberties, we must understand them; their security and protection ought to be the first object of a free people; and it is a well-established fact that no nation has ever continued long in the enjoyment of civil and political freedom which was not both virtuous and enlightened; and believing that the advancement of literature always has been, and ever will be, the means of developing more fully the rights of man, that the mind of every citizen in a republic is the common property of society and constitutes the basis of its strength and happiness, it is therefore considered the peculiar duty of a free government like ours to encourage and extend the improvement and cultivation of the intellectual energies of the

whole; therefore, a common school, or schools, shall be established in each county of this State."

These early districts were governed, each by three trustees, who examined and employed teachers. The teachers received their salaries "in cash or good merchantable produce" from the citizens of a district who had given consent to support the school—consent to be "first had and obtained in writing."

No one could be taxed without his consent to support a school. Only white children were admitted to any public school. The school houses of the county early came to be known by local or other names, and most of them are so known to this day, as well as by their designating numbers. Lincoln, Washington, Franklin, Bunsen are the names of schools in Belleville. The Douglas School in East St. Louis has long been known. Cherry Grove, Union Grove, Ogle Creek and Turkey Hill schools and others retain names given them by the pioneers who brought them into existence. There were geographical and topographical reasons for names early bestowed on some schools. The Emerald Mound School, northeast of Lebanon, and the Sugar Loaf School, southeast of East Carondelet, were so called after large mounds near by. Drum Hill School, near Fayetteville, was so named because of the occasional drumming thereabouts of one Case, the drummer of an early rifle company, who settled in that vicinity. Here are some names that seem to have come "by contraries:" The Valley School, northeast of Summerfield, is on an elevation, with nothing near it to suggest a valley. The Broad Hollow School, south of Georgetown, is not in a hollow. Point Lookout School, on a ridge southeast of Freeburg, seems to have been appropriately named, and there are other schools whose familiar titles are suggested by very obvious local peculiarities.

As settlement throughout the county progressed, school districts multiplied and school houses rose everywhere. In 1855, a new school law, with liberal provisions for public education, gave a new impetus to the free school movement. Now all are taxed to support the schools of the people. White and black children alike enjoy school privileges. Teachers are paid in cash. The early school funds received from the State were in State bank paper,

which had to be sold by recipients at a discouraging discount. In 1842, \$120.30 of such paper brought only \$50.

The first record of State funds, made in January, 1837, shows that the School Commissioner received, at Vandalia, \$829.26, the amount due to St. Clair County for 1834, 1835 and 1836. In 1840 the school fund received from the State was only \$1,422.31; in 1860, \$13,360.09; in 1880, \$21,085.88; in 1904, \$18,819.33. The county school fund is a permanent one, and only the interest is used for school purposes. The school revenue is increased also by fines and forfeitures imposed in the courts and by Justices of the Peace, for violations of statute laws. The special district taxes collected in 1860 for the support of schools amounted to \$21,244.59; in 1880, to \$127,704.98, about six times the former amount. Total amount expended for school purposes: In 1860, \$40,596.80; in 1880, \$161,298.60; in 1904, \$356,185.77. The number of persons entitled to school privileges was 7,292 in 1840; 11,235 in 1860; 21,421 in 1880; 32,036 in 1904. Number of districts in 1860, 85; in 1880, 116; in 1904, 118. There were 81 school-houses in 1860; 138 in 1880; 155 in 1904. In 1880, the value of school-houses and grounds held by the different districts amounted in the aggregate to \$282,923. Teachers employed: In 1860, 138; in 1880, 237 (126 male and 111 female); in 1904, 408.

In 1880 the schools of Belleville, East St. Louis, Mascoutah and Lebanon were managed by Boards of Education of six members each (except Belleville, which had nine); and all the other districts by Boards of Directors of three members. In all, the district school officers numbered 363. Now the township school affairs are managed by Boards of Trustees, consisting of three members and a Secretary, who is *ex-officio* Treasurer of the township.

In 1880, only Belleville and East St. Louis had high schools. Now there are high schools also at Marissa, Mascoutah, O'Fallon and Lebanon.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE PRESENT DAY.—In 1906, there were in the county the following schools:

Lebanon Township—Lebanon City public schools, Summerfield Village schools, Pleasant Valley, Emerald Mound, Sunnyside, North Grove, Oak Grove.

Mascoutah Township — Mascoutah City schools, Ruth, Union Grove Choctaw, Mizpah, Richter, Woodland.

Engelmann Township—Barth, Liebig, Oakland, Cross Roads, Jefferson.

Fayette Township—Fayetteville, Lickenbrock, St. Libory, Darmstadt, High Ridge, Black Jack.

Marissa Township—Pleasant Hill, Hickory Grove, East Dozan, West Dozan, Lenzburg Village schools, White Oak, Marissa Village schools.

Lenzburg Township — Risdon, East Dutch Hill, West Dutch Hill.

New Athens Township—New Athens Village schools, Irwin, Calamus, Five Forks, Locust Grove, Point Lookout, Drum Hill.

Freeburg Township — Freeburg Village schools, Pleasant Ridge, Lemen, Batdorf, Funck, Hertel.

Shiloh Valley Township — Rentchler Town schools, Plumb Hill, Grassland, Shiloh Valley, Shiloh Village schools.

O'Fallon Township—O'Fallon Village schools, Rock Spring, Oak Hill, Richwood, Enterprise, Ogle Creek.

Caseyville Township — Caseyville Village schools, Bethel, Bunkum, Milburn, Carbon, Franklin, Pontiac, Grant.

Belleville Township—Belleville City schools, Birkner (Winslow), New Era, Wolf Branch, Hellwig, Whiteside, High Mount, Belle Valley, Stookey, Dewey Station schools, Union schools.

Smithton Township — Smithton Village schools, Holcomb, West Prairie, Grange Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Douglas, High Prairie.

Prairie du Long Township—Broad Hollow, Robertson, Brick, Hirst, Klein.

Millstadt Township—Millstadt Village schools, Baltz, Klatz, St. Michaels, Floraville, Vogel (Union), Saxtown, Deken (Union), Eckert Union, White.

Stookey Township—Fairview, Forest Hill, Clover Leaf, Le Pere, Ogle Station (Boul), Harmony, Twiss Hill, Centerville Station.

Centerville Station Township—Alta Sita Village schools, Pittsburg, Mousette, McKinley, Pocket, French Village, Spring Lake, Canteen (Union), Brooks (Union), Chartrand, Jerome, Jones.

Stites Township—Brooklyn Village schools, Sherman.

East St. Louis Township—East St. Louis City schools.

Sugar Loaf Township—Droit, East Carondelet (two), Rock Road, Cahokia, Jackson, Sugar Loaf, Metter.

The Lebanon public schools consist of grades eleven and twelve, grades eight to ten, grades six and seven, grade five, grade four, grade three, grade two and grade one.

The Mascoutah City schools consist of grade six, grade five, grade four, grade three, grade two and grade one.

The Marissa Village schools consist of grade eight, grade seven, grade six, grade five, grade four, grade three, grade two and grade one.

The Freeburg Village schools consist of grade four, grade three, grade two and grade one.

The O'Fallon Village schools consist of grade eleven, grades nine and ten, grades seven and eight, grade six, grade five, grades three and four, grade two and grade one.

The Belleville City schools consist of Central (High) School, grades one to five; Lincoln school, grades one and two; Humboldt School, grades three to seven; Franklin, Bunsen and Douglas Schools, each grades one to eight; Washington School, grades one to six.

The Alta Sita Village schools consist of grades seven and eight, grades five and six, grades three and four, grades one and two.

The East St. Louis City schools consist of High School; Horace Mann and Franklin schools, each grades one to eight; Longfellow school, grades one to seven; Webster and Park schools, each grades one to eight; Douglas school, grades one to six; Emerson school, grades one to seven; Second Street school, grades one to three; Washington and Irving schools, each grades one to seven; Monroe school, grades one to eight; Lincoln school (colored), grades one to eight; Denverside, four; Garfield, Rush City and Winstanley Park schools (each colored), grades one to four.

The facts set forth below concerning the city and village schools will be found interesting. They all refer to 1906:

J. H. Brewer was Superintendent of the Lebanon public schools and Principal of the high school. Julius C. Herbstman was Principal of the Summerfield Village schools. C. O. Du Bois was Superintendent of the Mascoutah city schools and Principal of the high school. Sam. J. Dickson was Principal of the Lenzburg Village schools. W. H. Campbell was Superintendent of the Marissa Village schools, and W.

A. King Principal of the high school. Jacob Scheld was Principal of the New Athens Village schools. E. J. Bashore was Principal of the Freeburg Village schools, and Jennie Hughes Principal of the Rentchler town schools. John Arras was Principal of the Shiloh Village schools. C. M. Wilton was Superintendent of the O'Fallon Village schools and Principal of the high school. C. P. Boyer was Principal of the Caseyville village schools. O. C. Church was Principal of the Dewey Station schools. Walter C. Stookey was Principal of the Union schools in Belleville Township. J. G. Duis was Principal of the Smithton Village schools. Harry A. Paine was Principal of the Millstadt Village schools. John B. Huddle was Principal of the Alta Sita Village schools. C. B. Jones was Principal of the Brooklyn Village schools. C. H. Busiek was Superintendent of the Belleville city schools. John E. Miller was Superintendent of the East St. Louis city schools.

COUNTY SCHOOL ORGANIZATION, INSTITUTES, ETC.—A list of County Superintendents of schools is given in another chapter. The first School Superintendents—or rather Commissioners, as they were then called—examined and paid teachers. They were custodians of the school fund and kept an account with each township. Under the school law of 1855, they were required to visit and inspect each school once annually. The law of 1872 left school visitation optional with County Boards, and from 1873 to July 1, 1879, there were no official inspections of schools, the Superintendents duties being to attend to office work one hundred days each year. In June, 1879, the County Board increased the time of service of the Superintendent to 250 days, and directed him to visit and inspect all the public schools of the county. Superintendents prior to 1859 left no records of examinations of teachers. From September 16, 1863, to August 20, 1864, teachers, in order to obtain certificates, had to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. That was during the Civil War. Some of the male teachers enlisted and did soldiers' duty.

The organization of normal schools, and numerous private training schools, afforded young men and women, desirous of becoming teachers, better advantages for fitting themselves for the duties of the profession. Today, the

teachers of St. Clair County, as a body, are not surpassed by the teachers of any other county. The institute work of the county was begun in 1859, under the superintendency of George Bunsen. April 4, of that year, in pursuance of a call issued by the leading teachers of the county, eighty-three teachers assembled at Belleville and organized the first St. Clair County Teachers' Institute, declaring in the first article of their constitution, that their object was the advancement of education and the mutual improvement of teachers. Mr. Bunsen was elected President and Prof. E. Bigelow, of Lebanon, Secretary of the institute. The St. Clair Teachers' Association was organized in March, 1879. John H. G. Brinkerhoff, of Lebanon, was its first President. The North St. Clair Teachers' Institute was organized during that year at O'Fallon, and the South St. Clair Teachers' Institute, at Marissa, in 1880. The Belleville teachers and the East St. Louis teachers effected home organizations. Some of the early teachers' associations ceased to exist when their animating spirits left for other fields of labor. Now the teachers of the county hold meetings at different towns four or five times a year, and hold a week's session at Belleville in August. The institute for 1906 was in session during the week beginning August 20. Since 1859, Superintendents have kept records of examinations and frequently added comments like the following concerning teachers to whom they have given certificates: "Tolerable—I fear for his sobriety;" "Very good for one so young;" "Pretty good for a youth;" "May lack management;" "Amplly educated and likely to hold his own in any school."

BELLEVILLE SCHOOL HISTORY.—For the following account of the Belleville schools during twelve years of their earlier existence, the editor is indebted to the "Belleville Advocate:"

At a meeting of the legal voters of District No. 4, T. 1 N., R. 8 W., held October 16, 1847, the following were elected School Directors: Charles Ellis, William M. Parker and C. G. Y. Taylor. October 20 the Directors elected Mr. Taylor District Treasurer. November 18 the Directors visited the schools taught by John Coleman, Mr. Beach, Miss Hough and Mrs. E. H. Avard, and "found them all under good regulation and tolerably well supplied with school-room furniture."



A. Karr

January 6, 1848, the Directors met and examined the schedules of schools taught by John Coleman, Mr. Holbrook, Mr. Beach, Mrs. E. H. Avard and Miss Hough, and ordered the following sum paid to same: Coleman, \$4.65; Holbrook, \$1.05; Beach, \$3.30; Mrs. Avard, \$5.90; also, that the Treasurer be paid \$.75 for record and account books purchased for use of Directors.

At an election held in the same district in February, 1851, David Swyer, Theodore J. Krafft and William Lorey were elected Directors, and Mr. Lorey was chosen Clerk. On March 11, following, the Directors visited schools taught by Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Hyde, and "were satisfied with everything, but regretted that Mrs. Hyde's room was too small for the number of pupils" and declared "she should soon have a more commodious room." The statistics of the number of white children under twenty-one years of age, in September of same year, showed the following results: Males, 952; females, 897—total, 1,849. By October, 1853, the number had increased to 2,271.

The first election under the school law of 1855 was held January 14, 1856, and the following persons were elected Directors: James Affleck, Henry Goedeking and Will Kempff, and Mr. Kempff was made Secretary. The Directors decided to hold a meeting on the first Thursday of each month, "at early candle-light." On January 24 the Board in a body visited and examined the several schools and made the following report:

(1). The school in the Protestant church under the management of Mr. M. Leitz; 156 pupils, most of them German. The studies embrace English and German. Mr. Leitz has a certificate and keeps a schedule. (2). The school of the Catholic church under the management of Paul Anton Fellmich; ninety pupils, mostly German. Studies, English and German. Teacher has a certificate and keeps a schedule. (3). School in basement of Catholic church under management of T. Webster; fifty-five pupils, most of them English. He has a certificate and keeps a schedule. (4). School in the basement of the Methodist church, kept by Miss Granger and Miss Ash; seventy pupils—all females. Both teachers have certificates and keep schedules. (5). School in Odd-Fellows' Hall, kept by Mrs. and Miss Edwards; 100 pupils, male and female; two departments

—the primary kept by Miss Edwards. Both have certificates and keep schedules. (6). School of F. M. Rall and W. F. Erich, in Abend's Hall; seventy-seven pupils, of whom seventeen were not residents of the district. Pupils, all males. Studies, German and English. Mr. Rall has certificate and is to keep a schedule. (7). School in German brick church, kept by Mr. Kraus; fifty pupils—all German. He keeps a schedule but has no certificate. (8). School in the old hall, kept by Miss Field. Fourteen pupils—male and female, all small and commencing; has no certificate or schedule. (9). School in basement of Presbyterian church, kept by P. Roeder. Twenty pupils—all German, male and female. Studies, German and English. He has neither certificate nor schedule. (10). School of Mr. Dennis, twenty-five males, embracing higher and common branches. Has both schedule and certificate. (11). School in West Belleville school-house, kept by Mosbacher; twenty-five pupils, all German. Both certificate and schedule.

The total number of pupils in the fourth district was 682. Affleck moved that a committee of one be appointed to see that all teachers keep their schedules in accordance with the law, and he was appointed as said committee.

It was decided that, as Mr. Leitz had too many pupils for one teacher, he be empowered to employ an assistant to teach the English branches.

The Board also resolved to publish in a newspaper in future a report of the proceedings of each meeting.

On March 13, 1856, the Board having carefully examined the school law and duties prescribed in same for the Superintendent (published January 8, 1856), adopted the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, We have become more acquainted with the school law, and found that it would be against truth to sign the present schedules, as the schools are not maintained according to law, and

"WHEREAS, The money voted as taxes for sustaining free schools is merely to keep up such schools during six months; therefore,

"Resolved, To use the money coming to us by the first of April next for the support of free schools during the coming six months, from April 1 to September 30, whereby we are enabled to keep the schools according to law."

At the same meeting the chair was instructed to invite the Trustees to meet with the Board of Directors on the next Friday and consult in regard to the enforcement of the above resolutions. It was also—

“Resolved, That we mature the plans of our schools, and secure the same as soon as we are acquainted with the views of the Articles in regard to the condition of our affairs and the law.”

On March 21, 1856, at a called meeting the Board decided in favor of the appointment of a committee to have the rules and regulations printed in pamphlet form and Messrs. Affleck and Kempff were appointed such Committee. On April 3 this committee reported the printing of the rules, and that E. H. Fleming had been allowed \$13 for printing 100 copies. At the same meeting it was resolved:

“That we commence free schools on next Monday, April 7, 1856, under the following arrangements:

“To keep in each ward a primary school, and also a primary school in West Belleville, all for boys and girls together, and two German schools, one for boys and one for girls.

“Male department of grammar school to be kept by Messrs. Dennis and Heller, each with a salary of \$450, in Odd Fellows’ Hall, for the rent of \$25 a year.

“Female department of grammar school under the charge of Mrs. Edwards and Miss Hough, the first at \$450, the latter, at \$350, to be kept in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal church, at a rent of \$100.

“First Ward Primary School, in charge of Miss Edwards at \$250, in basement of Presbyterian church, at a rent of \$50 a year.

Second Ward Primary School, in charge of Messrs. Leitz and Roman, at salaries of \$400 and \$350 respectively, to be kept in the German Protestant church, at a rent of \$50 a year.

“Third Ward Primary School, in charge of Messrs. Webster and Felrich, at \$400 each, to be kept in the school room of the Catholic Church Association.

“Fourth Ward Primary School, in charge of Miss Gaskill, for \$300, to be kept in the old Library Hall, for \$74 a year.

“West Belleville school, in charge of Mr. Roeder, at \$400 a year, to be kept in the West Belleville school-house.

“Also, to employ Mr. T. Erich as teacher of German in male and female grammar departments, at \$300 for teaching four hours daily.”

At a meeting held April 15, 1856, in conjunction with the teachers employed in the different schools of Belleville, the Board took under consideration the adoption of a uniform system of text-books, and, on propositions made by the teachers, adopted the following: McGuffey’s Series of Readers, to be gradually replaced by Power’s Readers; Mitchell’s Intermediate Geography; Greenleaf’s Common School Arithmetic and Colburn’s Mental Arithmetic; Butler’s English Grammar; Webster’s Spelling Book and School Company; Goodrich’s History of the United States; Copy Books with copy set.”

It was further decided—

That “arithmetic be the standard in dividing the classes in all the schools.”

That “no pupil shall be admitted to any of the schools after the first week of any term, except by special consent of the Directors; provided, however, that in this present term the time of admission shall be extended to the first day of May.”

That “all the scholars coming to school from one of the other districts shall pay, in the grammar department \$4, and in the primary department \$3 one term.”

The schools having already opened on April 7, the Directors decided to discontinue instruction in German in the grammar departments, and that Mr. Erich, who had been instructor in German in those departments, be employed in an additional primary school to be taught in the west basement of the Presbyterian church; also, that in consequence of the crowded condition of the Third Primary School, Miss O’Neil be employed as assistant teacher in said school for six months, for \$75; also, that a Principal be employed for the male grammar department in place of Mr. Dennis, who desired to resign. At this meeting the Secretary was instructed to hand to the Board of Trustees and the County Clerk the following report:

“We, the undersigned, President and Clerk of the Board of Directors of District 4, T. 1 N., R. 8 W., do hereby certify that the following amount is necessary for salaries of teachers to keep up a sufficient number of free schools, in said district, for at least six months during the ensuing year, from the first Monday of October, 1856, to the last of April, 1857, viz.:

Ten primary teachers, at an average of \$350 a year, \$1,750; four grammar teachers, at an average salary of \$450, \$900; total for six months, \$2,650." The report was signed by H. Goedeeking as President and William Kempff, Clerk.

As the capacity of the schools in the First and Third Wards was inadequate for the accommodation of pupils seeking admission, the Chairman was instructed to negotiate with Miss Badgley, then teacher of a private school in the Fourth Ward, and employ her "as a public teacher; also, to make a contract for a suitable school room."

On July 14, 1856, it was resolved that a vacation for all schools commence July 25 and continue to August 25.

The salary schedule for the six months preceding March 28, 1857, showed the following results:

Mrs. Edwards and Miss Hough, \$400; Mr. Noetling and assistant, \$280; Miss Mary Edwards, \$150; Mrs. W. Rech, \$230; Messrs. Leitz and Roman (first quarter), \$187; Messrs. Leitz and Repler (second quarter), \$154; Mr. John Webster, \$200; Mr. Helmich, \$200; Miss O'Neil, \$100; Miss Gaskell, \$150; Miss Badgley, \$150; Mr. Paul Raeder, \$200. Total, \$2,401.50.

On June 15, 1857, the amount necessary for payment for rents, fuel, repairs and the like, were declared to be \$1,500; and for teachers' salaries, \$6,000; total, \$7,500.

At an election held for and against the payment of taxes for the support of free schools for the whole year, the number of votes cast for the measure was 450, and against, 307. The tax levied this year (1857) was at the rate of ten cents on each \$100 for general school purposes, and twenty-five cents for teachers' salaries and extending terms of school. On September 19, of that year, the salaries of teachers for one school year were fixed at \$500 each for male teachers, and \$400 each for female teachers.

October 11, 1857, Mr. Parks was employed as Superintendent at a salary of \$1,000 a year, with the condition that he superintend all the schools in the district and take charge of the grammar department; also that he "classify all the scholars, visit each school in the district at least once every month, arrange the examinations and do and perform all such duties as generally devolved upon a School Superintendent." November 23, 1857, C. T. Elles

reported having visited all the schools in the Hall and Thomas house, and J. Lehr having visited the schools in West Belleville, stating that there were too many scholars for one teacher. The Board, therefore, resolved to visit that school in a body, and consider what could be done before employing another teacher. On December 17, 1857, a regulation was adopted requiring the teachers during the winter months to open school for the morning session at 9 a. m. and for the afternoon session at 1:30 p. m., each session to continue three hours; also, that all pupils be required to furnish their own text-books and stationery, in default of which they would not be admitted to the schools.

On January 29, 1858, it was resolved to employ Mr. Raab (afterward State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1883-87 and again, 1891-95) as assistant teacher to Mr. Wile in West Belleville, for a term of three months at a salary of "\$75 for the said term." On February 22, of the same year, a high school was recognized as a "necessity," and it was decided to "order forty double seats from Cincinnati, and prepare the third story of the Literary Hall for a high school."

April 2, 1858, the schedules of the following named teachers were examined and the Treasurer instructed to pay salaries for the first term in the sums indicated: James P. Slade, \$125; L. C. Edwards, \$125; Joseph C. Parks, \$250; Miss Julia Taylor, \$60; Miss Nancy S. Hough (now Mrs. C. T. Elles), \$100; Miss Mary Edwards, \$100; W. H. Barnum, \$125; Mrs. Mary A. Johnson, \$100; Paul Roeder, \$125; James M. Hay, \$125; B. F. Wile, \$125.

On April 19, 1858, the Treasurer was ordered to pay Mr. Raab, for his first quarter, \$75, and Theodore Kelsel \$239.60 for desks.

On May 19, in consequence of complaints regarding the punishment of pupils, it was decided to abolish corporal punishment, the cases of incorrigibles being "referred to their parents."

On July 13, of this year, it was resolved to employ Mr. Parks as Superintendent for another year at a salary of \$1,200, and that Mrs. B. C. Edwards be employed as his assistant in the grammar department at \$500. August 27 following it was decided to employ Mr. Raab as sole teacher in the West Belleville School, with authority to spend one hour each morning in giving instruction in German. On August 30

it was decided to pay Paul Roeder \$600 on condition that he teach German one hour extra each day.

October 28 and 29, 1858, the visiting board visited all the schools, and the number of pupils in each school was reported as follows: Mrs. Edwards', 78; Miss Mary Edwards', 44; Mr. Wile's, 37; Miss Taylor's, 78; Mrs. Weeden's, 50; Mr. Slade's, 78 (was stated he should have an assistant); Mr. Parks' and Mrs. Scott's, 59. Only 14 pupils were found to be studying German in Mr. Roeder's school and 11 in Mr. Raab's, and the Board declared it did not "feel justified to continue the German classes after this quarter expires."

Superintendent Parks submitted an interesting report in reference to the condition of the schools under date of December 7, 1858. About the same time the Board decided to recommend the introduction of singing in the schools. . . . On December 23 of this year it was decided to suspend the schools during Christmas week, the time to be made up later.

On March 3, 1859, it was decided to permit the teachers of the district to suspend their respective schools during the first week in April, 1859, "in order to attend their respective institutes," with the condition "that, if any teachers thus suspending their schools do not attend the said institute every day, their time of absence will be deducted from their wages."

April 4, 1859, the first Teachers' Institute held in Belleville opened under charge of Mr. Merwin, with a full attendance, interesting lectures being given every evening.

At an election held May 14, 1859, three questions were submitted to vote of the people, with the following result: Building a school-house at Second Street and Race Avenue—for, 131; against, 259; Extending school term in 1860—for, 246; against, 213; Buying Odd Fellows' Hall for school-house—for, 129; against, 295.

June 2, 1859, the Board visited the schools of Mr. Wile, Miss Ferrill and Miss Taylor—the last having 160 pupils, which, it was declared, was "too many," and that "the school ought to be divided."

July 19, 1859, the Directors fixed the rate of taxation at the same as that of 1857.

During the year 1859 the teaching force of the Belleville public schools consisted of twelve teachers and a Superintendent.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held August 1, 1859, the Clerk was instructed to notify Mr. Parks that his services as teacher and Superintendent were no longer needed, and the "place" was declared "vacant."

August 22, 1859, it was "resolved that the scholastic year commence August 29, in order to close the schools by July 4, next."

August 29, the Directors resolved that, as they had no Superintendent, the schools be suspended until after the election.

On Monday, September 5, 1859, George Bunsen, William Kempff and James Affleck were elected Directors. The total expense for the school year 1858-59 was \$6,085.95.

BELLEVILLE SCHOOLS OF 1870.—In 1870, John Hinchcliffe wrote as follows regarding the Belleville public schools of that period:

"The people of this city have always manifested a proper desire for the education of the young, and our public schools may now be justly regarded with peculiar pride. Even while our people were being heavily taxed for bounties to soldiers and for support to their widows and orphans, they gave their almost unanimous consent to the expenditure of over \$100,000 for the erection of new school-houses, fitted with all the most modern appointments, and furnished with everything deemed necessary to aid the teachers in the important work of educating the young of this district. The new school-house erected in the Fourth Ward is located on a block of ground in one of the most elevated positions in the city. It is built of brick, after a very elaborate design, and contains four large rooms, each of which affords ample accommodation for seventy-two scholars, and four smaller rooms, designed for the accommodation of fifty scholars each. To the large rooms are attached four class-rooms, which are occupied by the assistant teachers. The whole building is adapted for the education of about 500 pupils. The Second Ward school-house is located within an enclosure which embraces one full block of ground. The building is a large three-story brick, and contains fifteen school rooms and a large hall in the third story, which can, at any time, be converted into three more good school rooms. This building is adapted to the accommodation of about 900 scholars. The average daily attendance of pupils in our public schools is up-

wards of 1,200, although a much larger number have their names entered on the rolls. The grounds around each of these school-houses have been carefully graded and planted with shade trees. The rooms are all well ventilated, and warmed by hot-air pipes distributed throughout the buildings. On the grounds of the school-house erected in the Fourth Ward there is a separate house for the occupation of the janitor and his family. The schools in this district date their educational year from the first week in September each year, and they continue in session for forty-two weeks. During the first two weeks of each school term scholars can enter without applying to the Board of Directors, but afterwards pupils are only admitted by the Board on showing good and sufficient reasons why they did not enter during the first two weeks. That rule is enforced in order that the scholars may be properly classified and enjoy the full benefits of the schools. The school directors for this district—which includes West Belleville—are George Bunsen, Charles F. Noetling, and Gustav Heckel.

"The number of teachers employed in this district is twenty-seven. The branches taught in the high school department are reading, spelling, writing, geography, map-drawing, vocal music, mental and written arithmetic, grammar, rhetoric, composition, history, algebra, geometry and physics. There are four grades in the schools—primary, intermediate, grammar and high. It is perhaps not necessary to state the branches taught in the three lower grades of the schools. It may be sufficient to say that arithmetic is made the standard of classification. The liberality displayed by our citizens in support of education may be inferred from the rate of taxation for school purposes as given below: For the year 1868, it was \$2.00 on the \$100 of taxable property. For the year 1869, it was \$1.75, while for the year 1870, it is \$2.10. The amount paid to teachers for salaries in this school district for 1869, is about \$15,000."

PRESENT CONDITIONS.—In 1880 there were four school buildings: Lincoln, Bunsen, Washington and Franklin. Now there are seven: the four mentioned, the Humboldt, Central and Douglas. The Central School contains the five lower grades and the high school, which includes a three years' course. The entire school classification of Belleville includes eight primary and

grammar school grades, and the three high school grades, making eleven in all. The study of the German language runs through all eleven grades, with German as the language of the class-room. In 1880, there were 2,000 pupils enrolled, and Mr. Henry Raab was Superintendent.

Now there are 2,848 pupils enrolled and sixty-five teachers are employed. To pay teachers' salaries, \$36,000 per annum is required. The graduates from the Belleville public schools number in all 532, of whom fifteen are deceased.

SCHOOL BONDS AT PREMIUM.—The Belleville Board of Education having recently decided to erect a new school building on the West Side, bonds to the amount of \$35,000 were issued for that purpose, which were promptly taken up by the Belleville Savings Bank at \$35,800—a premium of \$800. The new school will be known as the Henry Raab, being named in honor of the late Henry Raab, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In 1906, George H. Busiek was reappointed Superintendent and Ernst Engelmann truant officer. Believing that good teachers should receive good salaries and that good salaries will attract good teachers, the new Board of Education has given the teachers a general raise of from \$25 to \$50 a year. All the teachers of 1905 were reappointed, viz.: Amelia Ziebuert, Pearl Tiley, Amanda Sunkel, Minnie Rudolph, Anna Weber, Ada Krafft, Emma Roell, Ella Huff, Nettie Haines, Lena Becker, Ella Weber, Clara Thiele, Minnie Brua, Sophie Brua, Josie Schmidt, Emily Bartel, Mary Wendt, Fannie Grim, Eugenia Knoebel, Celia Alexander, Anna Laux, Hannah Thomas, Johanna Heber, Minnie Schirmer, Estella Hough, Amelia Neutzling, Amelia Herr, Carrie Eleni, A. Gummerscheimer, Bertha Lang, Bell Merker, Margarethe Gunn, Emily Filmore, Emily Heber, Louise K. Sapp, Lulu Kell, Katie Rauth, Katie Meng, Augusta Neuhaus, Sophie Weir, Johanna Gintz, Anna Wittenfeld, Lilian Whiteside, Kate Bell, Leona Daniels, Julia Stork, E. C. Roediger, Louise Niemeyer, William Powers, Henry Heer, Augusta Vollrath, William Keiner, Bell Hauser, Ida La Turno, E. W. Plegge, Anna D. Reiss, F. T. Nies, O. C. Eidman, H. W. Brua, W. J. Hanson, W. A. Hough, O. C. Pfennighausen, H. G. Schmidt, Nora Voelkel.

The Board of Education of the city of Belleville (1906) is as follows: Adam Ehret, President; H. R. Heimberger, Secretary; Dr. A. S.

Halstead, John Rauth, Jacob Ehret, A. B. Ogle, Julius Heinemann, Frank Gundlach, Adam Gintz, Adam Maurer, Jacob Leiner.

EAST ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The following article on the public schools of East St. Louis (District No. 189) has been contributed by Prof. John E. Miller, Superintendent of Schools in that city:

The first town on the site of the city of East St. Louis, whose survey is shown upon the records of the county, was laid out on the east bank of Cahokia Creek in the year 1817, and the first school within its limits established in 1841 or 1842. Previous to this there were no school facilities and Capt. John Trendley, John Carnes, Esq., and their neighbors in Illinois Town started a subscription list to raise a fund with which to build a school-house and hire a teacher. One hundred and seventy-five dollars was subscribed, and they employed a carpenter, at \$1.75 per day, to erect a house. Its site was on the public square in Illinois Town, now in the First Ward of East St. Louis. It was a frame building fourteen by sixteen feet in size, had room for two short rows of benches, a small desk in front for the teacher, and a place for the water bucket and broom. The furniture was all unplanned. The first pedagogue who presented himself was hired, and no questions were asked as to his preparation or ability as a teacher. He was expected to keep the children out of mischief six months in the year, including the winter season. This building was afterwards sold and removed, and more commodious and better equipped public school-houses were built.

On February 19, 1859, Illinois Town was incorporated. In the spring of 1861, at a session of the Legislature, a new charter was granted increasing the boundaries of the town and an election was held for or against changing the name to East St. Louis. This election resulted 183 in favor of this change and 89 against.

In 1863 there were in the city two schools, the Upper and Lower Schools, each having two teachers. Esther W. Pearson and Mary Nourse were employed at \$30 and \$25 per month, respectively, for the Lower School, and William Kehoe and wife were employed for the Upper School at a salary of \$65 per month for both.

During the same year the Board of Directors, consisting of George Sweigart, Louis A.

Delorme and John B. Bowman, agreed that an election be held at the school-house for the purpose of deciding whether a tax should be levied for continuing the school for a longer period than six months for the term commencing on the first day of October, 1863.

At the meeting of this same Board, on the 21st day of April, 1865, teachers were requested to report to the Board of Directors their preferences of the several series of text-books in use, with a view to the establishment of uniformity in the school books of the district, and at the meeting held on April 7, 1866, the following books were adopted for use in the schools of the district: "Webster's Speller," "McGuffey's Readers," "Pinneo's Grammar," "Ray's Arithmetic" and "Monteith's Geography." On the same date the following rules were adopted for the schools:

1. Principal teacher will expel incorrigible children.
2. Teachers will chastise with slit leather.
3. Children will run no errands during school hours.
4. Principal teachers will, when anything is required for schools, notify Directors and state what cost; and before he signs any teamster's bill of fuel, wood or coal, measure the same.
5. Principal teacher will report, when handing in his schedule, if teachers were absent, and how many days, in order that Directors may deduct five dollars for each absent day from absconding teachers.
6. Each department of the common schools shall exercise daily in a spelling class.
7. Teachers will keep their departments as clean and in as even temperature of heat as possible.

Mr. Peter J. C. Marion was the first Principal Teacher elected by the Board of Directors, and was appointed at \$60 per month for the Upper School, with two assistants, in September, 1865, which was then conducted in the basement of St. Patrick's Church. The Lower School was in a building on the public square in what is now the First Ward, or south part of the city. In the fall of 1868 the basement of St. Henry's church was used for school purposes. There were at that time three schools. The Lower School had become the Franklin School, the Upper School was conducted in the basement of St. Patrick's church and the third school in the basement of St. Henry's church.

In August, 1869, James J. Rafter, who, at the present time, is a candidate for County Judge of St. Clair County, was appointed as the Principal of St. Patrick's School.

On September 14 of the same year the following changes were made in text-books: "Camp's Series of Geography" was to be used instead of "Monteith's," and "Goodrich's History of the United States," and "Kearney's History of the United States" (catechism form) was added.

The first teacher of the colored school in this district was Frances Moss, appointed March 1871, at a salary of \$40 per month.

Arthur O'Leary, who was afterwards Secretary of the Board of Education, was appointed as a teacher in October, 1871.

In 1872 there were the following well known teachers employed in the public schools: Frank V. Rafter, afterwards City Superintendent of Schools; Miss Kate E. Conway, at present a teacher; Miss E. Gain, who afterwards married Mr. Oebike, who was a member of the Board when she was first employed, and Dr. L. F. Moorehead.

The following is a summary of the report of the Secretary of the Board of Education for School District No. 172, T. 2, R. 10 W., for the scholastic year of ten months, ending June 30, 1875:

Number of schools in the district, 6; number of teachers, 21; greatest number of pupils in attendance during the year, 1,340; least number in attendance during the year, 805; average during the year, 1,102; number of boys, 550; girls, 543; average number of days taught, 210; total expense during the year, \$17,075.

The reports from several schools are as follows: Upper School, held in the basement of St. Patrick's church—teachers, 7; average attendance of scholars, 416; rent of school room per month, \$30; salary of janitor per month, \$40; total cost per annum, \$5,250.

Middle School, held in the public school building on the corner of St. Louis and Collinsville Avenue—teachers, 4; average attendance of scholars, 220; salary of teachers per month, \$290; salary of janitor per month, \$30; total cost per annum, \$3,200.

Broadway School, held in the basement of St. Henry's church on Broadway—teachers, 4; average attendance of scholars, 212; rent of room per month, \$25; salary of teachers per

month, \$285; salary of janitor per month, \$20; total cost per annum, \$3,300.

Franklin School, held in the public school building in the First Ward—teachers, 4; average attendance of scholars, 209; salary of teachers per month, \$275; salary of janitor per month, \$30; total cost per annum, \$3,050.

Colored School, held in the colored Baptist church, on Brady Street—teachers, 1; average attendance of scholars, 27; rent of school room per month, \$10; salary of teacher per month, \$60; salary of janitor per month, \$10; total cost per annum, \$800.

High School, held in private building owned by George Schaub, standing on Sixth Street, between Missouri and Division Avenues—teachers, 1; average attendance of scholars, 17; rent of school room per month, \$22.50; salary of teacher per month, \$100; salary of janitor per month, \$10; total cost per annum, \$1,325.

Office expense of the Board, including the salary of Secretary, per month, \$15; total cost per annum, \$150.

From the above it will be seen that the total annual rents paid for school rooms by the Board amounts to \$1,026, divided as follows: To St. Patrick's church, \$450 for seven rooms; to St. Henry's church, \$250 for four rooms; to private parties for the High School, one room, \$225, and to the colored Baptist Church Society, for one room, \$40. The average wages paid teachers per month is a trifle over \$69. The average number of scholars, per teacher, is little over 52, and the cost of ten months' actual schooling to each scholar is little less than \$15.50.

Following is a list of teachers for the year 1875-76:

High School—Prof. F. V. Rafter, Principal.

Upper School—Prof. A. J. Driscoll, Principal; Room No. 2, Miss Crowley, First Assistant; room No. 3, Miss Bergin, teacher; room No. 4, Miss Flaherty, teacher; room No. 5, Miss Martin, teacher; room No. 6, Miss Canty, teacher; room No. 6, Miss Conway, teacher.

Middle School—Prof. A. O'Leary, Principal; room No. 2, Prof. S. F. Morehead, First Assistant; room No. 3, J. Ohly, teacher; room No. 4, Miss S. Weber, teacher.

Broadway School—Prof. J. Ruhland, Principal; room No. 2, Prof. Vogh, First Assistant; room No. 3, Miss Kircher, teacher; room No. 4, Miss Duffy, teacher.

Franklin School—Prof. B. Long, Principal; room No. 2, Prof. H. Flannigan, First Assistant; room No. 3, Miss McCready, teacher; room No. 4, Miss E. Gaines, teacher.

In 1873 the first Board of Education was elected, consisting of six members.

The schools of the city of East St. Louis continued in the basements of the churches and in frame buildings and rented quarters up to the time of the building of the present Franklin and Webster Schools. These schools were builded in the year 1889 and are modern brick buildings of twelve rooms each. The growth of our public schools from that time was rapid and required the erection of many school buildings. This building era marked the first epoch in the growth of the public school system of our city.

All of our permanent buildings are modern and substantial and are brick or stone structures, except one, the Garfield School, which is a frame building. We have in use twelve portable one-room school building fixtures, which are used for temporary buildings until the growth of population demands a permanent building. They are then moved to a different location and again serve as temporary schools.

To illustrate the growth of the school population, the following table of schools with date of erection, capacity, etc., is given:

Name.	Date of Erection.	Material.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Seats.
Garfield .....	.....	Frame	2	118
Lincoln	1886	Brick	7	231
Webster	1889	Brick	12	567
Franklin	1889	Brick	12	584
Emerson	1890	Brick	8	363
High	1894	Stone	18	609
Monroe	1896	Brick	8	412
Douglas	1896	Brick	3	90
Irving	1898	Brick	8	412
Park	1900	Brick	8	410
Washington	1900	Brick	9	449
Longfellow	1900	Brick	9	420
Webster Annex.....	1900	Brick	8	433
Monroe Annex	1904	Brick	8	410
Horace Mann.....	1905	Brick	16	758
Jefferson ¹	1906	Brick	8	.....

The above table shows the growth of a progressive school system in our city. At the time of the erection of the Webster and Franklin Schools, the first permanent school buildings, the Board of Education consisted of G. Lehman, President; W. A. Dill, Thomas J. Cannavan, John A. Joyce, Dennis Rush, D. Sullivan and J. L. Wiggins, members, and Superintendent of Schools and Secretary of the Board of Education, Frank V. Rafter. At the election

(1) Being constructed.

in April, 1889, Al Keechler was elected a member of the Board of Education. The influence of these men in the educational affairs of our city was marked.

Mr. Gus Lehman was continued for a number of years as President of the Board of Education and gave freely his best efforts and his services for the building up of our educational system. His work stands today as a monument to him and will always be a source of gratitude to his personal friends and to the friends of education. Dr. J. L. Wiggins spent a number of years as a member of the Board and his efforts were untiring in the interests of the public schools. He did much to systematize the work and to bring it to a degree of perfection, which prevailed at that time and has continued to the present.

Al Keechler afterward became President of the Board of Education and continued as such during the building of many of our most important school-houses. His record is indelibly written in the system of the educational affairs of the city of East St. Louis.

Among other prominent members of the Board who have faithfully served the cause may be mentioned T. Jeff Daniel, J. M. Sullivan, Thomas L. Fekete, who was President of the Board during the erection of the High School Building, Rudolph Hunninger, C. L. Gray, P. Joyce, Dr. I. D. Foulon, P. Kerrigan, D. A. Beeken, George Coy, G. W. Thompson, Charles Hissrich, George G. Heller and, last but not least, Paul W. Abt, who has served three terms, or nine years, as a member of the Board of Education. He is the largest and oldest member of the Board. He has given freely his nine years of efficient service to the Board of Education. J. J. Reader was, for several years, the Secretary of the Board and his work was cheerfully and ably performed. His records of the proceedings of the Board are complete and accurate.

The second epoch in the growth of our city school system came in the combining of all school districts in the city, except the Alta Sita District. The Douglas or Island District, the Central or High School District, and the Illinois City or Longfellow District were combined into one district in the spring of 1901. The Winstanley Park District was added in 1904. The district lines are now the same as the city limits except the Alta Sita District, which is in the city but not in the East St. Louis



Mr. C. Kueffner,

School District, and Lansdowne, which is out of the city but in the School District of the city.

The third epoch in the history of the progressive school system of our city was the introduction of the manual arts department. Under President J. T. W. Rudesill, the Horace Mann School was builded and plans made for manual training and domestic economy departments. Mr. Rudesill served for one year and the work was completed by the present President, Mr. W. A. Moody, and his Board of Education. The present Board of Education is in a position financially to meet the demands of more school buildings without impairing in the least the credit of the school district.

During the school year of 1905-06 the tax levy was $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for educational purposes and 5-9 of 1 per cent. for building purposes. The total enrollment in the schools was 7,167 and the total maintenance expenses for all the schools was \$179,614. This gave an average of \$25 for each pupil enrolled. For salaries of teachers there was spent \$110,528, or an average of \$15 for each child enrolled. Of the \$179,614—being the total maintenance of our public schools—over \$69,000, or 34 per cent., was spent for light, water, fuel, repairs, supplies, janitors' services, etc.

The bonded indebtedness of the district is \$317,000, with a sinking fund in the hands of the Treasurer of \$72,500. This leaves an actual indebtedness of \$244,500. The assessed valuation of the district is nearly \$8,000,000. This will allow a bonded indebtedness of \$400,000, so it is plain to be seen that the bonded indebtedness may be extended to \$400,000, or \$83,000 in addition to the present bonded indebtedness. The total value of school buildings, grounds and furnishings is \$832,500, and bond liabilities \$317,000, leaving a balance of \$515,500. Added to this is the sinking fund in the hands of the Treasurer, \$72,500, leaving the total assets \$588,000 clear of indebtedness.

There is in process of construction, at the present time, a modern eight-room building in Lansdowne, known as the Jefferson School.

We have, at the present time, an efficient High School, in which the enrollment during the past year was 424. The number of teachers employed is 15. In June, 1906, there was graduated a class of 43—11 boys and 32 girls. The High School has in its curriculum a regular course of four years, including four years

of Latin, three years of German and a High School commercial course of four years. Our school is on the accredited list of the best universities of the "Middle West," to which our graduates are admitted without examination.

In addition to the ordinary branches taught in the grade schools, we have manual training and domestic economy for the boys and girls of the seventh and eighth grades, and a special supervisor of physical culture, drawing and music for all grades. There are engaged at the present time 181 teachers, principals and supervisors under the efficient leadership of the present Superintendent, Mr. John E. Miller.

The condition of the schools in the city of East St. Louis has improved in a remarkable degree in the last decade, and the growth for the last few years has been so rapid and substantial that they now stand among the best schools in the educational world.

The present Board of Education is composed of intelligent and energetic business and professional men, who believe in advancement, and who are ready to sacrifice their time and energy to establish and maintain a degree of proficiency in our public schools second to none. The President of the Board of Education, Mr. W. A. Moody, is serving his second term. He is a careful and painstaking student of the cause of education and is always seeking some plan for the perfection of our school system. The following are the President and members of the Board of Education and their officers:

W. A. Moody, President; Members—Paul W. Abt, P. P. Gaynord, Harry S. Kramer, Henry T. Renshaw, Horace J. Eggmann, George F. Smith, Fred Leber, W. B. Dodd, John W. Sanders, Peter B. Cusack, Albert E. Rives, Albert E. Meints; Officers—John E. Miller, Superintendent; J. S. Pidgeon, Secretary; Frank L. Thrasher, Superintendent of Buildings; Lela Eggleston, stenographer.

The teaching body of our public schools consists of live, progressive, energetic men and women, who have had special preparation and a varied experience, and who know what and how to teach. Each one is allowed the privilege of working out his educational problems in his own way and is held responsible for these ideas—first, "is it worth while?" and, second, "is it artistically done?" Without a careful, hard-working and painstaking corps of teachers, who methodically and sensibly persevere

in the actual school-room work and follow the system laid out by the Superintendent, no work of education would be able to accomplish definite results and no supervising principal, special teacher or superintendent would succeed.

The principals are practical school men and believe with the Superintendent that, while the culture studies are of great importance to our civilization of the "Middle West," the subjects taught for the purpose of enabling the individual to follow one or more of the desirable forms of occupation are of vital importance, and should take first place in the educational system of our city.

The following is a list of the Principals employed at the present time: Charles L. Mann, High School; D. Walter Potts, Horace Mann School; Bernard Guitues, Franklin School; I. H. Todd, Longfellow School; W. G. Padfield, Webster School; C. G. Williams, Park School; O. E. Harper, Emerson School; Charles Cannady, Washington School; F. F. Sams, Monroe School; James P. Slade, Irving School; May E. Young, Second Street School; Julia Buckley, Douglas School; B. F. Bowles, Lincoln School (colored).

In the list of Superintendents of Schools who have served the city of East St. Louis may be mentioned some worthy men: James McQuilkin, M. A. Sullivan, T. J. McDonough, Frank V. Rafter, James P. Slade, an ex-County Superintendent and ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction; J. F. McCullough, who did valuable work for the school system, and who is now the general agent for Silver-Burdett School Text Book Company; John Richeson, who was the predecessor of the present incumbent, John E. Miller, who, for seven years, has filled with credit to himself and with value to the community, the office of City Superintendent of Schools.

Mr. Miller was appointed Superintendent of Schools in June, 1904. He was re-appointed in June, 1905, and again in June, 1906, and is serving his third term. He has systematized the school work and requires definite results. The teaching has improved, the children have become more proficient and the school has become a more important part of the life of the child. Teachers are better students of social environment and are more capable in their management of school problems. More teachers attended summer schools the past vacation

than ever before, and more high school graduates are in universities and colleges than at any previous time. Mr. Miller's work is inspiring and helpful in all departments.

The schools are in duty bound to work for results because proficiency in certain branches is a potent element in enabling the individual to get a fair start in life. It is the right of the child to be equipped with the ability to spell creditably, to cipher quickly and accurately, to read fluently and understandingly, to write neatly, legibly and rapidly and to express his ideas orally or on paper in commendable English. This gives him a much better chance in life than he would have had if he could do none of these things well.

LIBRARIES.—The library of McKendree College has been referred to earlier in this chapter. There are libraries connected with several public schools, others with private schools. Libraries of literary societies and reading circles receive attention in one of the chapters on city, towns and villages. The most important libraries in the county, in many respects, are the East St. Louis and Belleville public school libraries, histories of which are given in connection with the histories of those cities.

CHAPTER XXX.

CHURCH HISTORY.

THE BEGINNING OF CHRISTIANITY IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY—FIRST MISSION ESTABLISHED AT CAHOKIA—EARLY CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES—CHURCHES OF LATER PERIODS—FIRST METHODIST CHURCH FOUNDED AT SHILOH IN 1795—SOME NOTABLE CHURCH WORKERS—THE OGLES, BISHOP M'KENDREE, THE LEMENS, REV. SALMON GIDDINGS AND OTHERS—NAMES OF DISTINGUISHED PASTORS—REV. JOHN M. PECK, A LEADER IN BAPTIST CHURCH WORK—PRESBYTERIAN AND LUTHERAN ORGANIZATIONS—CHURCHES OF THE PRESENT DAY—PASTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

MISSIONS AND EARLY CHURCHES.—With the earliest white settlers of Illinois came the Catholic religion. The French settlers would im-

mediately form a settlement, build chapels and begin missionary work among the Indians. In St. Clair County these pioneers of the Catholic religion had as their centers of work Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Prairie du Pont. The congregation at Cahokia was the oldest Catholic congregation in the West. The missionaries who taught here were educated at a seminary founded in Quebec for the conversion of Indians by Bishop Laval. The first missionary who came to Cahokia (it has been claimed as early as 1694) was Father John Bergier, a man of merit and austere life, who got into trouble with the medicine men and died soon after his arrival here. Then came Father Dominic Mary Varlet, about 1712, who labored here for about six years, with his contemporary, Father Boucher, who died in 1719.

Of the other missionaries up to 1721 we know nothing, as no record of their labors was kept. In Cahokia and elsewhere, the Christians constituted the elite and were highly esteemed for their piety and purity of morals. And as many Indian women were converted and few white women were then in this region, the French settlers chose wives from the Indian villages. In 1721, when Father Charlevoix visited the Cahokia mission, it was composed of two tribes who formed one large town. The two priests in that place then were Father Dominic Thaumure de la Source and L. Mercier. The Cahokia mission was attended by these priests in the order named: In 1740, Father Lawrent; 1754, Forget; 1784, Bernard; 1787, Devrins; 1790, Gibault; 1792, Ledu; 1793, Lavadoux; 1797, Lussion; 1799, Olivier; 1805, Donatian Oliver; 1807, J. B. Didier; 1810, Joseph Durand; 1810, Urbain Gillet; 1812, Savine; 1826, Dom. Lambier; 1827, J. A. Lutz; 1828, Saussoir. About 1830 it had 160 families and about 800 souls.

When Louisiana was formed into a colony, Illinois became subject to its government; hence missionaries came from New Orleans; but Cahokia, by exception, still received missionaries from Quebec. Prairie du Rocher also had a pastor, who sometimes lived in Kaskaskia. From 1770 to 1833, these places were under the administrations of the following: Rev. Gibault, who was Vicar General of the Bishop of Quebec and resided at Cahokia until 1790; Rev. de la Valiniere, in 1790; Rev. Levadout, in 1793; after the appointment of the

first American Bishops at Baltimore, Rev. Gabriel Richard and Rev. John Janin in 1799; the Very Rev. Donatius Oliver, as Vicar General of Bishop Carroll, took charge until 1827.

In 1833, the Episcopal See of Detroit was established, and its jurisdiction embraced all Illinois. Soon afterward the See of Vincennes was established and included all of Northeastern Illinois until the See of Chicago was established. The Right Reverend James Oliver Van de Velde, the second Bishop of Chicago, in 1849 visited Prairie du Rocher, Cahokia, Belleville, Kaskaskia, and other places in St. Clair County. A new See at Quincy was erected for Southern Illinois. In 1857, the See of Quincy was transferred to Alton, and the first Bishop of Alton was the Right Rev. Henry Damian Juncker, who died in 1868. Under his administration, great improvements were made. The number of priests was increased from eighteen to 100; of churches, from twenty-three to 123; there were established fifty-six parochial schools, two colleges for boys, six academies for girls, two hospitals, and an orphan asylum. Bishop Juncker was succeeded by the Right Rev. Peter Joseph Baltes.

Before and after the creation of the Episcopal See of Chicago, the priests from St. Louis often crossed the river to conduct services in Illinois, especially in St. Clair County. The last priest from Quebec residing in Cahokia, as pastor, was Father Savine, who departed about 1823. After him came in succession Fathers Lambier, Lutz and Saussoir. Then came, in the order named, Fathers Dontreligne from Missouri; Loisel, who died; then Dontreligne again, who built a new church in Centerville Station and a small parochial residence, and in 1873 retired to the House of Lazarists in Missouri, where he died; Landry, from Canada, Jacque, who died in 1878; and Father Kempen, who lived in Centerville Station in the priest's house that had been built by Father Dontreligne.

About 1787 the New Design Baptist Church was established in Monroe County, near the St. Clair County line, from which sprang the Richland Creek and the Canteen Creek (later called Bethel) churches, in St. Clair County. Among the early settlers interested in founding pioneer churches were James Lemen and his five sons from Virginia, Rev. John Clark, a Baptist minister from Scotland, Rev. Joseph

Chance, Rev. David Badgley and Rev. John Baugh—all Baptist ministers. These men were all noted for their anti-slavery and religious liberty doctrines. In association with the Rev. Joseph Chance, the Rev. David Badgley, Baptist, who settled in St. Clair County in 1802 organized the first Protestant church in Illinois Territory.

The history of Shiloh Methodist Episcopal church, in St. Clair County, dates back to about 1795. A class was organized then at Shiloh, which, about 1805, became the Shiloh Church. The old log church there is said to have been the first Methodist church building in the State. Among early members of the Shiloh church were Revs. John and Robert Thomas and the Scott families. The second church, a brick structure, was built in 1819, and the money necessary to pay for it was raised by subscription. In November, 1875, a handsome brick building, thirty-five by fifty-seven feet, was erected at a cost of \$6,700, by Bishop Bowman. One of the foremost pioneers of the Methodist Episcopal church in Illinois was Capt. Joseph Ogle, who came here in 1785. The first Methodist preacher here, Rev. Joseph Lilliard, came in 1763, formed a class in St. Clair County and appointed Captain Ogle its leader. The next preacher was Rev. John Clarke, who had been a circuit rider in South Carolina, but left there on account of slavery. He was the first man to preach the gospel west of the Mississippi, in 1798. Rev. Hosea Riggs settled in the Turkey Hill neighborhood in 1796 and reorganized the class formed by Lilliard, which had disbanded. Through his influence, Rev. Benjamin Young came from Kentucky as the first Protestant missionary to Illinois. He died in 1841. Other early ministers came as follows: In 1804, Dr. Charles Oglesby; in 1805, Charles R. Matheny; in 1807, Bishop William McKendree, who lived at Shiloh for awhile and exercised a tremendous influence among the people.

Prominent among the early members of this church were the Mitchells and the Wests, who had lately come from Virginia. Camp meetings were a prominent feature of church life, and resulted in many conversions and much inspiration.

The O'Fallon church grew out of the Redmond class, connected with the Shiloh Class. It met first at Redmond's, then at Ogle's,

and then at the Vernon school-house. Henry Mace and the families of Redmond, Ogle, and Teter made up this class. When O'Fallon was founded this class met in the school-house, and was called O'Fallon Class. In 1864 the Methodists there built a \$7,500 church. The Shiloh and O'Fallon churches are still in existence.

About 1798, in the American Bottom, meetings were held at the houses of the worshipers, especially at Deacon Josiah Crocker's. Among these worshipers were William Scott, Samuel Shook and Franklin Jarvis.

The first Presbyterian minister to preach the gospel in the Illinois country was Rev. John Evans Finley, of Chester County, who landed in Kaskaskia in 1797. After a short time he removed to Kentucky. Later came the young licentiates, John F. Schimmerhorn, of New York, and Samuel J. Mills, of Connecticut, in 1812, on a missionary exploring expedition, including New Orleans and the Southwest. In 1814, Mr. Mills and Daniel Smith, of Vermont, revisited the Southwest, then published in Eastern papers accounts of the spiritual destitution of the country, thus arousing in Eastern minds a desire to evangelize the West. In 1815, Salmon Giddings, from Connecticut, was commissioned as missionary to the Southwest, with headquarters in St. Louis. He visited towns in Illinois, especially Kaskaskia, where he baptized Col. James L. D. Morrison in 1816. Mr. Giddings organized ten churches in Illinois, including the Turkey Hill Church in 1820.

Richland Creek Baptist Church, the first Baptist organization in St. Clair County, met for the first time June 14, 1806, at the house of William Lot Whiteside, northeast of Belleville. Joseph Chance was moderator, and Benjamin Ogle clerk. At first it styled itself the "Richland Arm of the New Design Church." In 1807, at a meeting at the house of Isaac Enochs, it became a separate organization; in February, 1808, at a meeting held at the house of Jacob Ogle, it took a stand against slavery. In 1809, the people built a meeting house on Richland Creek, three miles northeast of Belleville. The congregation, about forty in all, included Benjamin Ogle, James Lemen, Sr., William Lot Whiteside, William Kinney, Isaac Enochs, Larken Rutherford, Rev. Joseph Lemen, Robert Lemen, Polly K. Lemen, Catherine, Hetty and Ann Lemen, Ann Simpson, Ann

Whiteside, Sallie Whiteside, Elizabeth Badgley, Mary Kinney and others. In 1809 the congregation disagreed on the slavery question; hence some of the members left and established the Bethel Church. Later the Richland Church became extinct.

Bethel Baptist Church was built two-and-a-half miles southeast of Collinsville in St. Clair County. The society was constituted December 10, 1809. The constituent members were James, Sr., Catherine, Robert, Hetty, Joseph and Polly Lemen and Benjamin Ogle. These took their stand against "union and communion with all persons holding the doctrine of perpetual, involuntary, hereditary slavery." With the organization of this church began the contest over slavery views in Illinois, and from it sprang the Baptist churches in Belleville, Troy, Collinsville, Pleasant Hill, Oak Hill, and O'Fallon.

In 1810, this church called itself "Canteen Creek Church," and was known as "The Baptist Church of Christ, Friends to Humanity, at Canteen Creek," until 1825, when the members completed a \$4,000 meeting-house and named it "Bethel." From then on, it was called the "Bethel Church." From 1809 to 1825, service had been held at the farm-houses of the congregation. Prominent among the members of the congregation were the Lemens and Benjamin Ogle (mentioned before), Joshua Begole, Merlin Jones, Samuel Seybold, John Cook, Samuel Beedle, Samuel Simpson, William Hart, Peter Bowler, Warren Beedle, Samuel Baird, David Lawrence, James Hogan, Sylvester Lemen and others. In 1840, Rev. John M. Peck dedicated the church. Some of the pastors have been Revs. John M. Peck, Joseph and James Lemen, Moses Lemen, D. M. Howell, J. H. Heigh, E. J. Palmer, H. S. Deppe, J. M. Cochran, W. S. Post, L. C. Carr, W. Wright, W. R. Andereck. Among the men who have been deacons in the Bethel Church were: Stephen Terry, Gideon Scanland, Samuel McClain, John Hart, Elisha Freeman, William Hart, George C. Hart, Samuel Baird, Benjamin Scott, Warren Beedle, James B. Lyons, Augustus Beedle, Samuel Simpson, Levi Piggott, F. B. Lemen. Among the ministers of the gospel who have gone out from that church were Revs. Joseph and James Lemen, Sr., Benjamin Ogle and Joel Terry. Bethel Church has always been notably missionary in spirit and has contributed lib-

erally to help struggling churches and to the furtherance of other missionary work. It is still a working church.

Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church is a continuation of old Union Grove Church, about two miles south of Summerfield, with Union Grove Camp-ground. In this settlement lived the families of Rev. Samuel H. Thompson, Rev. John Dew, Rev. Thornton Peeples, Dr. Casad, and James and Thomas Johnson. The class was organized probably in 1810 or 1811. The first church was built in Summerfield between 1855 and 1860, on lots donated by Bishop Cavanaugh and his brother. The next church was built about 1873. The Methodist Episcopal church in Summerfield survives.

CHURCHES ESTABLISHED 1810-30.—The Old Silver Creek Baptist Church was organized March 21, 1811, and included among its early members Abraham and Mary Teter, Peter and Hannah Mitchell, Mary Radcliff and Barbara Shook. The following were some of its pastors: Revs. Ross, Gaskill; Joseph, Moses and James Lemen; Harris, Howell, Stilwell, Arnott, Keele, Brown and Huggins. In 1856, the congregation of 159 people built a church. By 1864 the number had sunk to sixty-two; and, as many members had joined other churches, this church eventually passed out of existence.

The South District Baptist Association comprises the several Baptist churches in the district. It was organized in 1820. The officers were to be chosen annually; and the meetings, to be held on the Thursday before the first Sunday in September, were to have as their object the discussion of the general interests of religious and educational missions.

The Turkey Hill Presbyterian Church was organized April 20, 1820, by Rev. Salmon Giddings, with eight members, including Deacons Nathan Jones and Josiah Crocker. In 1824 the church had fourteen members; in 1825 only seven, a falling off that was due to deaths and removals. The church never had a regular minister, but was visited occasionally by traveling missionaries. About 1828 it went out of existence.

LEBANON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The first class at Lebanon was organized about 1825, and met in an old log school-house that

stood north of the public square, on the premises later occupied by the German Methodist Episcopal Church. Later it met in a frame school-house on the northwest quarter of the square; in 1828-29, in the chapel of Lebanon Seminary; 1829-52, in McKendree College Chapel. In 1852, the first brick church was built on the premises later occupied by the Presbyterian church. It cost \$7,500. The basement was used as a ladies' seminary. In 1860, fire destroyed the building. From 1860-67 the college chapel was used again. In 1867, a fine building was begun, which was completed and furnished in 1870, at a cost of \$17,000. The heavy debt thus incurred was removed by the efforts of Rev. T. H. Herdman. In 1900 a new church edifice was built. In 1873, a \$3,600 two-story brick parsonage was erected. Connected with the church is a thriving Sunday-school.

The following pastors have served the church: Revs. John Dew, Asahel Phelps, S. M. Otwell, W. L. Deneen, W. D. R. Trotter, Smith L. Robinson, N. S. Bastian, Samuel H. Thompson, John Van Cleve, W. W. Mitchell, J. H. Benson, G. G. Worthington, Norman Allyn, W. C. Cummings, J. S. Barger, W. S. McMurray, L. D. Bragg, James Edmonson, E. Gentry, James Hadley, C. M. Holliday, N. E. Cobleigh, J. A. Scarritt, T. F. Houts, Joseph Earp, T. A. Eaton, Robert Allyn, T. O. Spencer, J. A. Robinson, John Frazer, G. W. Hughey, J. M. Green, J. W. Phillips, T. H. Herdman, D. D., D. W. Phillips, E. A. Hoyt, A. M., S. Adams, D. D., F. M. Van Treese, D. D., J. I. Pender, F. L. West, Ph. D., Samuel Crump, A. M., J. W. Locke, D. D., M. N. Powers, D. D., F. W. Loy, L. W. Terrall, D. D., and J. G. Harmon.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Belleville was organized in 1825 or 1826. The first class comprised the following named members: Mr. and Mrs. Richard Randle, James and Annie Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. James Harrison, Susan Dennis, and Caroline E. Blackwell (later Mitchell). Some years before, there was a class which met at Mr. Stanley's, one mile northwest. The first church building was erected in 1831. Before then, the congregation, when it was too large for a hall, had to meet in the woods. One member, Miss Caroline E. Blackwell, asked her brother in Hagerstown, Md., to solicit money for a church here, and as a result, about \$50 was sent by Mr. Blackwell. More money was raised here by sub-

scription, and the church was built. The oldest records found are dated in 1836. In 1849, the present building was erected at a cost of about \$9,000, and in 1875 it was remodeled and improved at a cost of \$11,000, through the efforts of Rev. G. W. Hughey. The Sunday school was organized in 1832, probably as a union Sunday school. In 1838, however, it was a Methodist Sunday school. Following is a partial list of pastors of this church: Rev. John Dew, S. H. Thompson, John Miller, John Hogan, J. W. York, Joseph Edmonson, L. D. Bragg, W. L. Deneen, N. P. Cunningham, C. Hobart, W. W. Mitchell, R. Ridgway, Christopher J. Houts, Samuel Elliott, William J. Rutledge, John Borland, John Van Cleve, James Knapp, Isaiah W. Thomas, N. Howley, J. W. Caldwell, J. A. Scarritt, J. P. Davis, A. B. Nesbit, J. A. Robinson, W. H. Covington, J. B. Corrington, G. W. Hughey, F. W. Van Treese and J. D. Gillham, the latter 1880-82.

The membership of the church in 1880 was 220. Then a decline ensued until 1889, when it reached the lowest point, 125. It rose again until 1895, when it reached the highest point in its history to that time—331. At present there are enrolled upon the church record 260 names, and a drifting membership, if enrolled, would bring the number up to 300. On account of forces over which the church has no control, the congregation and membership is far more changeable in recent years than in the days of its early history.

The following is a list of pastors since Rev. J. D. Gillham: 1883-85, W. F. Davis; 1886-88, O. H. Clark; 1889, S. P. Groves; 1890, R. D. Woodley; 1893, G. W. Shepherd; 1897, J. W. Flint; 1899, C. D. Schumard; 1902, O. H. Clark; 1904, W. H. Pool.

In 1881, under the pastorate of Mr. Gillham, the church building was remodeled at a cost of \$6,000. Under the pastorate of Rev. G. W. Shepherd, in 1894, a new pipe organ was installed in the auditorium at a cost of \$2,200. About 1898, the church was frescoed, resealed, and refloored, at a cost of \$1,050. During the incumbency of Rev. Mr. Schumard, the parsonage was enlarged and remodeled at a cost of \$1,150. It has recently been fitted up in a modern way with a bath room, kitchen range, and the like, making it one of the most desirable ministerial residences in the Conference.

The annual running expenses of the church



Geo. W. Lischer

are approximately \$2,500, exclusive of \$500 spent in benevolences. The expense claims have uniformly been the same for the past twenty-five years. There has been a considerable increase in benevolences in recent years. The valuation of the church property is placed at \$12,000; of the parsonage at \$2,500.

The church has been helped materially and spiritually by several organizations within her membership. The Elysian Circle has been in existence for more than ten years, and takes the place of a regularly constituted Ladies' Aid Society. This society was organized with Mrs. William Heinzelman as its President. Now it is presided over by Mrs. J. M. Hamill, has a membership of forty, and holds regular meetings. It has kept the parsonage in repair and has spent during the last ten years several thousand dollars on the church property.

The Sunday school, which was, for fifteen years, under the superintendency of R. W. Ropiequet, is now superintended by W. H. Bertam. It is in a flourishing condition, has an enrollment of over 400, an average attendance of 300, and contributes annually over \$100 to the benevolences of the church. The Epworth League, organized September 5, 1889, has an enrollment of more than one hundred members. It is doing much practical Christian work, and is one of the strongest forces in the church for the uplifting of young people. Its President is Miss Mayme Pope. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was presided over by Mrs. Elizabeth Majors twenty-four years. It has contributed in recent years over \$100 annually for missions. Mrs. Pool is now its President. Other organizations doing good work that should be noted are the Junior League, Mrs. F. H. Behymer, Superintendent, and the Young Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society.

CHURCH ADVANCEMENT IN THE 'THIRTIES.—The history of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church of Belleville is practically the same as the history of all other Western congregations. A few settlers form the nucleus; then the church increases and develops as more people come. It is probable that at first service was held occasionally in a private house—often Mr. Penson-eau's—by priests from Cahokia. In 1830, the Catholic families of Hay, Snyder, Chandler and LaCroix moved from Cahokia to Belleville. In 1830, also, German Catholics settled in and

near Belleville, including Hyacinth Munie, Anthony Joffray, Peter Mersinger, G. J. Adam, Peter Fegan and John Kern. Then, two years later, came representatives of the families of Boul, Germain, Robo, Stauder, Priegler, Karls-kind, Pfeiffer, Perrin, Lutz, and Prosper Pournor with his sons Jacob and Leverin—all from Alsace-Lorraine. In 1832 also many Catholics arrived, including some of the following names: Meyer, Froehlich, Mueller, Louis, Wisrock, Huber, Wagner, Gundlach, Steinwasser, Bosch, Sholz, Dahm, Kissel, Stauder, and others. By this time, the Roman Catholics at Belleville had numbers, but not enough money to organize a church. They said mass in different houses, sometimes in the court-house, and, on important occasions, went to St. Louis to worship.

Father Meyer, from Prairie du Long, was the first German priest to visit Belleville. He visited O'Fallon and Shiloh also. In 1839, a priest came from Cahokia to Belleville regularly. In 1842, Father Kuenster came as the first regular pastor. Through his efforts, about 1843, a church was built on the site of the present St. Peter's Cathedral. In 1845, Rev. Father Ostlangenberg, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, succeeded him. He cleared the church from debt, and established a Catholic school, and his congregation built a church for him.

Father Ostlangenberg was succeeded by Rev. Father P. J. Baltes, a German, from Oswego, N. Y. He brought about several noteworthy improvements, namely: fresco-painting in the church, the purchase of a bell, the building of a convent, and in 1863 the building of a new church, which was completed in 1866, at a cost of \$87,000.

In 1870, Rev. Father Louis Hinssen succeeded Father Baltes. Through his influence the following advantages were gained: Reduction of the church debt by one-half, erection of spires on the cathedral, an altar, St. Peter's Catholic Cemetery in Green Mount, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and several church societies organized, namely: St. Peter's Altar Society, the St. Cecilian Society, Sodalties of the Blessed Virgin, the Library and Reading Society, St. Aloysius' Debating Club, the St. Aloysius and St. Rosa Society, St. Peter's Benevolent Society and the Catholic Casino. For the Casino, a building was erected at a cost of \$15,000, with store rooms, reading rooms, school rooms, and a concert hall. This was

organized in 1873, with 142 members. The first officers were: Dr. Julius Kohl, President; Henry Reiss, Secretary. The St. Agnes Orphan Asylum was also founded.

From 1873 to 1888, the congregation was in charge of Benedictine Fathers from St. Meinrad, Ind. In 1888, Belleville became the seat of a bishopric, and Bishop J. Janssen was consecrated first Bishop of the new diocese April 25 of that year. In 1888, Rev. C. Zwiesler was appointed rector; in 1889, Rev. F. H. Budde; and in 1895, Very Rev. H. J. Hagen. St. Peter's Cathedral is the largest in the diocese, and its congregation counts 600 families. Its parochial school has 612 pupils.

The Right Rev. John Janssen, Bishop of Belleville, was born in Keppelin, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, March 3, 1835. He was educated in the college at Gaesdonck and Muenster, and was ordained priest November 19, 1858. He came to America and affiliated with the diocese of Alton, then was sent to Springfield. In 1863, he was called to Alton to act as Secretary and Chancellor of the diocese. Later Bishop P. J. Baltes gave him the position as Vicar-General. When Bishop Baltes died, Father Janssen was appointed administrator of the diocese, and continued in that office until the diocese was divided and the diocese of Belleville established, whereupon he was appointed the first Bishop, February 28, 1888. He still holds that position.

The Right Rev. H. J. Hagen was born at Germantown, Ill., May 21, 1861. He was educated at the parochial school, then at St. Joseph's College at Teutopolis, Ill., conducted by the Franciscan Fathers, from which he graduated in 1878. He then studied in the Salesianum at St. Francis, near Milwaukee, and finally at the University of Innsbruck, Austria. He was ordained priest at Alton, Ill., by Bishop Baltes, September 23, 1883, and appointed rector of the church at Mt. Vernon, Ill., and the neighboring missions of Okawville and McLeansboro. In 1889, he was called to Belleville to be assistant at the cathedral; in 1890, he was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of Belleville, which office he still holds, and in 1895 was promoted to the rectorship of the cathedral. Revs. Henry Frueke and Louis Meyer are assistants at the cathedral.

Rev. J. M. Gough is pastor of St. Luke's Catholic Church, and Rev. A. J. Sauer, of St. Mary's Catholic Church, both of Belleville.

THE BELLEVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH¹ was organized September 17, 1831. Belleville was then scarcely more than a village with only a location and a name. Some twenty years later (United States census of 1850) it had 2,941 inhabitants. Original forest trees were then growing where now stand elegant business blocks and handsome residences.

From its organization up to January 19, 1833, inclusive, the church held its meetings in a brick building known as the "Public Hall," "Library Hall," or simply "Brick Hall," which stood on the grounds now occupied by the residence of Mr. Jacob Bischof, on South High Street. The hall stood on a lot thirty by forty feet, on the south side of Second South Street, twenty-four and one-half feet east of the corner of High and Second South Streets, being a part of what is now lot 23, in Abend's first addition to Belleville. The property was then owned by the Belleville Debating and Library Society, having been conveyed to that society by Edmund P. Wilkinson and wife.

For one year, commencing with the meeting of February 16, 1833, the church held its meetings in the court-house, except the meeting of March 16, 1833, which was held at the house of Ephraim Harris. It held eleven meetings there—not in our present stately court-house, but its modest predecessor, which stood in the public square. Then the church went back to "the hall." At the December meeting, 1839, trustees were appointed and ordered to obtain a deed for this property. The deed, executed by the individual members of the Belleville Debating and Library Society, was obtained and put on record. The grantee was "The Belleville Baptist Church of Christ, Friends to Humanity." This name will be recognized and understood by all who remember what a power the noble band of men, who were the prime movers in organizing this and other churches in this section of the State, wielded in the cause of human freedom. They designated their churches as indicated above, and the "Rules of Decorum" invariably provided that "No person shall be a member of this church holding the principles of perpetual, involuntary, hereditary slavery."

May 16, 1844, a building committee, consisting of James Pulliam, Thomas James, John G. Short, John W. Pulliam and John D. Hughes, was appointed "with full power and authority

¹ Contributed by Marshall W. Weir.

to contract for the building of a meeting house in the town of Belleville, of such size, height and dimensions as, in their judgment, is best for the use and benefit of the church." Subsequently (April 17, 1874) the church sold the old hall to John N. Coleman.

On the 20th of September, 1845, the church met in the new meeting house. The building was received from the committee and the committee was discharged. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Elder James Lemen. This building was regarded then, and for some time afterwards, as a fine edifice. It fronted on Main Street—St. Clair Street, it was then called—and its location on the west half of lot 264 and the south half of the west half of lot 263, in the original plat of the town, made it conspicuous. It is pleasant to know from the records that the church was generous to sister religious bodies not at the time so favored with commodious houses of worship. At the meeting of October 16, 1852, "it was moved and carried, that the church be offered to our Methodist brethren for their use during the meeting of their conference in Belleville." A year later, October 13, 1853, this entry appears: "On motion, this house was offered to our Presbyterian friends during their ministering meeting."

At the meeting of October 16, 1852, referred to above, a new pastor just called (Rev. Thomas A. Morton), asked for an expression from the church as to how the exercises of prayer and singing should be conducted; as to prayer, whether kneeling or standing; as to singing, whether the hymns should be lined. Both questions were finally left to the pastor to decide according to the necessities of different occasions.

In connection with the church building above referred to, an interesting entry appears in the minutes of the meeting of April 16, 1853: "Elder James Pulliam asks of this church permission to erect a steeple and put on a good bell to their church-house at his own expense, which request was granted." The main part of that steeple may still be seen by any casual observer. The erection of the steeple and the hanging of the bell by Elder Pulliam was followed by the placing of a clock in the steeple by the citizens. At the meeting of May 19, 1854, the "trustees were directed to have some suitable person appointed to attend to the clock

placed by our citizens on our church, and to have the same kept in order." There are many persons still living who remember that old clock.

The church continued to worship here until July, 1880, when the property was sold to Charles A. Monk, and it is now the headquarters of the Monk Implement Company, with a plow surmounting the main portion of the steeple erected by Elder Pulliam in 1853. The church held its last service in the old building July 25, 1880.

In September, 1880, the church bought a new site and proceeded to erect its present structure thereon (lot 258 in the original town). The first meeting of the church for any purpose in this place was held September 17, 1881, the third Saturday of the month. The first meeting of the church ever held—the meeting at which the church was organized—occurred on September 17, 1831, just fifty years before. These coincidences were deemed worthy of perpetuation in the minutes of the first meeting held in the new church. The minutes of this meeting also "note with pleasure the presence of Sister Elenor Stookey, who was present and enrolled her name (then Eleanor McGuire) as a member of the organization of the church, who, during the fifty intervening years, has been a faithful, consistent member of the church." Sister Stookey died in 1895, aged nearly eighty years.

During the earlier years of its history the church assembled but once a month. These monthly meetings were usually held on Saturday afternoons. Usually a minister would be present and preach a sermon, after which the business matters of the church would be attended to, the minister present serving as moderator. For a few years the records make no reference to the formal call of a pastor, but concurrent history makes Elder James Pulliam the first. Besides, he was a moving spirit in the organization of the church. The first list of members is headed by his name, with the word "minister" following it. At the meeting of October 19, 1833, the "church thought it necessary to call for more aid in the administration of the word to this church, and appointed Brothers Hiram Long and Ephraim Harris to call on Brother Moses Lemen" with a view to securing his services once a month. There is no reference found to the acceptance of such invitation by Moses Lemen.

At the meeting of June 16, 1838—an adjourned meeting from the day before—"it was ordered that a committee of arrangements be appointed, consisting of Brothers George Wilderman, Reuben Berry and John D. Hughes, whose duty it shall be to engage with one or more Baptist ministers of the gospel, of the same faith and order with us, as pastor for the church, to attend the church meeting once a month, and, when in attendance, shall stand as moderator to decide all questions of order; and it shall be the further duty of said committee to see that a house is at all times in readiness to hold a congregation, and to see that there is wood or coal for fires, candles for lights, and all matters and things for the benefit, use and comfort of the church and congregation."

The committee thus appointed reported December 17, 1838, as follows: "Whereas, Elder James Pulliam, our present pastor and a beloved member of this church, has, in consequence of declining health, expressed a wish to be released from further labor as pastor of the church, . . . and he further wishes the church to engage with some minister of the gospel to take charge of the church so that it may have constant preaching, your committee begs leave to report that it has engaged Elders Joseph Lemen, James Lemen and James Arnett to attend for one year from July last, each to attend month about."

But while Elder Pulliam seems to have been the regular pastor from the organization of the church up to July 1, 1838, the names of other ministers frequently appear between those dates. Thus, Elder James Davis is mentioned, and in two or three places in records of several months in succession. Other names are mentioned—those of Elders Arnett, James Lemen, John Padon, William Hill and Isaac Vanbrunt.

With the above explanation of the first pastorate, the following table is given showing number of pastorate, name of pastor, date of call, and length of service:

			Yrs.	Mos.
1.	James Pulliam.....	Sept. 17, 1831.....	6	9½
2.	Joseph Lemen. Al- James Lemen. ter- Nathan Arnett nates }	July 1, 1838.....	1	*
3.	John M. Peck.....	Jan. 11, 1840.....	1	9
4.	Joseph Lemen.....	Oct. 16, 1841.....	1	..
5.	W. F. Boyakin.....	Dec. 17, 1842.....	4	7
6.	John M. Peck.....	Nov. 21, 1847.....	1	..
7.	Jason Corwin.....	Apr. —, 1849.....	1	..
8.	W. F. Boyakin.....	Feb. —, 1850.....	1	6
9.	H. E. Hempstead.....	Sept. 20, 1851.....	1	..

10.	Thomas A. Morton.....	Oct. 16, 1852.....	3	4
11.	E. Dodson.....	May —, 1857.....	2	..
12.	H. S. Deppe.....	May 19, 1860.....	..	6
13.	W. L. Jerman.....	Oct. 20, 1860.....	..	4
14.	H. S. Deppe.....	Apr. —, 1861.....	4	3
15.	John Peters.....	Jan. 20, 1861.....	..	6
16.	William T. Green.....	June 15, 1867.....	2	..
17.	Cyrus Thomas.....	July 17, 1869.....	3	..
18.	William S. Post.....	Jan. 1, 1873.....	5	..
19.	John Powell.....	Sept. 21, 1878.....	2	..
20.	George Kline.....	Dec. 24, 1881.....	5	..
21.	H. E. Fuller.....	Mar. 20, 1887.....	11	..
22.	E. J. Brownson.....	July 17, 1898.....	5	8
23.	Charles A. Jones.....	July 1, 1904.....	1	6

The following have served as church clerks during the same period.

			Yrs.	Mos.
1.	Ephraim Harris.....	Sept. 17, 1831.....	3	5
2.	William G. Goforth.....	Feb. 21, 1835.....	..	9
3.	John D. Hughes.....	Nov. 21, 1835.....	15	5
4.	Thompson Williams.....	Apr. 19, 1851.....	4	8
5.	Stephen W. Roberts.....	Dec. 15, 1855.....	..	11
6.	John H. Wilderman.....	Nov. 15, 1856.....	..	8½
7.	James P. Slade.....	Aug. 2, 1857.....	5	10
8.	Marshall W. Weir.....	June 20, 1863.....	43	*

Deacons: Hiram Long, George W. Wilderman, Reuben Berry, William Pulliam, James Ripley, John H. Wilderman, Charles Gooding, Frederick Merrills, Charles Ashlock, Elijah Stookey, Phillip Snyder, John H. Thomas, S. B. Daniels, M. A. Stout,¹ L. P. Snyder, Charles A. Stookey,¹ George W. Phillips, F. S. Burns.¹

Trustees: Hiram Long, Ephraim Harris, John Rider, Elder James Pulliam, Reuben Berry, Thomas James, Timothy Hinckley, John T. Lemen, Charles Casselbury, John D. Hughes, Thompson Williams, William Phillips, Jacob Miller, John H. Wilderman, D. Mason Howell, Edward Rider, O. B. Hardy, William Pulliam, Charles Gooding, Elijah Stookey, Joseph H. Ripley, Marshall W. Weir,¹ W. M. Anderson, Charles A. Stookey, E. B. Powell, Frederick B. Merrills,¹ Robert Smith, A. W. Gilbert.¹

Treasurers: Jesse C. Nicholson, John W. Pulliam, Daniel D. Hunter, John D. Hughes, William H. Hook, Mr. Lynch, Thaddeus S. Griffen, O. B. Hardy, Charles Gooding, Egbert E. Dodge, Marshall W. Weir, Frederick B. Merrills, Charles A. Stookey, William Hutchinson, Will S. Heller.¹

As accurately as can be ascertained from the records, there have been up to this time 1,223 different persons received as members of the Belleville Baptist Church, making on an average an accession of over sixteen new members every year. Of the whole number 460 (thirty-seven per cent.) have been men, and 763 (sixty-two per cent.) women. Present membership, 232; men, 77 (thirty-three per cent.), women, 155 (sixty-six per cent.). "The Lord giveth the

¹ Now serving.

word; the women that publish the tidings are a great host."

From 1825, when the Turkey Hill church disbanded, to 1833, St. Clair County had no Presbyterian church. Up to the present time, there have been three organizations of this denomination in Belleville. January 6, 1833, Rev. John F. Brooks organized the Belleville church of six members: Alfred and Charlotte Cowles, Thomas Scott, Jane S. Brooks, Samuel Van Arsdale and Harrieh Alexander. These were later joined by Andrew Spillard, Benjamin Van Arsdale, Joseph Green, Thomas H. Kimber, David and Louisa Swyer and Samuel Patterson. In 1837, only ten remained, owing to death and removals, and soon the church disbanded. Alfred Cowles and Thomas Scott were elders.

This church occupied, first, a one-story brick building, twenty-four by thirty feet, on the southeast corner of Second South and High Streets; second, a small room also used for Mr. Brooks' school room, on the east side of High Street, between Main and First; third, the court-house and sometimes the Methodist church.

Mr. Brooks, the only pastor the church ever had, was a New York man, a graduate of Hamilton College and of New Haven Seminary, who came to Belleville in 1832, preached once in two weeks, and taught school three years during his service. The services were conducted at different times by Revs. Theron Baldwin and Albert Hale, men of distinction.

In 1839, a second Presbyterian church was organized at Belleville by Rev. Thomas Lippincott and Rev. A. T. Norton, with nine members: William E. Chittenden, Thomas H. Kimber, Alonzo Dewey, Mrs. Sarah Dewey, Sarepta Elder, and Esther Dewey, all by letter; also David and Phoebe Miley and Charles T. Elles, on examination. It is interesting to note that Charles T. Elles was, until his death, prominent in church and Sunday school work and an elder in the church. This church was a small brick building on the corner of Jackson and B Streets, on the site of the present Baptist church.

Mr. Lippincott, a man of influence, culture and zeal, served the church for more than a year. After him, Rev. William Chamberlain gave the church one-half his time, and later, one-fourth. In 1841, twenty-four persons joined the church at a protracted meeting held by

the pastor and Rev. James Gallaher. Among these was Russell Hinckley, later a prominent citizen. In 1842, Henry B. Whittaker preached for eight months and gained ten new members. Rev. William E. Chittenden then preached for two and a half years, beginning in 1844, and through his influence a second house of worship was built. When he began his work the church became a corporate body, with E. B. Lockwood, C. T. Elles and Samuel Hinckley as trustees. James Mitchell donated the larger part of the ground on the corner of Illinois and A Streets, later the site of the police station. Here the new church, a \$2,500 brick building, with basement, was built and dedicated November 9, 1844. This was the place of worship until 1873.

In February, 1872, a lot on High and Third Streets was bought for \$2,800 for a new church, and the old building was sold to the city for \$4,500. May 2, 1875, the new building was nearly finished and the basement ready for use. O. S. Thompson was pastor. The church was dedicated July 9, 1876, by Rev. J. H. Brookes, of St. Louis. The building is brick, of Gothic architecture, forty-five by eighty feet, with a lecture room, study and infant class room in the basement. The cost was \$21,472. The mortgage given to secure an unavoidable indebtedness was canceled in 1889. Between 1874 and 1880, 120 new members were added. In 1879-80 a \$1,700 parsonage was built. In connection with the church is a good Sunday school.

The following have been pastors since the days of Mr. Chittenden: Revs. James R. Dunn, 1845; Benoni Y. Messenger, 1847; Joseph Ranney, 1847 (during whose service sixty-nine joined the church, ten of whom died during the cholera epidemic in 1849); John Gibson, 1854; W. W. Warner, 1855; Benjamin F. Cole, 1857; E. Barber; W. F. P. Noble; Andrew Luce, November, 1857; Ovid Minor, 1864; John Dillingham, 1866; James Brownlee, 1869; Gerrit Heyser, 1871; Henry W. Woods, 1872; Oscar S. Thompson, 1875; Charles T. Phillips, 1882; John B. Pomeroy, 1892; John G. Klene, 1896; John A. Gallaher, 1898; William M. Gardner, 1904.

Some of the ruling elders of this church have been: William E. Chittenden and Thomas Kimber, elected 1839; Henry Batz and David Swyer, 1843; W. H. Underwood, 1848; Charles T. Elles and Russell Hinckley, 1850; E. W.

West, 1876; Joseph Small and James McQuilkin, 1878; William H. Powell, C. C. Johnson, Samuel P. Hyde, 1893; George Tufts and Hugh Brown, 1904. Within the past four years, a number of the most faithful workers in this church have died—Charles T. Elles, James Afleck, Mrs. Emma Halbert, Mrs. James McQuilkin, all in 1902; William H. Powell, 1904; James McQuilkin, 1905; E. W. West, 1906. Connected with the church are the following societies: Christian Endeavor, Ladies' Aid, Utopian, Parthenian, Amnon and Beth Shan, all active, helpful organizations.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church of Belleville is ministered to by Rev. E. Becker.

In February, 1839, many foreigners arrived in St. Louis, who had come to this country on account of the decay of the Lutheran church in Germany. These persons, including several ministers and theological students, chartered five ships to sail for America, one of which was lost at sea. The remaining four reached New Orleans and came up the river to St. Louis. A few of their passengers started a small congregation in St. Louis, several settled in Perry County, Mo. Finally, they divided into four congregations, one of which settled in St. Louis. Later, many Lutheran ministers came over from Germany to carry on the work in America, prominent among whom were Revs. F. W. Wyneken, August Craemer, and Dr. William Sihler. These men visited Ohio, Indiana and Michigan as missionaries. The "Lutheraner," a church paper started in 1844 by Rev. O. H. Walther, of St. Louis, kept the different churches in communication with each other. In 1847, at Chicago, all these united in an ecclesiastical organization. After filing a constitution, sixteen ministers and twelve congregations united as the "German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States." In the course of time, this synod so increased in number that it was necessary to form several districts.

CHURCH HISTORY, 1840-50.—The following account of Methodism in East St. Louis is made up of extracts from an article by Rev. J. F. Harmon, published in "The Weekly Message," September 9, 1904:

"In 1840, T. A. Eaton, a Methodist and later a pastor, was here. He was here again in the

winter of 1843-44. About 1844, Milton M. McLean, of a Methodist family in Ohio, settled here. The Griffiths came about the same time or earlier, and others soon followed. Methodist preachers came and preached in private houses and under trees. For two years they preached in the home of Mrs. McLaughlin, on Bond Avenue, between Main and Second Streets.

"The Methodists erected their first church in East St. Louis in 1849. It was a small frame house on Brady Avenue, and was dedicated in 1850. Rev. Daniel Oglesby, a local preacher living near O'Fallon, rode on horseback one Sunday in 1854 to preach to a small congregation in this church. Rev. Holliday was then pastor, though he lived at Shiloh. The first revival of which we know was held here in 1854. In 1855, this place was set off as Illinoistown Mission, with Rev. Austin F. Rogers as pastor—probably the first resident pastor. In 1856, Illinoistown was left to be supplied until the following February, during which time the little class seems to have been scattered. In 1857, Rev. David Caughlin preached his first sermon in the old school-house, as the church was in a dilapidated condition from a recent flood. He also organized a Sunday school. Among the first teachers were Miss Lavina Karns and Matthew Karns. In 1862 and 1863, large numbers joined the church. They were soon able to buy a library, paint and carpet the church, and put up a spire and bell. In 1865, Rev. J. J. Hough became pastor. About 1858, John Bowman and Samuel Toomer came to Illinoistown and became active workers in the church. In those days, Broadway did not extend farther east than Main Street; Collinsville Avenue was not laid out; all nearby land north of Broadway was covered with large forest trees; and the ground where the Relay Depot now stands was almost as low as the bed of Cahokia Creek. In 1859, the Methodist church was the only church in Illinoistown. After Rev. J. Hough, came Rev. William Wallace, during whose pastorate the people started a church enterprise on a basis of \$15,000. After these pastors, came in order, Revs. Lockwood, Farmer, Smith, Groves, Grant, Massey, Caughlan, Davis, Moore and Chapin.

"St. John's Church, on Railroad Avenue, near Main Street, had its inception in the plans of Rev. Caughlan, though Rev. Wallace secured the plans and specifications, raised a

subscription of \$2,000, and paved the way to get the lot, which was donated by Miss Emily St. John. Rev. Lockwood, succeeding Rev. Wallace in the fall of 1869, took up the actual work of building. The cornerstone of this church, which was variously called "St. John's," "Railroad Street" and "the Old Brick Church," was laid with much ceremony April 27, 1870, by Rev. Dr. Robert Allyn, then President of McKendree College, who, with Hon. E. O. Stanard, of St. Louis, and Rev. B. F. Cary, D. D., delivered addresses. By means of a concert and festival, to which admission was charged, a very comfortable sum of money was raised.

"The St. John's Church was built with a church force of forty-six members and sixty-four probationers, making a total of 110. During Rev. Lockwood's three years' pastorate, only the basement of the church was completed. The church, a two-story brick, was completed later, and used from 1870 to 1888, during which time the following pastors served the charge: Revs. Lockwood, Farmer, Smith, Groves, Grant, Massey, Caughlan, Davis, Sears, Downs, Moore and Chapin. Peter Cartwright once preached a sermon here. The Brady Avenue church was sold and the proceeds put in the St. John's church. The St. John's church was torn down, and the material put in the Summit Avenue church.

"The Summit Avenue Church had its beginning, completion and dedication under the pastorate of Rev. Silas P. Chapin. One hundred feet of ground was secured on the corner of Summit Avenue and Seventh Street for \$750. The services at the cornerstone laying were conducted by the Masons, August 20, 1887, whose executive committee was made up of Albert Keechler, D. A. Beeken, F. B. Bowman, R. A. Paschal, and E. J. Eggman. The church building committee was thus constituted: Hugh Mills, President; C. L. Manners, Secretary; Dr. R. H. Canine, James White, and C. D. McCasland. John Niemes was the contractor who put up the house. The building cost \$12,000. It was dedicated Sunday, September 30, 1888, by Bishop John P. Newman in the presence of the Southern Illinois annual conference, then in session in East St. Louis. The records show that there were 125 members and eighteen probationers. This house was occupied by the congregation from 1888 to May, 1904, during which time the following pastors served: Revs. Chapin, Larra-

bee, Cramp, West, Woodley, Crow, VanCleve and Harmon. During the pastorate of Rev. N. Crow, a splendid eight-room parsonage was built. The church was sold to Mr. Reis, an East St. Louis lumber man, for \$6,000, and vacated by the congregation May, 1904. The parsonage was sold for \$4,325 and vacated in August, 1904. The price of the two sales went into the new church.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. J. W. VanCleve, during his five years' pastorate, began the agitation for a new house of worship, and near the close of his last year the trustees secured an option on the quarter block where the church now stands. The crowded condition of the church made building an absolute necessity and an immediate one. Finally, the corner of Summit Avenue and Thirteenth Street was decided upon for a site, and the quarter of a block was purchased for \$4,600. The committees appointed were: Ways and Means—Lon. Harper, F. L. Huntoon, E. C. Kramer, B. V. Chase, and J. B. Sikking; Building—Al. Harper, B. V. Chase, N. V. Wright, Theo. Kneidler, D. W. Caughlan, Dr. A. C. Housh, Dr. C. F. Whitmer, and Harry Carson. Within two weeks in April, 1903, \$10,082.25 was raised by subscription, in addition to the \$10,325 received for the old church and parsonage. The architect selected was Mr. A. B. Frankel, and the contract was awarded to Murch Bros., of St. Louis, for \$40,564.

"The cornerstone was laid Sunday, December 20, 1903, by Rev. C. D. Shumard, Presiding Elder. The congregation moved into the basement of the new church in May, 1904. The new parsonage cost \$7,000. The following have served as Superintendents of the Sunday school: Adam Keck, James Chapman, James H. Manners, J. B. Sikking, D. B. Morgan, Charles Stief, David W. Caughlan, Charles Ritcher, and probably others.

"The following is a list of pastors who have served this charge. The first two lived at Shiloh and supplied this place with preaching as one of many preaching places on a circuit. The probabilities are that no supply was secured for 1856; but in February of the following year David Caughlan, an iron foundryman of St. Louis, came over here and began preaching; and he that year received a local preacher's license and preached as a supply for many years. Silas P. Chapin resigned the charge in June

of his third year, and C. B. Larrabee finished the year's work. The conference year is usually from September to September, though the time of holding conferences varies slightly. The dates given mark the time of the pastor's coming: 1853, C. M. Holliday; 1854, T. A. Eaton; 1855, Austin F. Rogers; 1857, David Caughlan; 1865, Joseph I. Hough; 1867, William Wallis; 1869, John H. Lockwood; 1872, George W. Farmer; 1873, Irwin A. Smith; 1874, Simon P. Groves; 1875, William J. Grant; 1876, Richard H. Massey; 1877, David Caughlan; 1879, Thomas J. Davis; 1881, Hiram Sears; 1883, Frank Downs; 1885, David Moore; 1886, Silas P. Chapin; 1889, Lemuel Cramp; 1891, Fletcher West; 1893, Robert Woodley; 1895, Royal J. Kellogg; 1896, Nathaniel Crow; 1897, Joseph W. VanCleve; 1902, John F. Harmon."

Besides the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodists of East St. Louis have organizations named as follows: Bond Avenue Methodist Church, Rev. H. M. Loar, pastor; Century Church, Rev. Robert D. Woodley, pastor; Winstanley Park Church, Rev. P. R. Glotfelty, pastor. The colored Methodists have the St. John African Zion Church, St. Luke's Church and St. Mark's African Church.

The German Methodist Church of Mascoutah was organized about 1841, and the present church edifice was built in 1863. This organization has a Ladies' Aid Society. Lenzburg has a German Methodist church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Illinois-town was organized in 1849.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—In 1842, this church, known as "Hill Prairie Church," arose in St. Clair County, with an organization of twenty persons. Rev. Michael Harsha, the pastor, labored there one-fourth of his time until 1846. The growth of the church was very slow, but the members worked earnestly and zealously. For thirteen years they had no house of worship, so they worshipped at their homes, especially at the homes of James Wilson and James Lyons. In 1855, they built a church on Hill Prairie, south of Marissa. From 1857 to 1864, Rev. N. K. Crow devoted to this congregation one-half of his time, and exerted an exceptionally strong influence for good. From July, 1864, to 1866, Rev. John Nevin served this church up to the time of his death. He had a very liberal missionary spirit, and was very

dear to the members of his congregation. For the eleven years following, they were without a pastor. For some time there was a desire on the part of some of the members to unite with the United Presbyterian Church. In 1870, those who were so disposed withdrew from the Reformed Presbyterian Church and joined the United Presbyterian Church. The remaining sixty-five in 1877 called Rev. J. B. Crawford to be their pastor. The church is still in existence and in good condition.

RICHLAND BAPTIST CHURCH, one-and-a-half miles southeast of Smithton, was organized April 23, 1842, by Rev. Henry Ross and Nathan Arnott. The constituent members were William Sanders, Marinda Smith, Sarah Holroid, Sarah Tiner, and Hannah Arnott. The first meeting was held at the house of Abner Carr, May 7, 1842. Rev. Arnott was chosen pastor, Nathaniel Smith, clerk, and John Wood, deacon. November 12, 1842, Runion Zuick, Conrad G. Carr and Nathaniel Smith were appointed a building committee to superintend the building of the Richland church-house. June 10, 1843, William and John Rittenhouse and John Woods were appointed trustees. Nathaniel Smith deeded a tract of land of three acres to the church trustees for the use of the church. Some of the early pastors were: Nathan Arnott (1843), D. L. Phillips (1846), Nathan Arnott (1850), Samuel Roach (1851), H. S. Deppe (1852), D. M. Howell (1853), Nathan Arnott (1853), G. F. Stilwell (1854), H. S. Deppe (1856). From April, 1857, to August, 1871, meetings were suspended. In January, 1874, the members of the Richland and High Prairie churches met and united as "Old Richland Church." Among the deacons who early served this church were John Woods (1844), Jefferson Wilderman (1845), George W. Carr (1846), Joel Robertson (1847), John McCulley, B. C. Rittenhouse and N. S. Robertson. Among the early clerks were Nathaniel Smith, G. W. Carr, John Wright, Harmon Holcomb, A. O. Miller and N. S. Robertson. Nathaniel Smith, Elias Miller, John Rittenhouse and George Woods were early Sunday school Superintendents.

In April, 1843, Rev. James Stafford organized, at Belleville, a Presbyterian church of eighteen members, with occasional services; but this church soon united with the Second Presbyterian Church organized there.



Dr. E. M. Bridge

MILLSTADT EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—In 1849, a small wooden church-house was built at Millstadt by a congregation of ten. In 1871, a large \$4,000 church was built. Among the early pastors were Revs. Schieferdecker (1845), F. W. Holls (1851). Millstadt Township now has the Zion Evangelical and the Floraville Evangelical churches.

In 1848, the Methodist conference sent Rev. H. F. Koeneker to Belleville to preach to the German people and organize a church. During the first two years, the services were conducted in a school-house at the corner of Second and High Streets. In 1850, the congregation purchased a small house of worship from the English Methodist Episcopal church, and in this the members met until 1864. At that time the trustees found it necessary to secure new quarters for the growing congregation; so they purchased a building on South Jackson Street from the trustees of the Evangelical church, who were compelled to sell it on account of a large debt. After the German Methodists were in possession of it, more than \$2,000 was spent in renovating the church. In 1884, a revival of far-reaching consequences was held, and many were brought into the church at that time. In 1886, the present parsonage was erected at a cost of \$3,000. In 1903, \$2,500 was spent in beautifying the church and parsonage. The congregation has two Ladies' Aid Societies, a Woman's Missionary Society, an Epworth League for young people, and a Junior League for the children, besides an active Sunday school. The present membership is 170. Twenty-four ministers have served the church since it was organized. The present pastor, Rev. F. W. Schlueter, has been with the church for six years.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT CHURCH OF MASCOUTAH was organized about 1853. Its house of worship was erected in 1862. The present pastor is Rev. H. Krull, who has served since 1897. This church has the largest congregation in Mascoutah, numbering 173 families. It has a Ladies' Aid Society and a Young Ladies' Society.

UNITY UNITED BAPTIST CHURCH.—Descendants of the pioneer families of Badgley, Whiteside and Stookey were the immediate founders of this church, which they organized in September, 1850, with the aid of Rev. R. C. Keele and

Rev. J. V. Rhoads. The members built a church four-and-a-half miles northeast of Belleville. In the late 'seventies the church was burned, but the congregation built another edifice on the site of the old one. The following were some of the early pastors: Revs. R. C. Keele, John Brown, J. V. Rhoads, T. N. Marsh, S. P. Culp and William McCann.

St. Libory has a Catholic church, in charge of Rev. Anton Brefed, which was established in 1850, and a new church edifice was built in 1882-83, at a cost of \$45,000. In 1904 it was renovated and redecorated at a cost of \$4,000. There is connected with the church a good priest's house and a sisters' home for orphans. Young Men's and Ladies' Societies and a branch of the C. K. of I. are maintained.

THE OAK HILL BAPTIST CHURCH, two-and-a-half miles east of O'Fallon, was organized February 10, 1851, by Elder R. C. Keele and Martin and Butler Badgley. The constituent members were Madison and Rosella Ely, William D., Emeline and Sarah Ross and G. W. Darrow. The first pastor was Rev. R. C. Keele. The congregation met in Oak Hill school-house until November, 1854, when it built a church. By 1857 the congregation numbered sixty-nine. Then Rev. William Storrs was chosen pastor. In 1858, trouble arose, during which many withdrew from the church. In 1861, Rev. D. Mason Howell was chosen pastor, and during his labors harmony prevailed. He died in the service. In 1867, many withdrew to join the newly organized O'Fallon church. In 1880, the congregation numbered ninety. The following were among early pastors. Revs. Keele, Madison Ely, William Storrs, J. W. Thwing, John Shepherd, D. M. Howell, Henry S. Deppe, N. Kinney, William Ross, J. M. Cochran, J. Cole and J. M. Billingsley. William D. Ross, John Rader, Levi Elliott, William Simmons, W. A. Darrow, Joab Elliott, William S. Scott and William Peach were early deacons. Among the early clerks were G. W. Darrow, H. M. Peck, J. M. Peck, P. C. Culver, Horace Simons, S. W. Peach, W. A. Darrow, William Peach, J. G. Scott and H. E. Patterson. It is still an influential church.

NEW HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH.—In 1854, Rev. R. C. Keele organized this church nine miles southwest of Belleville. It prospered for a

while and had a house of worship, but later declined. Among the members were Judge James Primm and family, the Ballard family and Mr. and Mrs. William Peach.

The Baptist Church of Lebanon was founded in 1855, at which time its present edifice was built. The following are the names of pastors who have served during the last quarter-century: Revs. George Kline, W. W. Williams, W. B. Wiseman, E. Alward, A. J. Smith, I. N. Monroe, W. A. Mathews, Goff, J. Bulkley, First, J. L. Derr, William Rutledge, and Simon Hussey.

In 1856 the Covenanters, or Reformed Presbyterians, built a church half a mile south of Marissa Station.

FREEBURG BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Deppe preached the first sermon in Freeburg late in 1856. January 4, 1857, he organized this church. The constituent members were Solomon Teter, M. Jacob and Theresa Wilderman, Joseph and Elizabeth Hill, Sarah Thrift, Polly Griffen and Patience Lemen. The following were among its early pastors: Revs. H. S. Deppe, John Peters, Jackson and Wright. Among the earlier deacons were Solomon Teter, Joseph Hill and Lewis Holcomb. Among its early clerks were John T. Lemen, G. C. Patterson, Robert Lemen, F. Holcomb, A. Anthony, Lewis Holcomb and W. A. Wilderman. In 1869, the membership was 160; but in 1880 it was only 75, with a Sunday school of 40 members. Rev. H. S. Deppe, who was several times pastor here, was the leading force that organized this church. He was a German, a student of English and German and a vast reader. As a speaker, he was eloquent and forceful, as a minister devoted and successful. He was especially pre-eminent in organizing churches. The Freeburg Baptist church is still in existence. Freeburg has an Evangelical congregation.

The Catholic church of Mascoutah was originally built in 1857, but the present house of worship dates from 1880. The pastor, the Rev. Father Anton Pieke, has been in charge since October, 1875. He has brought about many improvements—built the new church, a new parsonage and enlarged the school.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF LEBANON was founded in 1858 as a mission. Revs. Anthony Rustiger, of Belleville; J. Sieghart, of Carlyle,

B. Rosmoeller, William Denke and S. Bunsel served the parish as a mission until the Rev. Trojan was made the first domiciled rector. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Gillen, during whose administration of twelve years the present church edifice was built in 1890. After him, in turn, came Rev. P. Jensen, Rev. H. Muenster and Rev. Huesman, the present pastor, who organized the parish school and promoted the building of a separate parochial residence.

The German Free Protestant St. Paul's Church of Belleville was established in 1859 at the corner of Richland and A Streets. Early pastors were Revs. Jacob B. Hoppe, Klingsohr (1861), Edward Graf (1862), J. C. Mosebach (1866). The parsonage was built in 1877 at a cost of \$3,300. The following have been among the presidents of the board of congregation: Philip and John Rodenmayer, Andreas Kissel, Wilhelm Friedrich. The present pastor is Rev. Erich Becker.

The Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1859, with sixty-five members. In 1864, its first house of worship was built, and its first Sunday school organized. In 1859 a parsonage was bought. This church has always been entirely self-supporting. Summerfield has an Evangelical church, Rev. Buchmueller, pastor, and a Mennonite congregation. Fayetteville has an Evangelical church.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROGRESS, 1860-80.—Belleville Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church.—March 17, 1861, several members of the United Evangelical Congregation separated from the other members and organized the German Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Congregation. They called Mr. E. Mangelsdorf to be their minister, and held services in a small Episcopal chapel on Jackson Street. Among the first members were Henry Rutter, William Wehmeyer, F. Rutter, N. Schuessler, J. Schuessler, Casper Nagel, F. Nagel, William Schlueter, C. H. Eggerson, William Winker, Adolph Loos, F. Endres, H. Stolte, August Brandenburg.

In 1862 they built a house of worship at Church and A Streets, which was used also as a school. At first, the school was taught by the minister, but later a regular teacher was employed. In 1865, the Congregation joined the Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States. In 1867, they built a parsonage and in 1879-81, erected a new church sixty by forty feet, with

an additional twelve-foot niche, a five-foot tower projection, and a steeple 128 feet high. In 1887, the present parsonage was bought and the old parsonage was used for a parochial school. The ministers have been Revs. Mangelsdorf, Ad Bilwens, C. S. Kleppisch (1871), Christopher Kuehn (1877), Louis Dorn (1885), Walter von Schenk (1899). The following have been teachers in the parochial school since 1880: W. Fedder, W. Schlake, George Hoeber, Theodore Deffner. During Rev. von Schenk's ministry, the parochial school-house has been rebuilt, another story added, and the minister's and teachers' house enlarged. Now the congregation numbers 952, with 532 communicant members and sixty-five voting members. The Sunday school has seventeen teachers and 250 pupils, and the parochial school seventy pupils.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, East St. Louis, was organized by Rev. John J. Brennan in 1861. Its house of worship was built in 1862. It is now in pastoral charge of Revs. Charles Sweeney and Leo Irose.

The cornerstone of the Catholic church in Centerville Station was laid September 6, 1863, by Rev. Ragan, C. M., in the presence of Fathers Dontreligne, Baltes and others. Father Dontreligne read the first mass August 20, 1865. The church was dedicated August 5, 1866. The first bell was consecrated January, 1868. Father Dontreligne gave \$6,000 from his father's estate to relieve the congregation from debt.

St. Peter's German Evangelical Lutheran Church of East St. Louis was founded by Rev. Frederick Buenger, of St. Louis, Mo., in 1863, with thirty-two families. It was then the only Protestant church in East St. Louis. This congregation erected its first church in 1864, on Eighth Street, between St. Louis and Illinois Avenues, which served its purpose for twenty-six years. In 1889, the congregation built a new and larger church beside the one just mentioned. This was dedicated in January, 1890, and has been the place of worship ever since. The following pastors have had charge of the congregation: Rev. B. Burfeind (1864), A. Brauer (1866), W. Baumhoefener (1869), H. Meyer (1871 to the present time). The congregation has always had a school in connection with the church, where instruction has been given in the German and English languages and in religion. Many of the most prominent and

successful citizens of East St. Louis received their education in this school. The congregation also has a large and well attended Sunday school. Connected with the church are two auxiliary organizations, the Ladies' Society, with about one hundred members, and the Young Ladies' Society, with about forty members. The total membership of the church is 600.

The present officers of the congregation are: H. Meyer, pastor; Edward Burgdorf, Louis Huesemann and Fred Garbes, trustees; F. Meyer, secretary and treasurer; and M. Meyer, teacher of the parochial school.

An Evangelical congregation was organized at Caseyville and Collinsville.

LATTER DAY SAINTS' CHURCH.—William Anderson and Henry Curedon in January, 1864, came from Hancock County, Ill., to St. Louis to spread the work of this church. In February an organization of eighteen members was formed, who labored at Illinoistown and Caseyville, and organized a branch at each place. Branches were organized also at Alma, Reeb's Station, West Belleville, and East St. Louis. This church still maintains an organization at Belleville.

In 1866 the Methodists at O'Fallon built a church. O'Fallon also has an Evangelical congregation.

In April, 1866, the first Presbyterian church was established at Lebanon by Rev. A. T. Norton, of Alton. There were nine members—Dr. F. W. and Miss F. M. Lytle, Amanda M. Johnson, Mrs. Margaret Woodworth, Mrs. Sarah F. Seaman, Ruth Danforth, Mrs. Helen Atwood, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler and Mrs. Helen M. Horner. The following have been pastors: Revs. James Brownlee, William P. Teitsworth, Lyman Marshall, H. T. Updike (1889), E. W. Lanham (1897), Hugh W. Marshall (1902).

Among the ruling elders have been Dr. F. W. Lytle, Charles Sager, James H. Patterson, Robert Mills, Elmore Ellithorpe and Dr. C. A. Andrews. The house of worship, a \$4,500 building, was dedicated November 10, 1867.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church at Darmstadt was organized by Rev. J. P. Baumgart, of Vennedy, who was its first pastor. At first there were only thirteen members. A \$2,000 church was built in 1866. Revs. M. Steulpnagel, F. W. Pennekamp, H. Proehl and H. W. Hoesmann were among the early pastors. The present pastor is Rev. Piekenbrock.

St. Henry's Catholic Church of East St. Louis was organized by Rev. Father Kinkes in 1866. The Rt. Rev. Mgr. William Cluse is rector and Rev. J. F. Wiemar, assistant.

St. Johannes' Evangelical Congregation of Smithton was organized in 1867, a church built the same year, and dedicated in October. The following have been pastors since 1876: Rev. J. Kaminski, 1876-1880; Rev. F. Sommerlad, 1881; Rev. J. Kaminski, 1882; Rev. H. Tessmer, 1883; Rev. Robert von Wech, 1885; Rev. W. H. Hosto, 1886 to the present time.

Since 1886, the congregation has steadily increased, until it has sixty families of active members and fully 100 families that contribute to the maintenance of the congregation, though not direct members. The church is located on the southwest corner of Smith and Graner Streets. The congregation has been prosperous financially. In 1889, at a cost of \$1,000, it purchased the property at the southwest corner of Smith and Buchanan Streets, which has since been used as a parsonage. In 1894, a school-house was erected on the premises adjoining the church at a cost of \$600. In 1900, it remodeled the church and built a steeple with two bells, at a cost of \$2,300, all of which has been paid in full. Recently, it has purchased lots adjoining the church property, on which it is intended to erect a modern parsonage. The officers of the congregation are: Henry Wagner, president; Louis Mueller, vice-president; John Georg, secretary; Hugo Ros, treasurer; Henry Wiegand and Jacob Grossmann, trustees.

An Evangelical Sunday school was organized November 21, 1886, by Rev. W. H. Hosto. St. John's Sunday School Association was organized in 1894, with four teachers and forty-five pupils. It now numbers eight teachers and ninety pupils. The present officers are: Rev. W. H. Hosto, superintendent; Miss Ella Pausch, assistant superintendent; Miss Louise Dannert, secretary; Miss Julia Thress, treasurer; Charles Stock, librarian. There are 192 volumes in the Sunday school library.

The "Frauenverein" of St. Johannes' Evangelical congregation, Smithton, was organized February 15, 1885, with twenty members. The first officers were: Mrs. Catherine Maedel, president; Mrs. Elizabeth Bock, secretary; Miss Theresa Forcade, treasurer. The Frauenverein now has seventy-one members, and to its un-

tiring efforts is greatly due the prosperity of the congregation. The present officers are: Mrs. Elizabeth Bock, president; Mrs. Anna Hoelscher, vice-president; Mrs. Maria Schaefer, treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth Hosto, secretary.

The Young People's Singing Society, of St. John's Evangelical church, was organized October 10, 1892. It has at present twenty members. The officers are: Arthur Brenner, president; Henry Kunz, vice-president; Ella Pausch, secretary; Fritz Ros, Jr., treasurer; Ida Brenner, teacher of singing.

The Jungfrauenverein of St. John's Evangelical Church was organized June 7, 1903, with nine charter members. It now has sixteen members. The following are officers: Julia Thress, president; Emma Rieser, vice-president; Ella Pausch, secretary; Ella Ros, treasurer.

The O'Fallon Baptist Church was organized January 20, 1867, by Revs. H. S. Deppe, J. W. Swift and D. D. Roach. The constituent members were: Rev. D. D. Roach, A. J. Roach and C. Roach, George W. and Drusilla Darrow, L. Simmons, Jane Smiley, E. Enda, W. S., Mary E., Micha A., Mary, John J. and Sallie B. Scott, and Edwin Swift. The house of worship cost \$4,050, and was dedicated June 23, 1867. The first trustees were George W. Darrow, W. S. and J. G. Scott; the first deacons, J. W. Shook, W. S. and J. G. Scott. Among early pastors were Revs. J. W. Swift, T. W. Green, H. S. Deppe, Cole, Evans, Wright and Andereck. Among the early clerks were: J. G. Scott, S. H. Wiggins, J. D. Hodge, S. B. Daniels and Evan Davis. This church is still in active existence.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Church of Lebanon was organized February 16, 1868, and reorganized August, 1893, when the congregation secured a resident pastor. A church edifice was built in 1870-71 and dedicated in April, 1871; a parsonage built in 1893, and other improvements made the next year. In 1902 the old church was renovated, an addition and other improvements made to the value of \$2,300. From 1872-93 the church was in charge of German Evangelical pastors from Summerfield. The resident pastors until date have been F. Muehlinghaus and B. H. Heithaus.

Services preliminary to the organization of the Presbyterian Church of East St. Louis were held in the upper room of a public-school building in January, 1867, and later were conducted

by the Rev. M. B. Gregg. July 14, 1867, the first Presbyterian church was organized by Rev. A. T. Norton, District Secretary of Home Missions, Rev. M. B. Gregg and Rev. Henry Mattice. Prayer was offered by Rev. Gregg, and a sermon was preached by Rev. Norton. The first members were Mercy Gregg, Emma Mockber, Ellen V. Barrowman, Ellen M. Hill, Martha Ann Lowry, Ann Brewer, Lydia Chamberlain, Frances Todebush, Mary Ellen Mahang, Euphemia Shield, Sophia Morrison, Sophia McCullough, Virginia Raithel and Edwin E. Bassett. Messrs. James H. Brooks, David Shields, Samuel McCullough and William Morrison, and Edwin E. Bassett were elected ruling elders.

Rev. M. B. Gregg served the church nearly two years, when Rev. J. D. Jones was chosen his successor and remained from March, 1869, to December, 1871. Others who have served as pastors of this church include Rev. Samuel Sawyer, January 13, 1872, until March, 1873; William L. Johnson, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Alton, April, 1873, until August 7, 1873, when he went as a missionary to Syria; Rev. S. H. Hyde, February 15, 1880, until April, 1882; Rev. Mr. Penneman, as a supply, for two years, when Rev. William L. Johnson again took charge, remaining from January, 1885, to December, 1890; Rev. D. L. Temple, from 1891, to December, 1902; Rev. W. Elder Archibald, D.D., Ph.D., from June, 1903. The church is influential, with a membership of more than 400.

The Catholics of O'Fallon built a church in 1867.

The Mascoutah Lutheran Church was organized in November, 1868, by Rev. Frederick R. Herold. In 1869, the congregation of sixty members erected a \$6,000 church, and drew up a very strict constitution for church government. In 1880, the church owned property valued at \$8,000. The pastor is Rev. J. P. Schaaf. A Young Ladies' Society and a Ladies' Aid Society are maintained.

St. John the Baptist Catholic Congregation, Smithton, was organized in 1868. It consists of sixty families. The church was erected in 1868, was destroyed by fire on the night of February 5, 1899, but rebuilt and dedicated December 13, 1899. The new church and its furnishings cost about \$15,000. The congregation is in prosperous condition. It owns a good two-story brick parsonage and a brick school building. The priests who have offi-

ciated during the last quarter of a century have been Revs. Wirtschoreck, Rosmueller, Ferbers, Hegemann, Mestrom and F. H. Bergmann, the present incumbent. The following societies are connected with the church: Frauenverein, Jungfrauenverein and Junglingverein.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Illinois-town was reorganized in 1868 as St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church.

A German Presbyterian Church was organized at Lebanon in 1868 and was active for some years.

The Methodist church at New Athens was built in 1869, and the Catholic in 1870. New Athens has also a German Lutheran congregation.

A Protestant Episcopal church was organized in East St. Louis in 1870 by Rev. W. H. Tomlins. Rev. John C. White is the present rector of St. Paul's.

The United Presbyterian Church of Marissa was organized in 1870 with thirty-two members. In 1869, the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian church and the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church appointed delegates to confer and prepare a basis of union on which the two churches might unite. In 1870 the basis agreed upon was accepted by the United Presbyterian church, but the Reformed Presbyterian church refused to accept it. In August, 1870, the Western Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian church agreed to enter the United Presbyterian church. The ministers of the presbytery present were Revs. Wylie, Harsha, McMaster, Bratton and Martin. Rev. Wylie opposed the movement. The presbytery was received into the United Presbyterian Church at a meeting of the Illinois Synod at Paxton in 1870. Then each congregation in the presbytery, except one, was divided, and part of each entered the United Presbyterian Church. Hill Prairie Church had no pastor at the time, but two members of the session, Robert Wilson and Hugh Nairn, with thirty other members, entered the United Presbyterian Church as an organized body, thus forming the present United Presbyterian congregation of Marissa.

In 1871 and 1872 the congregation built and furnished a church. Rev. J. W. Glenn, the first pastor, served from January, 1872, to June, 1879, when he died. The congregation had at

first thirty-two members, but in 1880 it had 123. In 1872, a Sabbath school was organized, which progressed with the church. This church is in flourishing condition. Several years ago the congregation built a handsome new house of worship. Rev. J. H. McCormick is pastor.

Christ Church was organized by Elder W. A. Manville and Mrs. Schwisser. Their meetings were held for a time in the Methodist church at Mascoutah and in the open air. They built a church at Rentchler Station and, in 1874, a \$1,250 church in Southeastern Mascoutah. The first elders were Mr. Bridges and W. A. Manville, and the first clerk was Absalom Free. Later elders were Isaac Mulkey, R. L. McHatton and others. The church was dedicated by Elder G. H. Garrison, editor of "The Christian," October 24, 1875. A Sunday school was established.

The New Silver Creek Baptist Church was organized at Griffen's school-house on Silver Creek, March 5, 1872, with nineteen members. Sometime before, G. W. Darrow, of Oak Hill, had organized a Sunday school there; sometime later, he and Rev. H. S. Deppe conducted a meeting there, which brought about several conversions and the organization of the church. The pastors were: H. S. Deppe, W. A. Manville, and Mr. Roach. After a time, the church declined until in 1880 only four members remained.

The Lenzburg Evangelical Church was built in 1873, rebuilt in 1893.

The Marissa Baptist Church was organized March 9, 1875, by Rev. J. C. Wilson. The constituent members were: M. W. Borders, James W. and Mary Stewart, John W. Wells, J. S. Short, John W. and Louisa Hesker, H. J. and Josephine Steinheimer, Robert C. Wyllie, James W. Green, William Stewart, George W. Rector, Charles Gates, Samuel U. Morris, John Bredenhoeft, Jesse Campbell, Robert C. Vaughn, E. Alice Coulter and Mattie E. Burns. A church was built costing \$3,500. The first trustees elected were: John W. Hesker, James W. Green and John W. Wells. The Rev. Mr. Malcolm is pastor.

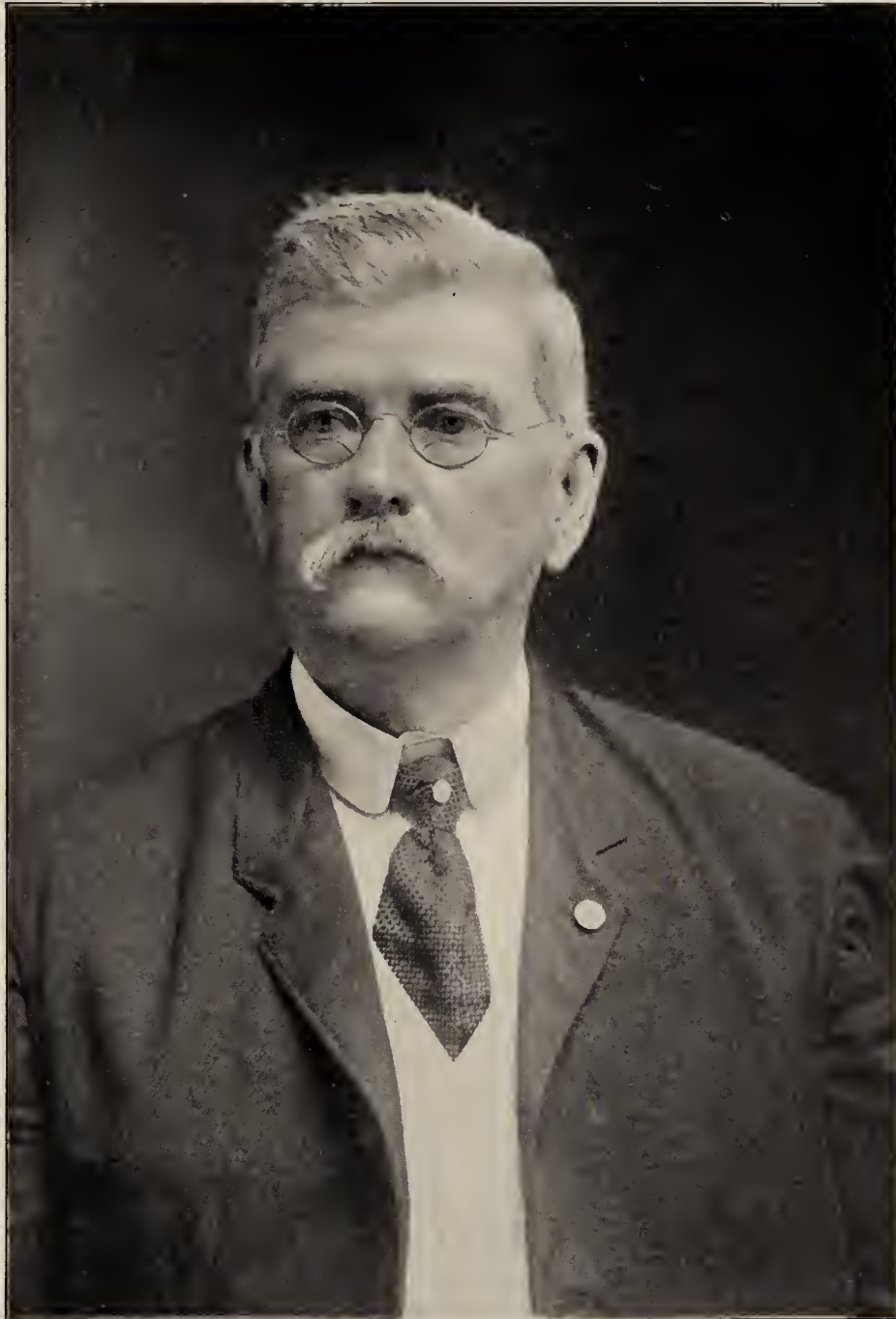
CHURCH EXTENSION, 1880-1900.—St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church at Belleville.—In 1880 application was made to the Right Rev. George F. Seymour, Bishop of the Springfield Diocese, to establish a church at Belleville. This was signed by A. B. Russell, Mrs.

Mary E. Russell, Mrs. Jane C. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ibbotson, Mrs. Isabella Coyde, Miss Mary A. Park, Mrs. Sarah Henkemeyer, Mrs. Catherine Campbell, Mrs. Collie McCullough, Dr. A. B. Gunn, Mrs. Mary E. Gunn, S. H. Ingham, Mrs. Caroline Ingham, Mrs. Charles A. Monk, Mrs. M. C. Mullen, Mrs. Fannie I. Schember, Miss Maria Challenor, Mrs. Thomas Challenor, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Niles, Miss Agnes A. Hallam, Dr. J. G. Hallam, Henry Davis and Mrs. Mary E. Davis. The church was duly organized, with the Rev. Clendennin as rector; Alexander B. Russell, senior warden, and Henry Davis, junior warden. The present pastor is Rev. L. B. Richards.

St. Luke's (Catholic) Congregation, Belleville, was divided from St. Peter's congregation by a circular published in St. Peter's congregation January 1, 1883. The object of this separation was to organize a church in which the preaching should be in the English language. About seventy persons formed the new congregation. The first mass was offered in St. Agnes' Orphan Asylum Hall, January 28, 1883; a generous donation was made to support the new pastor, Rev. James M. Gough; and a committee was appointed to select a site for a church. The committee finally decided on the location now occupied, on the northwest corner of Church and C Streets. The corner-stone was laid July 4, 1883; the church was finished in 1884. There are now about 450 families belonging to the congregation. In 1884 the parochial residence was built. In June, 1904, Rev. Bernard Monaghan came as assistant to Father Gough. He is also chaplain of the St. Clair County prison.

Rev. James Michael Gough was born in Warwick, R. I., May 19, 1851. He was educated in the schools of Providence, R. I., and in St. Joseph's Ecclesiastical College, Teutopolis, Ill. He then studied at the Grand Seminary, of Montreal; and afterward received from the University of Laval the Roman degree of "Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaureatus." In December, 1882, he was ordained a priest in the chapel of the Grand Seminary, said his first mass in Providence, R. I., December 25, 1882, and was assigned to the new English parish of Belleville by Bishop Baltes, January 19, 1883, and is still rector.

The Marissa Methodist Episcopal Church



ANDREW J. MEEK

was organized in 1886 with twelve members, and has now 150 members. The church building and parsonage were built at a cost of \$3,000, and are situated near the central part of the village.

St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church (East St. Louis), was reorganized in 1887 as the Summit Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—About November 1, 1890, a small company of ladies met at the residence of T. J. Daniel and organized an aid society for the purpose of starting a Christian Church in East St. Louis. Mrs. J. H. Neehan was elected president, and Mrs. Belle Metcalf, secretary and treasurer. Others connected with the movement included Mrs. William Way, Mrs. V. B. Cash and Mrs. Clark. Within the same month, a series of successful meetings was held by Brother Boon, then of the Fourth Church of St. Louis, at Finke's Hall on Collinsville Avenue, which lasted about two weeks and resulted in drawing such a large crowd that the hall was too small, and the congregation had to go to Launtz's Hall on Missouri Avenue, where the church was organized November 25, with thirty-four charter members. Through the kindness of the directors of the Garfield School, the new church was permitted to use the school-house for church and Sunday school purposes, free of charge, and occupied that house until the erection of the present building on the corner of Seventh and St. Clair Avenues, September 30, 1891. The pastors have been: Revs. Barrows, Stutzman, H. L. Fricket, Jennett, Malone, Hale, Filmore, L. W. McCreary and W. Henry Jones.

The church has now about 500 members. The present officers are: Dr. H. A. Cables, Dr. W. G. Carney, E. H. Yates, W. C. Thrasher, I. H. Foster, Walter Howie, T. A. Metcalf, T. J. Daniel and W. C. Coley. Two years ago, the church was remodeled, reseated, carpeted and decorated, but is entirely inadequate to accommodate the congregation; hence plans are being perfected to build in a new location a modern church, which will cost about \$30,000. The Endeavor Society numbers thirty-five active members; the Sunday school enrolls about 150.

The Marissa German Evangelical church

building is located on the dividing line between Old and New Marissa. This is the youngest church organization in Marissa. It was founded in 1891, has steadily grown in membership, and is now in flourishing condition. Rev. G. F. Moeller has recently resigned this pastorate.

St. Mary's (Catholic) Church of Good Counsel, in the west end of Belleville, was established in 1893 by the present rector, Father August J. Sauer. The architecture of the house of worship is of the mediæval cruciform Gothic style. The congregation includes 200 families. Father Sauer was born at Ichenheim, Baden, Germany, August 28, 1847, and came with his parents to New York in 1850. He studied in America and in Europe. After his theological course in Muenster, Germany, he was ordained priest in that city May 25, 1872. He then returned to this country and labored in St. Peter's church, Belleville, and at Petersburg, Carrollton and Shelbyville.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHRIST CONGREGATION OF BELLEVILLE.—The German Evangelical Synod of North America, the only officially recognized, though independent, daughter in the United States of the United Evangelical Church of Prussia and other German States, had, up to the year 1893, no permanently established congregation in Belleville, though there were many German Evangelical Christians in that city. Once before, indeed, a German Evangelical congregation had been organized in Belleville, and in 1858 a church had been built on South Jackson Street; but adverse circumstances had led to its dissolution and to the sale, in 1864, of the church to the German Methodists, who still use it as their house of worship. A stone tablet in front of the German Methodist church with its inscription "Evangelische Kirche," still bears witness to that deplorable breakdown of the Evangelicals in their first attempt to build up a congregation of their own in Belleville, especially deplorable from the standpoint of an Evangelical, as the church would have been sure to grow. Most of the German immigrants of that time in Belleville were neither Lutherans in strict confessional sense of the word, nor Free Protestants, but Evangelicals.

As the attempt to found a good standing

Evangelical Church in Belleville proper had thus failed, the Board of Home Missions of the Southern Illinois District of the Evangelical Synod directed its attention to West Belleville. Here, in a community of about four thousand souls, not a single church of this denomination existed, although a goodly number of Evangelicals lived there; therefore, in the year 1893, the Southern Illinois District resolved to begin an Evangelical mission in West Belleville, and extended a call to Rev. Louis von Rague, one of the most experienced missionary workers of the Synod then stationed at Quincy, Ill., to take charge of it. On May 12, 1893, he accepted the call and soon moved to West Belleville. The first service was held on Pentecost Sunday of that year in the West Belleville fire-engine house. The first child was baptized June 11. On July 16, the new congregation was organized, naming itself "German Evangelical Christ Congregation," and accepting the constitution for Evangelical congregations as drawn up by the Evangelical Synod of North America. Twenty-four men of the Evangelical creed signed it in their own and in their families' names, thereby becoming the first voting members of the church. From their number, the following trustees were elected: C. G. Hoffman, J. Wolz, Charles Lenz and A. Dieckmann. As the first aim of the newly organized congregation was to possess a church, a church committee was appointed, consisting of F. Kaltwasser, Charles Sauer, and A. Wiesenborn. After careful deliberation, they bought two lots on North West Street, each fifty by 125 feet, and soon after awarded the contract for a brick church sixty-five by thirty-two feet with a ninety-five foot steeple. Meanwhile, a fast growing Sunday school had been started, and a Ladies' Aid Society and a Young Ladies' Society had been organized and were working with great zeal for the church.

On November 5, 1893, the corner-stone of Christ Church was laid with proper ceremony, and on February 25, 1894, the church was dedicated. Dr. L. Haeberle, President of Evangelical Eden Seminary, St. Louis, preached the dedication sermon in the presence of a very large audience, and twelve other Evangelical ministers took part in the services of the day. This result was due, next to God, to the unceasing efforts and self-sacrificing labor of Rev.

von Rague, and then to the noble assistance of many Evangelical congregations near and far and the gifts of liberal minded citizens of Belleville, even of other creeds. In 1894 a two-story parsonage and a hall for educational and social purposes were built.

In 1898, after five years of hard and faithful labor, Rev. von Rague, the founder of the congregation, tendered his resignation as pastor of Christ Church to accept a call of Evangelical St. John's congregation at Naperville, Ill. J. H. Dinkmeier, who was elected his successor, came from Carlinville to take charge of the congregation September 15, 1898. In the foregoing years, a large church debt had been accumulating, but had not troubled the members, while the Synod was—according to her custom with mission congregations—paying, at first the whole, and later two-thirds of the minister's salary. But now the time for which the Synod had guaranteed this assistance had nearly expired, and the time was at hand when the congregation would have to maintain itself. To meet this emergency, Rev. Dinkmeier advised that the congregation call a young minister who, satisfied with a small salary (\$350 a year), would devote the strength and enthusiasm of youth to the difficult task before him. Rev. Alfred E. Meyer, who had just finished his studies in Eden College, St. Louis, was called and began his work September 15, 1899. Rev. Dinkmeier then left to take charge of Evangelical Salem's congregation at Alhambra, Ill.

The measure adopted by the church proved to be a wise one, as the church was able, in 1900, not only to communicate to the Evangelical Synod that henceforth it would be able to support itself, but also to pay off a large part of the church debt. Since that time, the development of the church has been steady. In 1900, a Young People's Society was organized, whose foundation had been laid by the very effective work of Rev. Dinkmeier. In February, 1904, in order to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the dedication of Christ Church, a gallery was built, and a pipe-organ put in the church, at a total expense of \$1,300, a part of which sum was paid by the church choir and the remainder by members and friends of the church.

To-day, the congregation has 106 voting members (families, contrasted with twenty-six in

1899), a Ladies' Aid Society of 130 members (had sixty-five in 1899), a Senior and a Junior Young People's Society numbering seventy and a choir of thirty members; a Sunday school of 350 pupils; has had 562 baptisms, 173 of which were before 1899; 250 confirmations, 125 before 1899; 147 marriages, twenty-nine before 1899, and 249 burials, sixty-one before 1899. The number of communicants in the year averages 300. The church debt is \$3,000.

Immanuel's German Evangelical church of East St. Louis has Rev. Henry Bode as pastor.

Belleville Baptist Mission.—This mission was established in West Belleville in 1896 through the efforts of Rev. Fuller, then pastor of Belleville Baptist church. It is now a growing and prosperous congregation.

Zion Baptist Church (Colored), at Belleville, is under the leadership of Rev. G. C. Woodson.

Goodrich Congregational Church, East St. Louis.—The only Congregational churches in St. Clair County are in East St. Louis. From the very beginning of East St. Louis, there have been Congregationalists there; but because of the weakness of the early churches, they thought it better policy to enter and sustain work already started by Christians of other denominations. The first attempt to organize a Congregational church was started by a Methodist minister, Rev. Royal Kellog, who sold a mission he had organized to the Congregational Church and became its first pastor, serving from April, 1897, to October 1, 1898. This work was reorganized and incorporated as the Goodrich Congregational Church. The second pastor was Rev. Neil McQuarrie, August 1, 1899, to August 31, 1903. During this pastorate, the present fine stone basement of the new church at Nineteenth Street and Bond Avenue was erected. The third pastor was Rev. J. H. Carr, who remained only six months. The movement to organize Plymouth Congregational Church was begun about this time. Rev. G. W. James preached here a short time in connection with his work as pastor of Plymouth church. The value of the Goodrich and Plymouth properties is \$12,200; the church membership is 108; the Sunday school membership is 225.

RECENT EVENTS IN CHURCH HISTORY.—Lenzburg has a Baptist church, built in 1900. There is also a Baptist church at Edgemont.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of East St. Louis.—The preliminary work of opening an English Lutheran mission in East St. Louis was done by the Revs. E. T. Coyner and W. P. Sachs, of St. Louis, assisted by Student O. C. Kreinheder, of Concordia College, St. Louis. The first service was held on Sunday evening, December 2, 1900, in the so-called St. Mary's Chapel, at 512 Ohio Avenue, rented for this purpose. The Rev. W. P. Sachs of the Church of Our Redeemer, St. Louis, preached the sermon, to the thirty in attendance. The Sunday school was opened December 9, with three scholars to begin with, which number soon increased to over a hundred. April 19, 1901, after the work had proven successful, church organization was effected with three charter members, Messrs. George Fischer, F. J. Jost and H. H. Jost, all now in active membership. On Sunday, June 16, 1901, the Rev. O. C. Kreinheder was ordained and installed as first pastor, in the presence of a full house.

So far, only evening services had been held. Beginning with September 15, 1901, regular morning and evening services were held. The congregation joined the English Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri and other States. Before long it was found that it would be expedient for the congregation to own its own church property. In 1902, therefore, it purchased a lot on the northwest corner of Thirteenth Street and Summit Avenue. The building contract was awarded to John Owens for \$3,554. The cornerstone of this church was laid November 23, 1902, by the pastor, and the sermon preached by Rev. Herzberger, one of the Lutheran city missionaries of St. Louis. On February 22, 1903, the new church was dedicated, and it was a day of great rejoicing for the people of the congregation. Rev. E. T. Coyner, of St. Louis, preached in the morning, Rev. H. Meyer, of East St. Louis, in the afternoon, and Rev. Sommers, of Grace Church, St. Louis, in the evening. In September, 1903, however, the pastor accepted a call to St. Paul, Minnesota, greatly to the loss of the church. The church finally succeeded in getting for its pastor, Rev. Martin Kretzmann, of Vincennes, Ind., who was installed January 10, 1904, by Rev. L. Buchheimer, of St. Louis, and Rev. M. S. Sommer. Under his efficient charge there have been organized a Ladies' Aid and a Young People's Society. The congregation has grown

steadily. It now numbers 130 communicant members and over 260 souls.

Plymouth Congregational Church, East St. Louis.—Sunday school was opened at 1505 St. Clair Avenue, July 19, 1902, with an attendance of forty-nine. Previous to this time, the field had been canvassed by Rev. H. T. Williams, of the Sunday School Society, and Rev. Neil McQuarrie, of Goodrich Congregational Church. January 29, 1903, preparatory steps were taken, at a called meeting, to organize a church, and on February 5, 1903, a church manual and confession of faith were adopted and officers elected. Ten surrounding churches were asked to form a council to extend to the new church the fellowship of the Congregational churches. On February 16, 1903, the Plymouth Congregational Church of East St. Louis was formally organized with twenty-three members, and on Thanksgiving Day, 1903, ground was broken for a church edifice.

In January, 1904, the little hall in which services had been held was converted into a saloon, and the church had to seek new quarters. The Masons then very kindly offered the use of their hall, on Eighth and St. Clair Avenues. On April 27, 1904, the first prayer meeting was held in the new church. On May 1 the congregation met in their building for the first time and on June 12 the church was dedicated and subscriptions amounting to \$1,100, the entire debt, was pledged. March 12, 1904, Mr. James resigned; and May 17, Rev. R. Kidder Stetson, of Chicago, was called, his acceptance to take effect September 1. The value of these two Congregational church buildings is \$12,200, the church membership, 108, and the Sunday school membership, 225.

The Bond Avenue Presbyterian Church, East St. Louis, was organized May 9, 1905. Rev. Charles Evans is the minister in charge.

The Second Presbyterian, East St. Louis, was organized in June, 1905. Rev. Howard Billman is the pastor. He also preaches in Winstanley Mission, which is soon to become an independent church.

The Landsdowne Christian Church began its existence in 1905, with about fifty active members, under the pastoral direction of the Rev. Mr. Rennard.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, East St. Louis, let a contract recently for the erec-

tion of a church building to be located in Washington Place. The contract was awarded to C. Gunthert for \$10,530, exclusive of the plumbing and heating plant, and will cost about \$12,000 when completed.

The United Presbyterian Church, of East St. Louis, is prospering under the pastorate of Rev. James C. Warnock. The Winstanley Park and Piggott Street Presbyterian Missions are also advancing.

East St. Louis has the following named Baptist organizations: "First" church, Rev. Adam Fawcett, pastor; First church mission; "Second" church; "Third" church; Free Baptist church, Rev. John C. Tatum, pastor; Macedonia Baptist church, Rev. Butler M. Herd, pastor; Mount Olive Baptist church; St. Paul's Baptist church, Rev. John De Shields, pastor; Baptist City Missionary church, Rev. William H. Barnes, pastor; Free-Will Baptist church (colored); Pilgrim Baptist church (colored), Rev. Benjamin Cade, pastor.

Some account has already been given of the organization of St. Patrick's Catholic and St. Henry's Catholic Churches. Other Catholic congregations in East St. Louis are: Sacred Heart Church, Revs. Charles Gilmartin and Robert A. Hynes, pastors; St. Adelbert's (Polish) Church, Rev. Simon Newrocki, pastor; St. Elizabeth's (German) Church, Revs. Charles L. Kuhlman and Henry Alberg, pastors; St. Joseph's Church, Rev. Thomas S. Bannon, rector; St. Mary's of Lourdes Church; St. Mary's Church, Revs. John P. Harkins and Joseph J. Taggart, pastors.

The First Methodist Episcopal German Church of Belleville is ministered to by Rev. F. E. Schleuter. That city has an organization of Afro-Methodists.

There are five churches in Sugar Loaf Township. Two are Catholic, one at Cahokia and the other at East Carondelet—both limestone structures—comparatively new and of modern appearance. The old Catholic church of Cahokia is in a good state of preservation. It is one of the oldest houses of worship in the West. Built entirely of cedar, it has withstood the ravages of time and tempest and reminds us of the days of Cahokia's prime and vigor. The other churches mentioned are Free Baptist, Evangelical Lutheran and Protestant.

The first new church erected in the Rock

Road addition to Belleville was dedicated Sunday, August 19, 1906. The church was started in the territory known as Dewey, but since the movement for greater Belleville the church has changed its name to Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church of Belleville. It is a modern frame edifice, with large audience room, special class-room and a pastor's study, and was erected at a cost of \$5,000, not including the site. It is the outgrowth of a country Sunday school. Rev. C. W. Moorman, the pastor, is not twenty-four years of age, and has another year to attend McKendree College before finishing his theological course. It was largely through his efforts that funds were raised with which to purchase the site and pay for the erection of the building. The membership is composed almost exclusively of young people. The Sunday school is large and well organized.

More than 3,000 persons attended the dedication. The dedication sermon was delivered by Rev. John F. Harmon, pastor of the Summit Avenue Church, East St. Louis, and the dedication ceremonies said by Dr. Charles Shumard, of Belleville. Addresses were delivered in the afternoon by N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis, and Dr. M. W. Chamberlin, President of McKendree College. In the evening there was a song service, followed by an "in-gathering," conducted by Rev. Harmon.

By erecting, with his own hands, a church building on East Main Street, Belleville, Rev. Xenophon Atchinson, a Free Methodist minister, established a new record and added another denomination to those already represented there. When he went to Belleville in August, 1905, there was neither church to preach in nor congregation to preach to. He supplied the first deficiency by pitching a tent on a vacant lot on East Main Street, and the other deficiency righted itself. By a careful canvass he found that there were four persons in Belleville at that time who were of his way of thinking, and he now has a church building and an organization of sixty-four members. When the tent became too cold for worship, a hall in the neighborhood was used until the church was ready.

Mr. Atchinson was formerly a contractor and builder, and the church building was constructed by him and under his supervision, members of the church, who are mostly laborers and coal-miners, assisting him in the work. Bishop D. R. Jones, of Jackson, dedicated the building.

Reference has been made to religious organizations of colored Christians of different denominations at Belleville and East St. Louis. The following, and perhaps other, colored Baptist churches have been organized in the county: Mt. Zion, three miles north of O'Fallon, organized about 1830 by the efforts of Revs. John Livingston and Henry Smith, colored ministers. The Brooklyn Colored Baptist Church was organized comparatively early. Ministers of note there have been Revs. Allison Livingston and Wellard. This is now known as the Corinthian Baptist Church. The colored Baptists at Lebanon built a church more than a quarter of a century ago. The East Carondelet colored Baptists have maintained a church organization for perhaps thirty years.

It has been attempted in this chapter to present an idea of Christian beginnings and of Christian progress in St. Clair County. It is believed that most organizations that deserve space here have been mentioned and that nearly all that are, or have been, historically important have been mentioned somewhat in detail. The pastor, or some official or pioneer member, of every recognized church society in the county, has been, in one way or another, asked for data concerning the religious body over which he presides or to which he belongs. Most persons to whom appeal was made responded promptly and cordially. The few who failed to do so, for any reason, are likely to be as sorry for their neglect as are the editor and publishers of this work. All information on this subject that it has been possible to obtain, almost to the hour of going to press, has been here recorded. Some church and religious history not included in this chapter is given in connection with the general history of certain townships, cities, towns and villages.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS—TEMPERANCE WORK.

SOMETHING OF THE ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL AT BELLEVILLE—GOVERNOR REYNOLDS MORALIZES ON THE SUBJECT OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS—ORGANIZED SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK—THE ST. CLAIR COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION—STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE—UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK IN EAST ST. LOUIS TOWNSHIP—THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—HISTORY OF THE LEBANON AND BELLEVILLE UNIONS—OTHER TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR WORK.

In the "Belleville Advocate," in 1893, appeared the following article in reference to the history of Sunday schools in St. Clair County:

"The Presbyterians are proposing to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their Sunday school on next Sunday, October 29, 1893. A look back may be interesting, that we may the better see whereunto we have attained.

"Sunday schools were founded about the year 1782, by Robert Raikes, a philanthropist, of Gloucester, England. Business leading him into the suburbs of the town, he was struck with concern at seeing groups of ragged children at play on Sunday, who spent their time in noise and riot, cursing and swearing. To check this deplorable profanity on the Sabbath, he engaged four women who were school teachers to instruct as many children as he could send them on Sunday in reading and the church catechism, for which they were to receive one shilling, each, per Sunday. In a short time a visible improvement was effected both in manners and morals of the children who came in considerable numbers to the school.

"Such was the origin of the Sunday schools. Numerous schools, formed on the same model, sprang up in all the principal towns; and a society under high patronage was founded in London in 1785, for the establishment and support of Sunday schools throughout the kingdom which, in fourteen years, expended four thousand pounds in payment of teachers. This

was the first stage of the Sunday school. After Mr. Raikes' death in 1811, all the Sunday schools were closed for a time for the want of funds. Some liberal persons conceived the idea of free instruction. It was the means of starting Sunday schools on a new career of success. A higher class of teachers offered their services; handsome buildings were erected in connection with the different churches, and a system was organized which covered the land with Sunday schools. The religious instruction taught has molded the character of some of the best men in England. The schools prospered in Scotland and Protestant portions of Ireland. Sunday schools were introduced into New York, in 1816, through the exertions of some benevolent ladies. From there they have spread throughout the United States, and now they are to be found wherever the English language is spoken. They thrive in the Protestant churches in France and in Germany and Italy. The movement reached St. Louis and Belleville in 1825.

"Regarding the early history of Sunday schools in St. Clair County, practically nothing definite in the form of records can be found. Evidently records, if kept at all, have been lost, and only a date given in connection with other history, here and there, helps to build up a meager framework for our frail web. Undoubtedly the history of our Sunday schools is the history of all like institutions in other places. A realization of the need of moral instruction for young children would lead to the organizing of the Sunday school as the only way of solving the question in any community, and the only perceptible difference in the histories of different Sunday schools would be the difference in the time of organization and in names.

"Governor Reynolds, in his 'Pioneer History,' thus discusses the problem: 'The system of Sunday schools is among the greatest discoveries of human wisdom. The great man, Robert Raikes, who first put this machinery in operation, should be hailed all over the world as "the poor man's friend, the kindest and best." The children of the wealthy can always obtain an education; but it is the poor and the humble that this system accommodates and relieves from ignorance and oppression. . . . Sunday schools must be regulated by wisdom. The proper books and the proper teachers must be

provided, or otherwise they will be a curse rather than a blessing to mankind. This is the case with all systems of education or teachings. To educate the heads of children and leave their hearts uninstructed in morality and honesty is doing mankind an injury and harm. Science and literature without morality and honesty will be a curse to the human family. Sunday schools will, to a great extent, aid in the education of the heart. The female children deserve more the attention of the public in their education than the males. . . . The Legislature should do something to advance the cause of Sunday schools. The teachers might be paid, books and rooms provided for the schools at the public expense. No money could be expended otherwise to do as much good, if it were properly applied, as to advance the Sunday school system.' In another place says Governor Reynolds: 'The Sunday schools may greet Mr. John M. Peck as their most efficient supporter.' And so, Governor Reynolds gives us his ideas on the subject, but has no tangible history to contribute.

"Although John M. Peck was a prominent man in church and Sunday school work, we find no mention of Sunday school work in his 'Annals.' Here and there in Brink, writing in 1880, we find a statement in connection with early church history, which we give in order:

"Usually a Sunday school is conducted at the church (Bethel Baptist) at hours when worship is not in progress, and the interests of children are thus looked after.'

"A reference to the Sabbath school (Belleville Baptist Church) is found in the minutes December, 1839; and the fact is stated that a Superintendent was appointed by the church at that time. Note this fact. It is the true position for the church to take in regard to the Sunday school.'

"They (the Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church) have a prosperous Sunday school, numbering about two hundred and fifty, superintended by J. M. Chamberlin.'

"The Sunday school (Belleville Methodist Episcopal) numbers from 225 to 275, and is under the superintendency of W. C. Buchanan. The history of the Sunday school in Belleville goes back a good many years. The first Sunday school, it is said, was organized in 1832. This was probably a union school. But as early as 1838, and probably some years before

this, there was a Methodist Sunday school. James Harrison was Superintendent.'

"The German Methodist Episcopal Church of Belleville, in 1850, organized a Sunday school, which now (1880) numbers about 200.'

"The Summerfield German Methodist Episcopal Church organized its first Sunday school in 1864, and there is a good Sunday school at Lebanon.'

"It (Belleville Presbyterian Church) has always had a flourishing Sunday school.'

"They (the Lebanon German Presbyterians) keep up a Sabbath school.'

"The Evangelical Zion Lutheran Sunday school is attended by 150.'

"Connected with the Belleville German Free Protestant St. Paul's Church, is a Sunday school superintended by the preacher, assisted by a number of young ladies, and having a membership of about one hundred.'"

SUNDAY SCHOOL ORGANIZATION.—The St. Clair County Sunday School Association was organized in 1889. The first President was J. R. Miller, now dead, who served faithfully and efficiently for some years. William Little was President several successive years prior to 1894, when Professor Landers was elected. John J. Wiegand was President in 1897 and 1898, and was succeeded by J. Russell Miller, a nephew of the first President, and those who have in succession held the position have been: John T. Nixon, W. P. White, M. E. Keough, and Rev. Howard Billman, the present incumbent. The offices of Statistical Secretary and Treasurer have been filled successively by Mrs. M. E. Webb, E. E. Exter, Mrs. Etta Glenn Bussong, Mrs. Winnifred Huff Wiegand, Mrs. A. M. Spurr, the Rev. N. McQuarrie, and Robert Ringer. The officers of the association for 1905-06 are:

President, Rev. Howard Billman; Vice-President, M. E. Keough; Statistical Secretary and Treasurer, Robert Ringer; Recording Secretary, Hessie Christie; Superintendent Primary Department, Mrs. S. E. Mann; Superintendent Home Department, Mrs. A. M. Spurr; Superintendent Temperance Department, O. C. Church; Superintendent Teacher Training, Charles G. Rogers. Executive Committee—Rev. H. Billman, Chairman; Miss Ada Stark, Dr. Kraemer, J. B. Sikking, Jr., Charles Evans.

Township Presidents: East St. Louis—D. W. Potts; Belleville—R. W. Ropiequet; Caseyville

—Charles Thillman; O'Fallon—Prof. C. M. Wilton; Lebanon—Mrs. A. M. Spurr; Shiloh Valley—Fred Grodeon; Mascoutah—Miss Amy Fackt; Millstadt—Miss Etta Diesel; New Athens—George R. Hedge; Lenzburg—Dr. Kraemer; Marissa—Rev. J. H. McCormick; Sugar Loaf—W. M. Harris; Stookey—Rev. J. F. Buschman; Freeburg—Theodore Hamill.

The motto of this association is, "The union of all Christians for the salvation of others." Its belief is, "We must save the children if we would the nation." Its aims are: (1) A Sunday school within the reach of every home in St. Clair County. (2) A convention or institute, "at least once a year, within reach of every Sunday school teacher. (3) A working Sunday school organization in every township. (4) Visitation of every house, to invite all to church and Sunday school, and to make known to all God's children free offer of salvation through Jesus Christ.

During the past seventeen years the faithful representatives of this association have held meetings in every township in the county, organizing Sunday schools where none existed, and developing workers along the lines of normal instruction in the efficient use of the Loyal Army plan and Home Department work. "No more important and vital question can occupy the thought and attention of the Sunday school than that of teacher training," wrote Robert Ringer, Superintendent of the Teacher Training Department. "Upon this question hinges the largest possible success of the modern Sunday school. The book we study, the church we serve, the God we worship, the pupils we teach, the position we, as teachers, occupy, the vital importance of the work we have on hand—all unite in one pressing demand, 'Teacher Training.' What West Point is to our army, Annapolis to our navy, the normal school to our public school system, theological education to our ministry, teacher training is yet to become to our modern Sunday school." The character of work for teacher training classes covers four distinct topics: (1) Old Testament studies. (2) New Testament studies. (3) Sunday school history, organization and management. (4) Study of the principles and methods of teaching. These outlines are to be found in Professor Hamill's Legion of Honor teacher-training lessons, which have been adopted by the Illinois State

Sunday School Association as the standard text-book for teacher-training classes. What is known as the Home Department Sunday School is made up of persons who, through no fault of their own, whether because of physical disability or other reasons, are unable to attend the sessions of regular Sunday schools, and who are thus enabled advantageously to study the Bible lessons at home, and record and profit by the results gained from them. Referring to house to house visitation, or "the ministry of beautiful feet," the Rev. Howard Billman, Vice-President of the association, wrote: "I find three great things set forth in the tenth chapter of St. John's Gospel, that all Christian workers, and especially all Sunday school workers, will do well to have constantly in mind: 1. Jesus has a fold, a place of shelter and security for his sheep. 2. Jesus has a flock for which that fold is designed to render shelter and security. 3. Jesus has a method by which to gather together a flock for the fold: 'And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold; them, also, I must bring; and they shall become one flock, one shepherd.' The 'other sheep' must be sought out and led to the fold. Ours is a ministry of the feet quite as much as of the tongue. Let us have more of this house to house visitation—this ministry of beautiful feet—and we shall have larger and better Sunday schools."

To some extent temperance work has commanded the attention of the association. The organization of men's classes is strongly advocated.

The association has held county conventions as follows: At O'Fallon, 1889; Lebanon, 1890; Marissa, 1891; East St. Louis, 1892; O'Fallon, 1893; Belleville, 1894; Lebanon, 1895; Caseyville, 1896; Freeburg, 1897; Mascoutah, 1898; Marissa, 1899; Lebanon, 1900; East St. Louis, 1901; Mascoutah, 1902; O'Fallon, 1903; East St. Louis, for 1904 (but delayed until the spring of 1905); Caseyville, 1905.

"In the twelve years that have elapsed since the beginning of my active connection with the St. Clair County Sunday School Association," said ex-President John W. Weigand, in a paper read before the association at its last convention at East St. Louis, "many of the faithful workers have been gathered to their reward, notably that earnest, self-sacrificing friend of the children, E. E. Exter, Mrs. Etta



Chas Merck

Glenn Bussong and Mrs. Halbert. Among those who have been called to other fields are Professor Landers, Professor Elliott, Etta Root Edwards and Phebe Lewis Peterson—not to mention the scores of pastors of the various denominations who believe the association work to be a movement that exalts Christ by training Christian workers. Others remembered as having been active in the past decade, many of whom are still at work, are George Rauschkolb, M. A. Stout, George D. Tufts, R. W. Ropiequet, Professor Walton, James Sager, A. L. Bohlander, Minnie Knoth, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. Hamill, Charles Thillman, F. B. Lemon, Frank Wildy, Dr. Kraemer, Mrs. J. T. Nixon, A. L. Blankenmeister, Miss Lydia White, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Buhr, and Mrs. Sam Hill, the Superintendent from whom the writer received the greater part of his instruction. There are many others."

Perhaps the largest undertaking of the association was the Field Day, held in Belleville, July 4, 1894, which, on account of unfavorable weather, did not prove to be as large a demonstration as had been planned. Another event was the Southern Illinois Primary Conference, held in 1900. The convention of the State Sunday School Association was entertained in Belleville in 1898. On that occasion the Rev. H. E. Fuller, of the St. Clair County Sunday School Association, was chosen State President. A feature of the work at that time was a district Sunday school monthly, "The Sunday School News," which was established and edited by the late E. E. Exter, who was District President for some years.

Edgar E. Strother, Statistical Secretary and Treasurer, recently reported as follows:

"Up to the time of our last State Convention, I was able to get information concerning only fifty-seven Sunday schools in St. Clair County. Since then I have found twenty other schools in the county, which, with the two schools (the Baptist Sunday school, at Edgemont, and the Christian Sunday school, at Lansdowne) which were organized during the past year, make the total number of schools in the county seventy-nine. I have received reports from sixty-three of these; from the remaining sixteen I have been unable to secure reports. Statistics may be as dry as powder, but they are as powerful, too. It should

inspire us to think that we have been successful in enrolling more than 10,000 boys and girls in our Sunday schools. At the same time, remembering the 12,000 who are out of Sunday school, we are impressed with the alarming proportion and also with the greatness of our field."

The following instructive facts and figures are gleaned from the report just referred to. The first of the two numbers following the name of any Sunday school represents its total membership, teachers included; the second number indicates its average attendance:

East St. Louis: First Baptist—J. B. Sikking, Jr., Superintendent, 220—131; Century Methodist Episcopal—S. E. Mann, Superintendent, 150—97; United Presbyterian—Charles Beck, Superintendent, 230—110; Second Baptist, W. W. Morgan, Superintendent, 147—97; First Presbyterian—C. M. Hanna, Superintendent, 477—290; First Christian—Dr. H. A. Cables, Superintendent, 170—128; Winstanley Baptist—R. C. Hardy, Superintendent, 123—72; Alta Sita Baptist—C. B. Darrow, Superintendent, 48—35; Winstanley Methodist Episcopal—R. H. Harding, Superintendent, 110—58; Plymouth Congregational—W. B. Crawford, Superintendent, 90—52; Evangelical Emmanuel—Rev. H. Bodde, Superintendent, 167—109; First Methodist Episcopal—Prof. M. E. Johnson, Superintendent, 786—518; Bond Avenue Methodist Episcopal—Oscar Lidikay, Superintendent, 135—90; Winstanley Presbyterian—W. E. Beckwith, Superintendent, 68—42; Free Baptist—Rev. J. H. Bagwell, Superintendent, 70—70; Piggott Avenue Presbyterian—Dr. E. H. Bottom, Superintendent, 97—50; Goodrich Congregational—J. W. T. Rudesill, Superintendent, 29—25; Home Mission—Mrs. A. J. Buchanan, Superintendent, 83—45; St. John's (colored)—L. M. Bates, Superintendent, 85—25; St. Paul's Baptist (colored)—P. Miller, Superintendent; Macedonia Baptist (colored)—E. W. Foster, Superintendent; St. Luke's Afro-Methodist Episcopal (colored)—J. W. Garner, Superintendent; Mt. Olive Baptist (colored)—Rev. J. W. Gains, Superintendent; Lansdowne Christian—Prof. D. W. Potts, Superintendent, 76—64; Denverside Afro-Methodist Episcopal (colored)—Rev. Edmondson, Superintendent; Denverside Methodist Episcopal (colored)—Rev. T. Parrish, Superintendent; St. Paul's Epis-

copal—Rev. J. C. White, Superintendent; St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran—M. F. Meyer, Superintendent; English Evangelical Lutheran—Rev. Martin Kretzman, Superintendent.

Belleville: German Methodist Episcopal—Adolph Stumph, Superintendent, 230—170; English Methodist Episcopal—R. W. Ropiequet, Superintendent, 453—260; Presbyterian—F. H. Kruger, Superintendent, 340—181; Baptist Mission—F. S. Burns, Superintendent, 130—70; Baptist—C. S. Place, Superintendent, 256—150; Dewey Station Athenian—Charles Smith, Superintendent, 80—45; St. Paul's—Rev. Erich Becker, Superintendent, 370—220; Afro-Methodist Episcopal (colored)—W. J. Oliver, Superintendent, 67—35; African Baptist (colored)—Thomas Jones, Superintendent.

Marissa: Methodist Episcopal—George Morganthaler, Superintendent, 213—110; Reformed Presbyterian—Prof. W. H. Campbell, Superintendent, 137—75; United Presbyterian—E. W. Walker, Superintendent, 307—187; Baptist—Charles Jones, Superintendent, 128—85; German Evangelical—Fred Wagoner, Superintendent, 136—70; White Oak Mission—W. M. Hamilton, Superintendent, 38—15.

O'Fallon: Methodist Episcopal—Miss Amelia Carriel, Superintendent, 175—125; Baptist—W. E. Peach, Superintendent, 150—65; Evangelical—Rev. F. Egger, Superintendent, 151—120; Oak Hill Baptist—W. E. Darrow, Superintendent, 99—40.

Lebanon: Summerfield German Methodist Episcopal—William Tecklenburg, Superintendent, 79—45; Summerfield Evangelical—Rev. Paul Buchmueller, Superintendent, 66—30; Summerfield Mennonite—J. A. Bear, Superintendent, 101—50; Lebanon Methodist Episcopal—Prof. E. B. Waggoner, Superintendent, 155—120; Lebanon Presbyterian—A. L. Golden, Superintendent, 108—50; Lebanon Baptist—Professor Moore, Superintendent, 101—60; Lebanon Evangelical—Miss A. Meyer, Superintendent, 107—70; Lebanon Second Baptist (colored)—Ed G. Henderson, Superintendent, 37—25; Lebanon Bethel (colored)—Mrs. M. L. Smith, Superintendent, 48—20.

Millstadt: Zion Evangelical—Rev. Paul Wendt, Superintendent, 224—175; Evangelical, Floraville; Union Methodist Episcopal—Miss Lydia M. White, Superintendent, 18—9.

Freeburg: Methodist Episcopal—Theodore Hamill, Superintendent, 68—38; Baptist—Mrs.

O. O. Smith, Superintendent, 90—45; Evangelical—Rev. Dexheimer, Superintendent, 154—85.

Caseyville: Union Chapel—Charles Thillman, Superintendent, 91—43; Collinsville Evangelical—Mrs. Johns, Superintendent, 21—16; Bethel Baptist—Lydia Lemen, Superintendent, 40—20.

Mascoutah: German Lutheran—Henry Stueckel, Superintendent, 55—30; German Evangelical—Rev. H. Krull, Superintendent, 225—175; German Methodist Episcopal—Henry Bohlander, Superintendent, 123—68.

Lenzburg: Baptist—Jacob E. Patton, Superintendent, 38—24; German Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Duloris, Superintendent.

New Athens: Union Methodist Episcopal—George R. Hedge, Superintendent, 80—44; German Lutheran—Rev. Kleinau, Superintendent.

Shiloh Valley: Shiloh Methodist Episcopal—Fred Groden, Superintendent, 140—69.

Sugar Loaf: Free Baptist—John Gray, Superintendent, 30—20.

Centerville Station (unorganized): Cahokia Afro-Methodist Episcopal (colored)—George Roberts, Superintendent; Edgemont Baptist—Mr. Higginbochan, Superintendent, 50—30.

Stites Township (unorganized): Lovejoy Afro-Methodist Episcopal (colored)—M. V. Lucas, Superintendent; Corinthian Baptist (colored)—Samuel Williams, Superintendent.

The sixty-three reported Sunday schools, above referred to, had 823 officers and teachers; their combined membership was 9,087, and their combined average attendance 5,492; they had within a year given 407 members to churches; they had contributed, in collections, \$1,033.59 to the missionary cause, and \$57.60 to State and county Sunday school work. The sixteen unreported schools are estimated to have had one hundred officers and teachers, 1,000 members and an average of 600 in attendance, bringing the number of Sunday school teachers in the county up to 923, the total Sunday school membership up to 10,087, and the total average attendance up to 6,092.

UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK IN EAST ST. LOUIS TOWNSHIP.—The City Sunday School Union of East St. Louis comprises all the Sunday schools of the Protestant churches of the city. It was organized in November, 1902, largely through the efforts of W. P. White, and J. B. Sikking, Jr., was unanimously elected President. The object of the City Union, which

is thoroughly democratic in government, each member having a voice in determining the course to be pursued, is to better acquaint teachers in the several Sunday schools with the most modern methods in Sunday school work, to establish a closer relation between the teachers and officers of the city churches, and to create a growing desire on the part of Sunday school attendants to engage in extending Christ's kingdom on earth.

A committee of five, representing the different churches, was appointed to prepare suitable programs and to select speakers for meetings, which were to be held on the second Monday evening of each month in one church after another. The Sunday school superintendents, Sunday school teachers and pastors of the city entered enthusiastically upon the work and inspiring meetings were held. At the close of 1903, Mr. Sikking was re-elected to the Presidency. In 1904, the general meetings were held as in the preceding year, except that they were made more effective by the instruction of several Sunday school experts, among whom were State workers C. E. Schenck, H. Moser and A. T. Arnold, and Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens and Dr. H. M. Hamill. At the end of the year, Mr. Sikking having declined a re-election, D. Walter Potts was elected to the Presidency of the Union. At a meeting of the City Superintendents, held early in February, 1905, plans for subsequent general meetings were improved. Theretofore, the program committee, composed of members from various churches, had prepared programs and selected speakers. Now the different churches were asked to provide programs and places for holding meetings in some regular order. This plan was adopted and interesting and effective meetings followed at Plymouth Congregational church, May 8; at the First Methodist church, June 12; at the First Presbyterian church, July 10; at the First Christian church, August 14; at the Washington Place United Presbyterian church, September 11; at the Century Methodist church, October 9; at the Second Baptist church, November 13; at the Winstanley Methodist church, December 11. The churches furnishing the programs issued a general invitation to the people of East St. Louis to attend these meetings. The good work already accomplished by the Union justifies an expectation that the people of the va-

rious religious organizations will assist in similar work in time to come. The momentum given to the Union by the indefatigable labors of its first President has never suffered a relapse, but has steadily gained until the power of the organization is recognized by all acquainted with its purpose. Teachers in all the Protestant Sunday schools have become acquainted with one another, modern methods have been introduced in all the schools, teaching power has been greatly augmented, the co-operative spirit has been strengthened, Sunday school attendance has been quadrupled in some schools and doubled in others, parents have been interested in the work and the missionary spirit in the town has been wonderfully awakened.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—The Lebanon Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in 1874. Mrs. Lock was the first President; Miss Franc Whitney, the first Secretary, and Mrs. Mary Deneen, the first Treasurer. Of the five persons present at the organization, two are living—Mrs. Deneen and Miss Whitney. Sometime later, Mrs. Blair was President, and the membership was between thirty and forty. Now the organization is very weak in members, if it can be said to exist at all.

A Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized at Belleville by Frances E. Willard, May 23, 1879, with twenty members. No record can be found of the officers, except the Treasurer, Mrs. Sarah B. Davis. Regular meetings were held and some of the best speakers were obtained, who gave public lectures, but, for some reason, the Union disbanded in 1881. On March 16, 1882, it was reorganized by Mrs. Skelton, a national organizer, with the following named officers: President, Mrs. Kate L. B. Thompson; First Vice-President, Mrs. Mary A. Kane; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Angie Weir; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Olive Pieper; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Carrie Thomas; Treasurer, Mrs. Emma Halbert. Some time after this, a Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union was formed; also a Band of Hope, a children's organization. The meetings of the latter were held on Sunday afternoons, and much good work was done. The workers were Mrs. Emma Halbert, Mrs. Jane Patrick, Mrs. Maria Poor and Mrs. Amanda Wilderman. In

1887, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Angie Weir; First Vice-President, Mrs. Sarah B. Davis; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Annie Brenner; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Mary Evans; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. Elizabeth Underwood; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Olive C. Pieper; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Amanda Wilderman; Treasurer, Mrs. Emma Halbert. In 1889, Mrs. Maria Poor was elected President; Mrs. Annie Brenner, Vice-President; Mrs. D. S. Elliott, Corresponding Secretary. In 1891, Mrs. Maria Poor was elected President; Mrs. Cora Grantz, Recording Secretary. The other officers were re-elected. During all these years, this organization has been a power for good in the community. Conventions and institutes have been held; literature has been distributed; the press has been supplied with information regarding the work. When the struggle for the passage of the Scientific Temperance Instruction bill was going on in Springfield, this Union responded to the call of those having the matter on hand. Petitions have been circulated in favor of important bills in Congress relating to the liquor traffic representatives.

In 1883 and 1884, the great temperance wave that struck this part of the country left its influence in Marissa. That place was especially favored with some of the best lecturers, both men and women, in the field. A Prohibition League was organized in March, 1884, of the temperance men and women of Marissa. Their work was to get the people thoroughly acquainted with the condition of things. The women's work consisted chiefly in having social meetings and in furnishing lunches to get the people together, to arouse the temperance sentiment. In this they succeeded to a marked extent. Mrs. Blair, of Lebanon, then President of the district, feeling a great interest in the work going on in Marissa, wrote, urging that a Woman's Christian Temperance Union be organized. She and Mrs. Morrison, of Alton District, came to Marissa and requested a meeting of the Leagues in order to form a local organization. There was a general consent to this proposition; the organization was effected, May 5, 1884, embracing about twenty-eight members and a full set of officers. Mrs. Isabel Fulton was elected President. Ten of the leading departments of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union work were taken up; and in all

of these departments steady work has been carried on, and regular meetings have been held. Especially good work has been done in the following lines: evangelistic literature, Sunday school, Sabbath observance, scientific temperance instruction, and flower mission. One of the greatest achievements was in getting the scientific temperance instruction introduced into the schools. Mrs. E. E. Little, who was chiefly instrumental in this, introduced the text-books and circulated Mrs. Hunt's petition for signatures. After the bill was passed, in 1891, making it obligatory for schools to give the desired instruction, she succeeded, with the help of Mr. Elliott, of Belleville, in getting the system permanently established. Now it is very satisfactorily carried on with gratifying results. The present officers are: Mrs. Anna Matthews, President; Mrs. Ava Forsyth, Secretary; Mrs. Margaret Nixon, Treasurer. There are now about thirty-six members.

Miss May Fisher, of East St. Louis, was the first person to take steps toward organizing a Woman's Christian Temperance Union in that city. In the spring of 1888, being impressed with the needs of a temperance organization, in association with others, she secured the Summit Avenue Methodist Episcopal church for an evening meeting, at which a Young Woman's Christian Union was formed, with nine members and four nonorary members. Mrs. Dr. Wiggins was elected President, and Miss May Fisher Secretary. They did some good work in the Flower Mission department, in the medal contest work and press work.

There have been other local branches of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Organizations of the Catholic Father Mathews societies are referred to in another chapter. The temperance work of the Salvation Army and Volunteers of America cannot be overlooked. In its day the Sons of Temperance Order did good work in St. Clair County. The same may be said of the Independent Order of Good Templars. Other agencies have been at work in the cause of temperance and total abstinence. The latest development in this direction has had its rise in politics, but by many is believed to be a move in the right direction. Whether it is to be permanent, or only temporary, is yet to be seen. The enforcement of the law against liquor-selling on Sunday has changed the aspect of many things in many ways, and seems likely

to change the map of the county very materially. This is especially true respecting the boundaries of Belleville and the possible creation of new independent municipalities in the stretch of country between that city and East St. Louis.

CHAPTER XXXII.

PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS AND HOMES—ST. AGNES' INFIRMARY FOR OLD PEOPLE—ST. VINCENT'S AND ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITALS—ST. JOHN'S ORPHANAGE OF GLEN ADDIE—BELLEVILLE CONTAGION HOSPITAL—ST. MARY'S AND HENRIETTA HOSPITALS—CONTAGION HOSPITAL AND STOCK VETERINARY INSTITUTION AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

ST. AGNES' INFIRMARY.—This building, in Belleville, is used as a home for old people. A few orphans are still kept there. Originally it was built to accommodate the orphans of St. Peter's congregation, the classes of boys of the parochial school, and meetings of the societies of the congregation. When the larger needs of the diocese demanded it, Glen Addie was bought for an orphans' home, and the children from other congregations were taken to that place. This old building is in charge of the Poor Handmaids of Christ.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, also in Belleville, was erected in 1903. It is a handsome three-story building, and is under the management of the same Sisters, who care for the aged in St. Agnes' Infirmary, to which it is a sort of annex. It has thirty well-furnished rooms. Sister M. Lydia is Superioress of the institution. In the first year, 178 patients were received in the hospital.

ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL, Belleville, is under the management of the Sisters of St. Francis, whose provincial motherhouse for the United States is St. John's Hospital, at Springfield, Ill. The order has spread throughout several countries, and the American province has 266 Sisters, and the management of fifteen hospitals. Twenty Sisters, with Mother Angelica as Superioress, left Muenster, Germany (where the or-

der was founded), October 15, 1875, and came to New York. Four of these sisters were sent to Belleville, and for one month lived in a small private house. Meanwhile, the old school-house on the lot where the hospital now stands, was prepared for their residence and a hospital. It was barely large enough to accommodate six patients. These first Sisters had many tribulations, and sometimes even lacked the necessities of life. In 1880, the new St. Elizabeth's Hospital was built; in 1892, two large wings were added, and in 1903 another addition was erected. An average of seventy patients are cared for at all times; and, during the past winter, the average was eighty.

ST. JOHN'S ORPHANAGE OF GLEN ADDIE, about three miles from Belleville, on the Lebanon road, is beautifully situated in a large grove, and surrounded by forty acres of land. The house is the mansion built and once occupied by James L. D. Morrison, and has always been known as Glen Addie. In 1902, Bishop Janssen bought the place from the Schmisseeur estate for an orphan asylum for the diocese. St. John's Orphanage is under the management of the Poor Handmaids of Christ. There are now 100 orphan children in the home. Rev. J. Eckerle is the resident chaplain of the house.

BELLEVILLE CONTAGION HOSPITAL.—The epidemic of smallpox, which prevailed in Belleville in the winter of 1903-04, demonstrated to the city its crying need for a contagion hospital. On December 2, 1904, the City Council authorized, by ordinance, the purchase of the Theophilus Harrison house, on the Georgetown road, a mile and a half south of Belleville, for the sum of \$14,000, to be used by the city as a contagion hospital, and the purchase was concluded very soon after. The purchasing committee was made up of Mayor F. J. Kern and the finance committee—John A. Bedel, A. C. Dieckmann and William R. Merker. The contagion hospital was in constant use until the 20th of February, 1905.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, 810 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, was dedicated in 1890. It is managed under the auspices of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

HENRIETTA HOSPITAL, Illinois Avenue and Fifteenth Street, East St. Louis, was begun in 1897 and opened as soon as completed. It is one of the noteworthy institutions of that city.

East St. Louis also has a contagion hospital. It is located on Illinois Avenue, beyond the city limits.

The Stock Yards Veterinary Hospital is an institution of great usefulness in its particular sphere.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

MILITARY HISTORY.

WAR OF 1812—ILLINOIS PIONEERS PREPARE FOR THE STRUGGLE—GOVERNOR EDWARDS' EXPEDITION AGAINST PEORIA—LIST OF EARLY MILITIAMEN—WINNEBAGO AND BLACK HAWK WARS—ST. CLAIR COUNTY CITIZENS WHO TOOK PART IN THOSE EVENTS—THE LINCOLN-THOMPSON WRESTLING MATCH—MEXICAN WAR AND THE PROMINENT PART BORNE BY ST. CLAIR COUNTY SOLDIERS—COL. WILLIAM H. RISSELL, THE WHITESIDES, MOORES AND OTHERS—THE CIVIL WAR—NUMEROUS ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH ST. CLAIR COUNTY FORMED A PROMINENT PART—LONG LIST OF IMPORTANT BATTLES—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

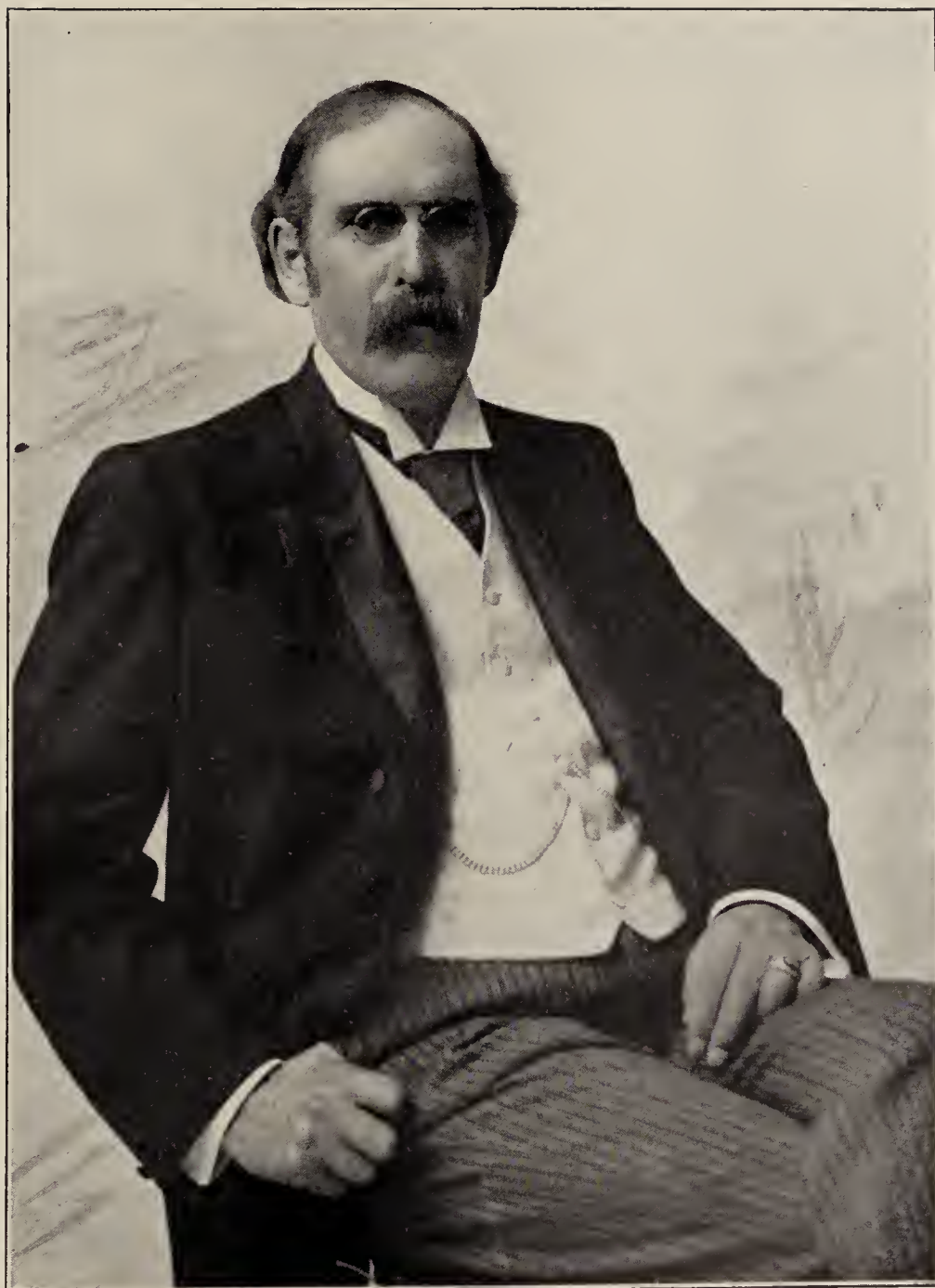
June 28, 1809, Nicholas Jarrot, of Cahokia, a French patriot loyal to America, complained that the British agents and traders at Prairie du Chien were arming the Indians and rousing them to violence against the people in the border country. Murders and breaches of faith were common.

In 1810, Illinois Territory, with a scattering population of 12,282, was divided into but two counties, St. Clair and Randolph. It does not appear that the Territory had any recorded militia laws until June, 1811, but as early as May 1, 1809, Nathaniel Pope, then Territorial Secretary, acting as Governor, prepared for the organization of a military department by appointing Abram Clark "Captain of a militia company in the regiment of militia in St. Clair County, during the pleasure of the Governor for the time being." After that companies were formed in the little settlement, and for them the Governor appointed officers, conspicuous among whom were William Whiteside, William B. Whiteside, Shadrach Bond, James Moore, Enoch Moore, John Moredock and Baptiste Saucier. To cover such a breadth of country under

such conditions and circumstances as prevailed was a hopeless task, yet these pioneers managed it as well as was possible, restraining the Indians from considerable engagements, the Fort Dearborn massacre excepted, because it was beyond their jurisdiction. However, murders became so frequent and the victims were so frightfully mutilated, that "a numerous meeting of militia officers and other inhabitants of St. Clair County, Illinois Territory," was held at the court-house in 1811, to consider the state of the country, demand protection by the Government and meantime prepare to protect themselves as well as their means and numbers would permit. Col. William Whiteside was President and Samuel D. Davidson secretary of this meeting. Resolutions passed at that time, with letters, were forwarded by Governor Edwards to the President of the United States February 15, 1812.

An act of Congress authorized the enlistment of ten companies of mounted rangers, to be styled the Seventeenth Regiment, of which Col. William Russell, of Kentucky, was given command. Each company elected its own Captain, and four of them recruited from Illinois were assigned to the defense of the Territory. These four were the companies of Captain William B. Whiteside, Samuel Whiteside, James B. Moore and Jacob Short. The Americans gathered their women and children together in block-houses for protection and went about their work in the fields, armed, to raise corn to feed themselves and their families. There were block-houses at Lebanon, Alma, Mascoutah and New Athens, which constituted a part of the frontier line of twenty-two forts extending from a point opposite the mouth of the Missouri River, sixty miles to Kaskaskia. Spies were stationed between the forts. Cabins were erected within the block-houses or palisades and some of them were very comfortable. Wells were dug to provide water and nothing needed to resist a long siege was omitted. The most important of these forts, called Camp Russell, in honor of Colonel Russell, was located a mile and a half northwest of Edwardsville. In 1812 it was provided with a single piece of artillery. It was made the depot for military stores and at times, when Governor Edwards and his suite were sheltered within it, it was virtually the seat of government of Illinois Territory.

In April, 1812, Gomo, an Indian chief, with



J. B. Merrick

tor and Robert Morrison; aide to Adjutant-General, Thomas T. Crittenden.

The First and Third Regiments were from Randolph County, and the Second Regiment from St. Clair County. The latter consisted of three battalions, one of which was called "The Light Infantry," and its officers appear to have been as follows: Colonel—William Whiteside; Majors—John Moredock, William Pruitt, Samuel Judy; Adjutants—James Smith, William B. Whiteside (resigned), Samuel Judy; Surgeon—Trueman Tuttle; Provost Marshal—Simon Vansdal; Judge Advocate—Russell E. Heacock, Bugler—Simon Wheelock; Captains—Amos Scott (Squire), Jean Beaulieu, Etienne Pincenneau, John Scott, William Pruitt, Samuel Judy, Toliver Wright, Abram Clark, Jacob Short, Abraham Stallings, John Lowtin, William Edes, Valentine Brazil, Samuel Whiteside, Edward Ebert, Jean Baptiste Duford, Solomon Pruitt, Isaac Griffin, William Savage, James D. Thomas, Nathaniel Journey (vice William Edes, resigned), Isaac Ferguson, Henry Cook (vice Judy, promoted); Nicholas Churzo (Jourange?). Lieutenants—Joseph Manegle, Pierre Lizje, William McDaniel, William Gilham, Valentine Brazil, Henry Cook, Solomon Pruitt, Abraham Stallings, Moses Quick, Jacob Ogle, John Vaughn, Andrew Bankson, Daniel Primm, John Lindley, Jacob Bradsby, Josiah Roberts, Pierre Martan, John Goings, Titus Gregg, Samuel Allen, Isaac Gilham (vice Cook, promoted), Hypolite Mailette. Ensigns—John B. Saucier, Nicholas Fargeon, Philip Rader, James Duett, James Bradsby, Samuel Whiteside, Thomas Rotter, James Thomas, William Griffin, Christopher Barnhart, Thomas Greene, Titus Gregg, Augustus Pincenneau, George Mitchell, Isaac Gilham, Peter Waggoner, Marshal Hawkins, John Scott (vice Barnhart), Samuel Gilham (vice Isaac Gillham, promoted), Samuel Swagert, Elijah Talbot, William Bradshaw.

Second Regiment.—First Battalion; Major John Moredock. Captain Jacob Short, eighty men; Captain John Scott, seventy-five men; Captain Abraham Stallings, fifty-five men; Captain Edward Ebart, ninety-one men; Captain James B. Moore, seventy-one men; total, 372. Second Battalion, Major Samuel Judy. Captain Amos Squires, 64; Captain Samuel Whiteside, 56; Captain Solomon Pruitt, sixty men; Captain Cale Jourange, seventy-one men—total, 259 men.

In November, 1811, the Fourth Regiment was organized of volunteers from the Wabash country. September 14, 1812, Governor Edwards set off Madison, Gallatin and Johnson counties by proclamation. After the declaration of war, as changes were needed in either of the four regiments they were made by the Governor. Changes in the staff roster of the Second Regiment to December 6, 1815, are here indicated: Colonel—Samuel Judy; Majors—John Scott, Amos Squire; Captains—William Jones, Ephraim Woods, Augustus Trotier, August Pincenneau, Samuel Judy (independent company), Enoch Moore, William Arundell, John Stuntz, John D. Thomas, Thomas Pullum, Robert Gill; Lieutenants—Hugh Walker, John Springer, Louison Parois, John Giger, Thomas Cox, R. C. Gilham, William M. Going, Eli Savage, J. Pruitt, Jacob Clarke, John Jarvis, Jr., Joseph Duncan; Ensigns—William Crownsur, Thomas Finley, Baptiste Shamberger, Thomas Cox, Thomas Nicholson, Etienne Douza, James Chambers, Henry Carr; Surgeon—James R. Eustis; Judge Advocate—John Reynolds.

By reason of frequent enlistments, discharges and re-enlistments, it has been found almost impossible to place before the reader systematic statements of the services or complete rosters of the various companies, but such records of officers as were obtainable have been reproduced here. Among St. Clair County men who did service in this war were: John Brigham, David McKinney, Isaac Griffen, Elijah Hook, B. Bennett, Samuel Ward, William Phillips, Daniel and Jeremiah Phillips, John Stout, Robert and James C. Davis, John Wood, Moses Stout, Samuel Shook, Jacob Carr, John and Alexander Scott, Robert W. Hughes, Edmund and William Randle, Thomas and Josiah Shelton, David Everett, John and Thomas Reynolds, Reuben Lively, Nathaniel Hill, Moses Short, William McNail, Ira Manville, Joseph Scott, Peter Wright, William Moore, John Journey, Maxey Nichols, William Lemen, Aaron Shuck, John Mace, Abram Clark, David Hill, James Lively, Benjamin Allen, Thomas Brewer, James Lord, David Phillips, Michael Phelps, James W. Davidson, George W. Moore, Stephen Whiteside, John Rutherford, Jacob Short, Christopher Stout, Jacob Stout, William Wright, Bennett Million, William Whiteside, Nicholas Jarrot, Dr. W. H. and James Bradsby, Samuel B. Davidson, Joseph Conway, Thomas Higgins and

others. In December, 1814, fifty Americans got into a skirmish with the Indians, in which Capt. James B. Moore, William Hewitt and John Moredock were prominent. In this skirmish William Hewitt was killed, being one of the last victims of the War of 1812.

These citizen-soldiers fought with remarkable bravery, standing as they did between their homes and savage thirst for blood. St. Clair County furnished soldiers for the fight at New Orleans, all the more enthusiastically as the settlers had suffered through the agency of the British in arousing their Indian neighbors, with whom they would gladly have lived in peace.

, THE WINNEBAGO WAR.

The Winnebago War is classified by some historians as a part of the Black Hawk War, is called the "Winnebago Scare" by others, and by some of them is not mentioned at all. The cause was that common cause of Indian uprisings—resentment on the part of Indians against white men, who had taken or forced them to sell their land—and this was one of the last active resistance struggles in the Winnebago and Black Hawk warfare against the whites.

During the latter part of Governor Edwards's administration, the Indians on the northwestern frontier were evidently growing restless and discontented. This restlessness and discontent finally grew to the magnitude of the small war under discussion. The immediate cause, however, was trouble between Galena miners and the Indians. At that time adventurers from all over the country, on their way to the lead mines, would arouse the Winnebagoes with the sole purpose of getting into fights with them and seizing their lands. Naturally, the Winnebagoes resented the "take-it-for-granted" way in which these miners came into the land which they held, no less than their own ill-treatment at the hands of the intruders. They appealed for help, with no results. Then they tried to drive out the miners but were themselves driven out. Finally, as a last resort, they sent a delegation to ask for assistance from the Sioux, who were angry at the Americans, and told, with great exaggeration, stories of murders of Winnebagoes by the whites, which should, as they said, be avenged.

The effect was swift and sure. The Winnebagoes, relying on the help of the Sioux, killed

two white men. According to some accounts, the white men had kidnapped several squaws; but this story is generally discredited. At any rate, excitement and anger rose to a climax; exaggerated rumors flew far and wide, and troops were raised for the fray.

General Atkinson, with 600 regulars, and the Galena militia under General Dodge, put down the Indian uprising before the other troops could reach the scene of action, made the Indians sue for peace, and brought back as prisoners Red Bird, Chief of the Sioux, and Black Hawk. Red Bird could not endure the confinement of captivity and died in prison. By a treaty made in 1830, the Indians agreed to cross the Mississippi and remain there permanently. Keokuk and Black Hawk were the principal chiefs of the nation.

Keokuk kept the terms of the treaty; but Black Hawk, contrary to the advice of all his friends, with his women and children and 300 warriors, crossed the "Rubicon" into the Illinois country in the spring of 1831. Of course, trouble followed. The whites destroyed the Indian lodges and crops, took possession of their fields, killed their domestic animals, whipped their women and children and made the Indians drunk. The savages, on the other hand, destroyed the whites' property and annoyed the people whenever they could. In April, 1831, forty whites signed a petition to the Governor, complaining of Black Hawk. Governor Reynolds sent forth a call for volunteers, who instantly responded. St. Clair and Sangamon were the counties farthest south included in the call. The forces were to assemble at Beardstown, June 10, i. e., within fourteen or fifteen days.

Governor Reynolds asked help from General Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in St. Louis, and a man of influence among the Sacs and Foxes; also from General Gaines, at Jefferson Barracks. Both Generals considered the regular army strong enough to protect the frontier settlements. General Gaines, however, sent ten companies to Rock Island, and promised more in case the entire Sac and Fox nations and other tribes should unite with Black Hawk.

July 7, General Gaines held a council with the Indians at Fort Armstrong, at which Black Hawk, Keokuk, Wapello and other chiefs were present. Black Hawk absolutely refused to leave Illinois; though General Gaines tried to

induce him to do so by representing the superior forces of the Americans. By the advice of General Gaines, Governor Reynolds called for more troops, and 1,600 men eagerly responded. The whole force was one brigade, divided into two regiments, a spy or scouting battalion and an odd battalion. Governor Reynolds appointed Joseph Duncan Brigadier-General in command of the whole brigade, and Samuel Whiteside a Major in command of the spy battalion. The other officers were elected by the volunteers. Colonel James D. Henry was chosen to command the First Regiment, Col. Daniel Lieb the Second, and Major Nathaniel Buckmaster the odd battalion.

Near the old Sac village the volunteers met General Gaines, who received them into the United States army. General Gaines, with the regulars and cannon, went up river by boat; the volunteers marched across the country and formed a junction with the regulars at Woodruff's Island. The Indians fled across the Mississippi, and the volunteers burned their ancient village. In response to a peremptory demand from General Gaines, Black Hawk, with thirty chief men, came to council with General Gaines and Governor Reynolds, June 30, 1831, and signed an agreement forever to remain west of the Mississippi. (See "Winnebago War," "Historical Encyclopedia" portion of this work, page 596.)

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

Upon the uprising of the Sac and Fox Indians under Black Hawk, in 1831 and 1832, when Governor Reynolds ordered the citizen soldiers to assemble, patriots from all over the State, including many in St. Clair County, responded nobly. Many of the most prominent men of the county enlisted, and fought with distinction. Among them were Capt. Solomon Miller, Lieutenants Aaron Land and Isaac Griffen, Samuel C. Christy, Quartermaster on Governor Reynolds's staff; Capt. William Moore; Major John A. Wakefield, Spy; Colonel Thomas, commander of the Third Regiment; Capt. Adam W. Snyder; Lieutenants John Winstanley and Joshua Hughes; Captains Gideon Simpson and John Whiteside; Vital Jarrot, Adjutant-General, with rank of Colonel; Richard Roman, Surgeon of the odd battalion.

In subordinate capacities were: John Baker, Myram McMillen, Felix Scott, John Peas, Jon-

athan and Charles Moore, James Reed, Edward Tracewell, Peter Dunn, John and Benjamin Woods, William G. Brown, Ninian Edwards, Jr., Solomon Teter, John and David Phillips, Andrew Christy, John Laramie, John Messenger, Nathaniel, B. J. and Samuel Smith, Robert Higgins, John Dunlap, Richard Bradsby, Franklin Scott, C. T. Askins, J. B. Needles, Gregory Benjamin Scott, James Anderson, W. G. Brown, Nathaniel Chambers, William Phillips, Jacob Engold, Edward Henry, Jeremiah Black, Addison Dingle, James McClintock, Herbert Patterson and others. Capt. John Trendley and Felix Scott had served in the Winnebago War.

A number of St. Clair County men went in the company of Captain Adam W. Snyder. From a list of the volunteers, as given in the muster-roll of his company, enrolled at the mouth of Fox River, May 27, 1832, contained in the "Memoirs of Adam W. Snyder," written by Dr. J. F. Snyder, we copy the following names of interest in this connection: Captain, Adam W. Snyder; First Lieutenant, John Winstanley; Sergeants, Solomon Spann and James Taylor; Corporals, Benjamin McDaniel and Thomas Cook; Privates: Isaac Abbott, J. W. Ashby, Benjamin Brooks, John T. Baker, George P. Dikes, Elijah A. Hendricks, Francis Jarrot, George D. Kinney, William Makensen, William Wright, Richard Roman, Charles Scott, Benjamin Scott, John and W. S. Thomas, Solomon and Philip Teter, Joseph and Samuel Whiteside, Joseph Welker, Levi Wilderman, Henry H. West.

During the winter of 1831-32 Black Hawk and his Indians grew restless, stirred up the Sacs and Foxes, and alarmed the settlers from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. Governor Reynolds issued an order for troops to rendezvous at Beardstown April 22, 1832, and 1,935 men responded. They divided into four regiments, an odd and a spy battalion under the command of Brigadier-General Samuel Whiteside.

At the mouth of Rock River, General Atkinson received the volunteers into the United States service and assumed command. General Atkinson led the force, with Major John A. Wakefield and Colonel Ewing and their men as scouts, to discover the location of the enemy, and Mr. Kinney, who knew the Sac dialect, to guide them. Governor Reynolds remained with the army as Major-General.

"General Atkinson had ordered the volunteers

to wait for him to come to Prophetstown with the boats and artillery. The volunteers, however, not knowing the true meaning of army discipline, were eager for something to happen. Hence they burned Prophetstown, and went on forty miles to Dixon's Ferry. Rumor spread that the Indians were in the neighborhood near Old Man's Creek. Major Stillman asked permission to reconnoiter, which was readily granted by Governor Reynolds.

"Early on the morning of the 13th, Major Stillman with 275 men started out. Next morning, as Major Stillman was entering his confused and unguarded camp, three Indians, unarmed and bearing a white flag, came up. While they were trying to make themselves understood, five armed Indians appeared on the ridge a mile off in the prairie, evidently awaiting the return of the bearers of the white flag.

"Immediately, without orders or leader, a number of the volunteers mounted their horses, not yet unsaddled, and rushed across the prairie after the five Indians, who retreated 'after displaying a red flag, the emblem of defiance and war, but were overtaken and three of them slain' (according to Governor Ford's account). The volunteers who had not joined in the pursuit of the five armed Indians, jealous of the success of those who had, in order to get even with them, concluded to kill the three unarmed prisoners who, trusting to the honor of the whites, had come in with the flag of truce. They managed to kill one of them, but the other two escaped in the darkness.

"Black Hawk, with a part of his command and a few of the non-combatant Pottawatomies visiting him, was near by at the mouth of Sycamore Creek. As he could not get the other tribes to join him, and saw his disadvantage with the whites, he decided to cross to west of the Mississippi. Surprised at the arrival at Old Man's Creek of Major Stillman's battalion, which he believed to be the advance guard of General Atkinson's entire army, he sent a white flag by three unarmed warriors to make terms with the General, and obtain permission to retire from the State peaceably. The two surviving Indians, hastily retreating from the prairie, closely followed by the yelling, shouting pursuers, alarmed Black Hawk's warriors in camp. Believing that their overtures for peace had been rejected and that the whole army of the whites was moving upon them, they

snatched up their arms, hastily mounted their ponies, and boldly dashed out into the prairie to meet their assailants. Surprised at the numbers and impetuosity of the red enemy emerging from the brush, the pursuing, exultant party of volunteers wheeled their horses and fled for their lives. Like a tempest they swept through the disordered camp of their comrades, shouting to them to follow and save themselves if possible. Panic-stricken, the militiamen, mounting their tired horses, left for Dixon's Grove with the Indians in hot pursuit.

"Capt. John G. Adams and a few other brave, cool-headed men, tried to rally their comrades to repel the Indiana attack. As a result, however, they were butchered by the savages, and Stillman lost eleven men and all his camp equipage.

"The effect of the skirmish was very bad. The Indians, wrathful at their overtures of peace rejected, now went out in bands murdering settlers, burning cabins and killing stock. The volunteers wanted to go home; hence General Atkinson mustered them out of service at Dixon's Ferry and Ottawa, on May 27 and 28, 1832."

The account above quoted is taken from the article on the "Black Hawk War" as given in "Memoirs of Adam W. Snyder."¹ The form of expression has been changed in some places to secure brevity.

Immediately, Governor Reynolds issued orders for 2,000 more troops. Volunteers again promptly responded. Soldiers from St. Clair County, however, did practically no further fighting.

After several more fights and skirmishes, the war came to a close. The final treaty of peace was signed September 15, 1832.

THE LINCOLN-THOMPSON WRESTLING MATCH.—The following account of an incident that occurred in April, 1832, when the volunteers, responding to the call of Governor Reynolds to repel Black Hawk's invasion of the State, were rendezvoused at Beardstown, is from the pen of Colonel Risdon M. Moore, who in the days before the Civil War, was for twelve years Professor of mathematics in McKendree College,

(1) For a full account of the Black Hawk War, Dr. Snyder recommends Mr. Frank E. Stevens's "History of the Black Hawk War." See also article on "Black Hawk War" in "Historical Encyclopedia" part (Vol. I.).

who commanded the One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry, 1862-65, and who went to Texas as United States Internal Revenue Collector.¹

"As requested by you, I will state the facts of the Lincoln-Thompson wrestling match, as I had them from my father and from Mr. Lincoln himself.

"The place where the contest came off was near Beardstown, on the Illinois River, perhaps just across the river on the west side. It was when the volunteers were meeting there preparatory to taking the field against Black Hawk, in the spring of 1832. The occasion of the 'wrassel' was this: A company of mounted volunteers from near Belleville, in St. Clair County, commanded by my uncle, Capt. William Moore, and one from Sangamon County, under Capt. Abraham Lincoln, arrived at the same place at the general rendezvous at about the same time, and both wanted the same camping ground, which was just large enough, with conveniences of wood and water, for one company, but not large enough for two.

"The proposition to wrestle for choice of camp grounds came from the Sangamon company, that the two Captains, my uncle and Mr. Lincoln, wrestle for it. My uncle declined this banter, and then my father, Jonathan Moore, who was then Orderly Sergeant, or acting as such, proposed to have any man in the St. Clair company wrestle with any man in the Sangamon company for the camp ground in question. This proposition was accepted. Mr. Lincoln stepped out to represent his company, and my father designated Dow Thompson to represent the St. Clair company, his name being Lorenzo Dow Thompson. When a boy, I saw Thompson often. He lived, I think, down south of Belleville, and was not a very large man. He was a compactly built man, however, and muscular, very strong, and as such was the champion wrestler of his company.

"My father and Captain Lincoln tossed up a coin for choice of holds and my father won. Thompson's hold was a side-hold, while Lincoln's was an Indian hug. The match was 'two best in three.'

"On the 8th of August, 1860, I called on Mr. Lincoln at his own house in Springfield, Ill., with a delegation of students from McKendree

College, in Lebanon, to congratulate him on his nomination and to assure him of his election to the presidency. We found quite a number of notable men there at the time. Among them were Lieutenant-Governor Koerner, Norman B. Judd, R. J. Oglesby and many others of national prominence at that time. I was introduced as the spokesman, by Governor Koerner, to Mr. Lincoln.

"As soon as the introductions were over, Mr. Lincoln said to me: 'I want to know which of the Moore families you belong to, before we go any further, as I have a grudge against one of them.' I, knowing to what he referred, replied: 'I suppose I belong to the family against which you hold the grudge, Mr. Lincoln, but we are going to elect you President and call it even.'

"There were three Moore families in St. Clair and Monroe Counties—my own (the 'Turkey Hill or Moore's Prairie Moores'), the Union Grove Moores and the Waterloo Moores, and there had been some men of some note in each of these families. Of the Waterloo Moores, Generals James and James B. Moore were prominent in the early history of Illinois, and 'Little Enoch' was, for years, in charge of the State Treasurer's cash. General Jesse H. Moore, who commanded the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Regiment during our late Civil War, was of the Union Grove Moores, and my grandfather, Risdon Moore, was a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1814-16, and Speaker of the House, and was also a member of the State Legislature in 1822-23, when the question was up to call a convention to make Illinois a slave State, and he was the first to sign the celebrated protest against the call of that convention. It is a strange fact that a majority of those who signed the protest were from slave States.

"Hence, Mr. Lincoln might well ask which of the Moore families I belonged to. Mr. Lincoln gave the details of the preliminaries for the wrestle between him and Thompson about the same as given by my father above. So, he continued, after the introductions and explanations, as narrated, and said: 'Gentlemen, I felt of Mr. Thompson, the St. Clair champion, and told my boys I could throw him, and they could bet what they pleased. You see, I had never been thrown, or dusted, as the phrase then was, and I believe Thompson said the same to the

(1) This article is included in Publication No. 9 of the Illinois State Historical Library.

St. Clair boys, that they might bet their bottom dollar that he would down me. You may think a wrestle, or "wrassel," as we called such contests of skill and strength, was a small matter, but I tell you the whole army was out to see it. We took our holds, his choice first, a side-hold. I then realized from his grip, for the first time, that he was a powerful man and that I would have no easy job. The struggle was a severe one, but after many passes and efforts he threw me. My boys yelled out, "A dog fall!" which meant then a drawn battle, but I told my boys it was fair, and then said to Thompson: "Now it is your turn to go down," as it was my hold then, Indian hug. We took our holds again and, after the fiercest struggle of the kind that I ever had, he threw me again, almost as easily at my hold as at his own. My men raised another protest, but I again told them it was a fair down. Why, gentlemen, that man could throw a grizzly bear!"

At the time of that historic "wrassel," Lincoln was twenty-three years and about two months old.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

In the war with Mexico, 1846-48, Illinois furnished six regiments, which was more than her quota of troops: The First Regiment, commanded by Col. John J. Hardin; the Second Regiment, Col. William H. Bissell; the Third Regiment, Col. Ferris Forman; the Fourth Regiment, Col. Edward D. Baker; the Fifth Regiment, Col. James Collins; and the Sixth Regiment, Col. Edward W. B. Newby. Following is a roster of St. Clair County men who were officers in these regiments:

Second Regiment—Organized by Col. William H. Bissell, at Alton, in June, 1846; discharged June 18, 1847. Colonel, William H. Bissell, elevated from the captaincy of Company G, June 30, 1846; Lieutenant-Colonel, James L. D. Morrison, elected from Company H, July 11, 1846; Major, Xerxes F. Trail, elected from Company I, July 1, 1846; Adjutant, Augustus G. Whiteside, appointed from Company I, July 1, 1846 (had been First Lieutenant, was wounded at Buena Vista); Surgeon, Edward B. Price, appointed by the President, July 7, 1846; Sergeant-Major, Christian H. Ketler, previously First Sergeant of Company H (was wounded at Buena Vista); Quartermaster-Sergeant, Nelson S. Moore, previously Sergeant in Company I, discharged in

consequence of a wound received at Buena Vista.

Company G of the Second Regiment was organized at Belleville, May, 1846, and mustered into the United States service at Alton, June, 1846. It was discharged June 16, 1847, and mustered out two days later. Its Captain was Joseph K. Lemen; First Lieutenant, Jacob C. Hinckley; Second Lieutenants, Gilbert E. McFarland, Andrew J. Miller; First Sergeant, William Westfield; Sergeants—John Trinchler, James L. Roman, Joseph Penn; Corporals—William S. Peck, James L. Garretson, James G. Abbott, James Gaston; Musician, James H. Beach.

Company H of the Second Regiment was organized at Belleville, May, 1846, and was mustered in at Alton, June 16, 1846, and mustered out June 18, 1847. Its officers were: Captain, Julius Raith; First Lieutenant, Nathaniel Niles (discharged at Buena Vista, May 31, 1847, by order of General Wool); Second Lieutenants—Adolphus Engelmann (wounded and did not serve after May 23, 1847); Louis Stock; First Sergeant, Charles A. Fritz; Sergeant, Robert Morrison (on furlough from May 31, 1847, till expiration of term of enlistment); Corporals—Adolphus Schlotterback, Charles Gooding, Adam Ermig, H. W. Waldermann; Musicians—Gabriel W. Cox, John Kuebli.

Company E of the Sixth Regiment was organized at Belleville, May, 1847, and was honorably discharged at Alton, October, 1848. The officers were: Captain, G. W. Hook; First Lieutenant, William H. Snyder, who became Adjutant of the Sixth; Second Lieutenants—Enoch Luckey, Robert Peer (promoted from Sergeant, December 28, 1847); First Sergeant, William H. Bennett; Sergeants—Thomas J. Aliff, William S. Fleming, James A. Etter; Corporals—John R. Parker, John A. J. Bragg; Musicians—Benjamin T. Jones, Stephen Cooper.

The Sixth Regiment was organized by Edward W. B. Newby, at Alton, June, 1847, and discharged October 16, 1848. Officers: Adjutant, William H. Snyder, who had been First Lieutenant in Captain Hook's company, of the Fifth; Surgeon, Daniel Turney, appointed by the President; Assistant Surgeons—Thomas B. Lester and James D. Robinson. In Company A of this regiment the following served as privates: Elihu Greenlee, Joel Hunt, Albert Myatt, Joseph Phillips, Francis Phillips, W. H.

Sharp, Sylvester Waddle. This was known as Captain Bond's Company, of Clinton, where it was organized August 16, 1847.

The Third and Fourth Regiments distinguished themselves at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and the City of Mexico. At Buena Vista, Illinois was represented by Colonel Hardin's regiment (the First) and by Colonel Bissell's regiment (the Second). Colonel Hardin was killed there. The following account of Colonel Bissell's coolness and efficiency on that field was given by George Murray McConnell, in a paper read before the Chicago Historical Society, in 1902, and is well worth repeating here:

"By some misunderstanding of orders, an Indiana regiment was posted out of supporting distance, and when assailed by a force of five or more times larger, it was literally forced out of its position, though its men never left the field nor ceased fighting in the ranks of other organizations.

"This left the force of the exulting column of the enemy to fall on Colonel Bissell, posted some half a mile to the rear, but, even there, nearly out of supporting distance. The story of the strenuous racing of other troops, the First Illinois among them, to their support, thrilling as the blast of the trumpet, I do not tell. I tell only what happened to Bissell and his men. General Taylor saw that, before those racing friends could reach them, they must be struck and probably crushed, and an aide rode at speed to where Bissell calmly sat on his horse in the rear of his regiment, directing its fire. He checked his foaming horse beside Bissell and with eager face and sinking heart, said:

"General Taylor's compliments and asks if you can take the ground to the rear without danger of another panic?"

"Bissell straightened himself in his saddle, saluted and replied:

"As surely, sir, as upon regimental drill."

"Then do so," said the aide, "but do it at your peril."

"Without a word Bissell rode close to his line, passed along it the order to 'cease firing,' then as the fire ceased, lifted his sword, commanded, 'about face,' scanned the line as his men swung on their heels, shouted, 'forward—steady, men, steady—march!' and as they moved he slowly turned his horse and rode at a walk in their (then reversed) front, the aide

riding beside him, hat in hand, and measuring the distance with his eye between the advancing friends from one way and advancing foes from the other. When he thought enough space covered to meet support in time, he said tremulously—it was the crucial moment—"That will do, Colonel!"

"Bissell rode a few steps farther, glanced back at the advancing foe, then turned, and in a voice that rang along the whole line, shouted: 'Battalion—halt! About face! On the colors—dress!'

"The company officers repeated the orders—the line swung round and then stood fast, and again the rolling 'fire by file' ran from right to left.

"The battle's won, by God!" shouted the astonished aide, and plunging his spurs in his horse, swept away to Taylor to report.

"This was the type of soldier that Illinois sent out in those days. Buena Vista was one of the most wonderful conflicts in the annals of civilized warfare, and this was one of the most wonderful feats done in it, little, if at all, noted in current histories, but none the less wonderful for all that."

After the battle of Buena Vista, the Illinois troops participated in the triumphal entry into the City of Mexico. For gallantry there, Lieutenant Nathaniel Niles was promoted by General Wool to the captaincy of an independent company of Texas foot and Lieutenant-Colonel James L. D. Morrison was presented with a sword by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Of the 225,300 soldiers sent by Illinois to the Civil War, 4,396 were from St. Clair County, which contributed also many to Missouri regiments. These soldiers included many of the German citizens of the county, among them Messrs. Hecker, Koerner, Kueffner and Wangelin.

NINTH INFANTRY.—Within a week after President Lincoln's proclamation in April, 1861, St. Clair County sent six companies. April 25, 1861, these companies were mustered into the United States service, at Springfield, as the Ninth Regiment, Illinois Infantry Volunteers, under Col. Eleazer A. Paine. A majority of the members were from this county.



D. E. Morris

These volunteers took a prominent part in the war until the Confederate surrender, participating in no less than one hundred and ten engagements. At the outset, they were enlisted for three months, and, July, 1861, after that time had expired, most of them were re-enlisted for three years by Captain Pitcher, of the United States army, and in August they were reorganized at Cairo.

The Ninth was engaged in the following battles and minor engagements:

1861—Saratoga, Ky.

1862—Fort Henry, Tenn.; Fort Donelson, Tenn.; Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.; Siege of Corinth, Miss.; Battle of Corinth, Miss.

1863—Cherokee, Ala.; Lundy's Lane, Ala.; Town Creek, Ala.; Buzzard Roost, Ala.; Goodlow's, Ala.; Second Battle at Cherokee, Ala.; Tupelo, Miss.; Florence, Ala.; Hamburg, Tenn.; Mud Creek, Miss.; Jackson, Tenn.; Grenada, Miss.; Henderson Station, Tenn.; Salem, Miss.; Wyatt's, Miss.; Byhalia, Miss.; Rocky Run, Ala.; Athens, Ala.; Decatur Junction, Ala.; Mooresville, Ala.; Brown's Ferry, Ala.; Limestone Creek, Ala.; Lamb's Ferry, Ala.; Ruckersville, Ala.; Shoal Creek, Ala.; Florence, Ala.; Lawrenceburg, Tenn.; Cypress Creek, Tenn.

1864—Athens, Ala.; Brown's Ferry, Ala.; Florence, Ala.; Pride's Ferry, Ala.; Third fight at Florence, Ala.; Bainbridge, Ala.; Lucas Ferry, Ala.; Courtland, Ala.; Nancy's Creek, Ala.; Moulton, Ala.; Somerville, Ala.; Flint River, Ala.; Courtland Road, Ala.; Siege of Decatur, Ala.; Second fight at Flint River, Ala.; Bear Creek, Ala.; Snake Creek Gap, Ga.; Resaca, Ga.; Roam Cross Roads, Ga.; Ustenoola River, Ga.; Dallas, Ga.; Kennesaw Mountain, Ga.; Nickajack, Ga.; Chattahoochie River, Ga.; Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga.; Decatur, Ga.; Second fight at Decatur, Ga.; Utoy Creek, Ga.; Owl Rock, Ga.; Sandtown, Ga.; near East Point, Ga.; near Atlanta, Ga.; Lovejoy Station, Ga.; Jonesboro, Ga.; Van Wert, Ga.; Cave Springs, Ga.; Coosaville, Ga.; Coosa River, Ga.; Cassville, Ga.; near Rough and Ready, Ga.; Social Circle, Ga.; Buckhead Station, Ga.; Park's Mills, Ga.; Eatonton, Ga.; near Milledgeville, Ga.; Buffalo Swamp, Ga.; near Sandersville, Ga.; Sandersville, Ga.; near Louisville, Ga.; Fort Harrison, Ga.; Monteith, Ga.; near Savannah, Ga.; Number Three Station, G. R. R., Ga.

1865—Combahee River, S. C.; Turner's Creek,

S. C.; Whippy Swamp, S. C.; River Ridge, S. C.; Little Salkahatchie, S. C.; South Edisto, S. C.; North Edisto, S. C.; Cannon's Ridge, S. C.; Congaree Railroad Bridge, S. C.; Saluda Factory, S. C.; Broad River, S. C.; New Cheraw, S. C.; Society Hill, S. C.; Florence, S. C.; near Darlington, S. C.; Floral College, S. C.; Fayetteville, N. C.; near Fayetteville, N. C.; Black River, N. C.; near Bentonville, N. C.; near Neuse River, N. C.

During the first three months of the service of the Ninth, the United States Government furnished no uniforms, so the men of the Ninth Infantry either wore uniforms furnished by public-spirited fellow-citizens or had none at all. In July, 1861, the State furnished a gray uniform, as it could not get cloth for the regulation blue. After the battle of Fort Donelson, however, that uniform was discarded as being too nearly like the Confederate uniform. During the three months' service General Prentiss had command, but after the reorganization General Grant succeeded him. From September, 1861, until February, 1862, the regiment remained at Paducah, Ky., under Gen. C. F. Smith, reconnoitering the surrounding country and drilling. Companies B, H and I of the Ninth, each filled up by volunteers to 100 men, under Maj. J. J. Phillips, went by steamer up the Cumberland and marched to Saratoga, Ky., where, in a skirmish with a force of 200 Southern cavalry, they won a victory, and captured twenty prisoners. This was the first fight in which any company of the Ninth Regiment had engaged.

Meanwhile, Colonel Paine had been promoted to be Brigadier-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Mersy, as Colonel; Major Phillips, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain Kuhn, Major. On February 4, 1862, the Ninth ascended the Tennessee River for Fort Henry; February 5, landed five miles below the fort; February 6, marched up on the opposite side of the river and helped capture the fort; February 12, crossed the Tennessee and joined the army in the march against Fort Donelson. Colonel McArthur's Brigade, to which the Ninth Regiment belonged, formed a part of Gen. C. F. Smith's Division; and, supporting the First Division under Brigadier-General McClernand, was engaged, February 15, on the right of our army, when the fighting was most severe. This regiment had eight companies in the action, in-

cluding about 600 men. After the fort had surrendered to General Grant, the Ninth, together with the Second Iowa Regiment, was given the honor of first entering the Confederate stronghold. The regiment lost in this engagement thirty-eight men killed on the field and 179 wounded.

February 22, the Ninth, with part of the victorious army, went up the Cumberland to Clarksville and Nashville, then back to Paducah, to start the expedition against Corinth, Miss. It went by steamer to Pittsburg Landing, thirty miles from Corinth, and camped on the west side of the river. With all reinforcements, Grant's army numbered 40,000. Early Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, the enemy attacked the camp. The regiment did not know of the attack until 8 a. m. Then the brigade was formed under General McArthur and hurried to the front, and went into action where the exposure was most serious and the fighting was fiercest. Only about one-third of the Ninth was neither killed nor wounded; and this third fought bravely, in different positions, all during the battle. Out of twenty-six officers and 520 enlisted men who went into battle, twenty officers and 324 men were either killed or wounded, and eleven missing.

Gen. C. F. Smith, the old Division Commander, was taken sick and died before the battle. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, who succeeded him, was mortally wounded, and was succeeded by Gen. T. A. Daviess. General McArthur was wounded and was succeeded by Gen. Richard J. Oglesby. Soon after the battle, General Halleck superseded General Grant. Corinth still remained the objective point of the campaign, and about the beginning of May, the Unionist forces, by this time being heavily reinforced, began the advance on that stronghold.

During the summer of 1862, the Ninth remained in camp near Corinth and at Rienzi; in September it was recalled to Corinth, where, October 2, it rejoined its old brigade under General Oglesby, and next day, in Daviess' Division, met the enemy northwest of Corinth. Captain Britt, of Company F, was killed, and Capt. E. M. Lowe and Capt. G. G. Lowe and Lieutenant Hughes and Lieutenant Uhlen were captured. In the fray, the regiment lost nineteen men killed and eighty-two wounded.

The Ninth remained near Corinth till March,

1863. Mounted on mules, it was active during the remainder of the war, until it was mustered out of the service at Louisville, July, 1865.

Col. August Mersy and Quartermaster Charles A. Spatee, staff officers of this regiment, were St. Clair County men. On its non-commissioned staff were Sergeant Major Francis K. Wagner, Quartermaster Sergeant William J. Johnson, Commissary Sergeant Eben N. Burgess, Hospital Steward William Manchester, Chief Musicians John Olinger and Herman Wetter.

On the muster-rolls of the different companies appear the names of the following officers from St. Clair County:

Company B: Captains—William C. Kueffner, John Mallman; First Lieutenants—Hamilton Lieber, Louis Grieser; Second Lieutenants—Fred C. Vogeler, Louis Fischer; Sergeants—John Mallman, Julius Hoffman, Louis Grieser, Albert Heinecke, John Schmidt; Corporals—Louis Fischer, Frank Zugenbuehler, Lorenz Ackerman, Augustus Wurmb, Paul Martin, John Echenberger.

Company C: Captain—Dietrich Tiedeman; First Lieutenants—Oscar Rollman, George Bender; Second Lieutenants—Charles Scheve, Eugene Hanke; Sergeants—Charles Hahle, John M. Salzman, George Bender, William Langenberg; Corporals—Joseph Schweitzer, Charles Ehrlick, Henry Kiesel, Frederick Staab, George M. Luther; Musicians—Frank Baumer, Edward Steven.

Company D: Captains—Rudolphus Becker, Edward Krebs; First Lieutenant, Henry Weber; Second Lieutenant, Fred E. Scheel; First Sergeant, Henry Weber; Sergeants—Adolphus Cornelius, Gottfried Guckes, Francis Baumann; Corporals—Henry Goessel, Philip Sauer, Anton Wolf, Louis Truttman, Amos Smith, William Heuer, Christian Rahn, Adam Reitz; Musicians—Frederick Brandenberger, Peter Schneider.

Company E: Captain, Alexander G. Hawes; First Lieutenant, Roswell B. Patterson; Second Lieutenant, Lewis C. Bornman; First Sergeant, Lewis L. Troy; Sergeants—Lewis C. Bornman, Henry R. Challenor; Corporals—Silas Bunker, Frederick Dilg, Philip Anderson, William G. Triplet; Musicians—Samuel Williams, George W. Rose.

Company F: Captains—Loren Webb, William Britt; Second Lieutenant, W. C. Hawley; First Sergeant, Charles F. Saltmarsh; Sergeant,

Fred E. Scheel; Corporals—Andrew Webster, A. J. White, James A. Fike; Musician, Perry C. Coffey.

In the Ninth Infantry, as consolidated, were the following named men from St. Clair County: Adjutant, Lewis L. Troy; Non-commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major, Francis K. Wagner; Hospital Steward, Francis M. Swyer. In company B—Captain, Fred Dilg; Second Lieutenant, James W. Crosby. In Company D—Captain, Francis Wagner; First Sergeant, Lewis Troy; Sergeant, Henry Kremer; Corporals—Louis Valentine, William Morgenstern and Charles Wright. In Company F—Sergeant, William Moore; and Corporal, John Fruind.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—This regiment was organized at Belleville, May 11, 1861, and mustered in for three years, at Caseyville, by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, United States army, June 25, 1861. It was in the battle of Belmont; in the reconnoissance in Missouri under Grant, January, 1862; in the movement of General Paine to Tiptonville, to intercept the retreating army from Island No. 10; in the battle of Farmington; in the siege of Corinth; in the battle of Stone River; in the battle of Chickamauga; in the storming of Missionary Ridge; in the two days' fight at Resaca; joined Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, and was in all the battles of that campaign except that at Rocky Face Ridge. It was mustered out at Springfield, July 7, 1864. Men of this regiment whose terms had not expired were consolidated with the Forty-second Infantry.

First Assistant Surgeon John Fitzer, of the Twenty-second, was a St. Clair County man; Ehnstein Balzer was a musician in Company C, and James McCurry, First Sergeant in Company E. The county was represented in Company K by Captain Thomas Challenor, Second Lieutenant William Leishman, Sergeants J. Riddle and John Edwards, Corporals Isaac Boal, Elisha Mayo and John Holmes, Musicians Frederick Killiam and Wagoner William Defoe.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, known as "the first Hecker regiment," was organized at Chicago and mustered in July 8, 1861. It fought at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and in other engagements in the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out at Chicago, August 6, 1864. A company composed of men whose terms had

not then expired was attached to a brigade in the Fourteenth Army Corps and mustered out at Chicago, August 6, 1865. Theodore Lanier was principal Musician in this regiment, and Christopher Alheim a Corporal in Company C.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.—Mustered into the service at Springfield, Ill., August 31, 1861; veteranized after much gallant service; mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 20, 1865, having participated in twenty-eight pitched battles. Wash. W. Woolbard was Captain and Samuel T. Moore Sergeant in Company H.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.—This regiment, organized at Springfield, August 28, 1861, was mustered out July 7, 1865. It took part in the battles of Belmont, Fort Donelson, Medan Station, Raymond, Champion Hills, Big Shanty, Atlanta, Savannah, Pocataligo, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw and Fayetteville, and in the sieges of Corinth, Vicksburg and Jackson. Philip B. Fouke was its Colonel, Williamson F. Boyakin its Chaplain and George W. Davis its Hospital Steward. The muster-roll of Company E bore these St. Clair County names: Captain Linzey Steele, Second Lieutenant Thomas Ireland, Corporals George Brevin and Jesse Bauerman. In Company K was Corporal John Hotts.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—This was known as "Col. John Logan's regiment." It was organized by Colonel Logan at Camp Butler, Ill., and was mustered in December 31, 1861. Originally, it consisted of ten companies of infantry and a battery. A large portion of Company G and a few recruits of Company H were St. Clair County men. After marches in Missouri and up the Tennessee River, the regiment joined the First Brigade under Col. I. C. Pugh, of the Fourth Division (Hurlbut's), February 23, 1862. It camped near Pittsburg Landing, fought at Fort Donelson and at Shiloh, was in the advance on Corinth, fought at LaGrange and Grand Junction and, October 5, at Metamora; was in battle at Harrisonburg; surprised and captured 100 Confederate cavalymen at Lamar, Miss. From March to May, 1863, it remained at Memphis; later, for a short time, it did garrison duty at Grand Gulf. It was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg until June 27, 1863, was stationed at Warrenton for a while, and marched with Sherman's army toward Jackson. At Vicksburg, January, 1864, it was

mustered as a veteran organization, and it was on furlough from in March to April 28, 1864. After marches in Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, it served under Sherman in operations against Kenesaw Mountain. July 18 it was transferred to the First Brigade, under Colonel Logan. Forty members of the regiment were captured while foraging at Marietta. The regiment was attacked near Kenesaw Mountain. It fought at Nickajack Creek and at Allatoona. November 13, 1864, it joined in the "March to the Sea," and took part in the siege of Savannah. February 5, 1865, Gen. Giles A. Smith's Division, including this regiment, drove the enemy from his strong line of defense on the Salkahatchie River. The Thirty-second fought at Columbia, Cheraw and Bentonville, was in the Grand Review at Washington, May 24, 1865, and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, September 16 following. An idea of the amount of fighting it had done has been furnished the reader. Besides, it had traveled 11,000 miles in the service of its country.

The official muster-roll of Company G was as follows: Captains—Jonathan Moore, Thomas Tinsley, Benjamin Beevis; First Lieutenant—Robert H. Stevenson; Second Lieutenant—David W. Jennings; Sergeants—Richard Rapier, Jared C. Milum; Corporals—William Andrews, William Lyman, Thomas B. Tinsley, Michael Connelly, Andrew C. Smith, James Webb, Thomas Bragg, Thomas Boswell; Musician—Henry Walton—all St. Clair County names.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—This regiment, which, in Companies A, D and H, included a few men from St. Clair County, was organized at Camp Butler, September, 1861, under Col. Charles E. Hovey, and in the course of the war participated in battles at Fredericktown, Mo., and Port Gibson, Champion Hills and Black River Bridge, Miss., and took part in the capture of Vicksburg and in the siege of Jackson. It was engaged at Fort Esperanza and in the expedition against Mobile. January 1, 1864, many of its members re-enlisted as veterans, and in October, 1864, its non-veteran members were mustered out at Camp Butler. In March, 1865, the regiment joined the Sixteenth Army Corps. It was in the battles at Spanish Fort and Mobile. From April to November, 1865, it remained at Vicksburg, where it was mustered out of service November 24, 1865.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—The Forty-third was composed largely of men from St. Clair County. It was organized at Camp Butler, September, 1861, by Col. Julius Raith, was mustered into service, eight companies strong, on October 12, and immediately removing to St. Louis, received its equipment for the field at Benton Barracks. Soon it was assigned to garrison duty at Otterville, Mo. January 19, 1862, with the Twenty-fifth Indiana, it formed a brigade which General Sherman, as post commander, put in command of General Strong, and Companies I and K were added to it. February 6, the regiment reached Fort Henry, and February 25 was at Fort Donelson. At the latter fort it was attached to General Ross's brigade. It moved to Bell's Landing, thence to Savannah, Tenn., and thence to Pittsburg Landing. It fought with distinction in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, where Colonel Raith, Chaplain Walther, Captain Grimm, Lieutenant Lindroth and Lieutenant Sacher were killed and Lieutenant Edvall was mortally wounded. The regiment now participated in operations against Vicksburg. In June, 1862, it became a part of Ross's brigade, Logan's Division, Reserve Corps, Army of the Tennessee. It moved to Bethel, and thence to Jackson, Tenn., engaging in skirmishes. From the vicinity of Jackson, with two other Illinois regiments, under Colonel Engelmann, it went toward Lexington, meeting portions of the Eleventh Illinois and the Fifth Ohio, which had been driven back from that point. The next morning, Colonel Engelmann's men met 500 of the enemy, pursuing the Union troops, and defeated them, killing and wounding sixty. The Forty-third reconnoitered in that section December 21-26. In the spring of 1863, two hundred men of this regiment did good service mounted, commanding post and capturing guerillas. May, 4, at Satartia, it repulsed the enemy under General Adams. In June, it moved to Haines's Bluff; in July to Big Black River, Snyder's Bluff and Helena. In August it was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Arkansas expedition, and, under command of General Steele, went to Helena, Clarendon and Duvall's Bluff. In September, under Engelmann, it went to Little Rock, which the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry occupied after forcing the enemy to evacuate the town. The Forty-third was the first Federal infantry organization to enter the captured city. March

13, 1864, it became a part of the Third Brigade (under command of Col. A. Engelmann), Third Division, under General Solomon. April 10, the Forty-third routed the Confederates at Prairie d'Anne. At Jenkins's Ferry, the Unionists were attacked by the enemy under Kirby Smith, losing 700 men, but came off victorious, inflicting a loss of more than 2,000 on the enemy. January, 1865, by order of Maj.-Gen. J. J. Reynolds, the term of service of the Forty-third having expired, it was organized into a battalion of seven companies, each of maximum strength. After that, it skirmished and did garrison duty till November 30, 1865, when it was mustered out at Little Rock. It returned to Springfield for final pay and was discharged December 14 following.

The staff of the Forty-third was as follows: Colonels—Julius Raith, Adolph Engelmann; Lieutenant-Colonel—Adolph Dengler; Majors—Charles Stephani, Hugo Westermann; Assistant Surgeon—Alexis K. Hartmann (discharged); Wagon Master—Frederick Exter. St. Clair County men on the muster-rolls of the different companies in the Forty-third were:

Company A: Captains—William Erhard, Henry Millitzer; First Lieutenant—Peter Druckenbrodt; Second Lieutenants—August Fritz, Wilhelm Zeigler; Sergeants—Adam Graber, George Krig, Joseph Deitz; Corporals—Charles Kampmann, Henry Ross, Jones Cashner, John Danmuller, William Bruder, Nicholas Frank, Lewis Seigman, Jacob Enge; Musicians—Frederick Wagner, John Gruenewald.

Company B: Captain—Samuel Schimming; First Lieutenants—George H. Hoering, Henry Strassinger, John Wolz; Second Lieutenant—Adam Pfaff; First Sergeant—John Wolz; Sergeants—Louis Dressler, Louis Weil, Adam Pfaff, Frederick Reichert; Corporals—Adams Arres, Joseph Rieth, H. Liebig, Henry Schultz, Conrad Lang, Frederick Keil; Musicians—Frederick Rath, Frederick Bolte.

Company D: First Lieutenant—August Fritz.

Company F: Captains—Peter Druckenbrodt, Ernst Wuerfel; First Lieutenant—Adam Sattler.

Company G: Captains—Franz Grimm, Charles Hoenny; First Lieutenant—Charles Storck; Second Lieutenants—John Lindroth, Frederick Exter; First Sergeant—Charles Storck; Sergeants—Theodore Schneider, Charles

Doll, Ernst Schneidig, Arnold Grob; Corporals—Charles Siegrist, Herman Wiegand, Henry Kremer, Frederick Behlock, Henry Schroeder, Edward Schaeffer.

Company H: Captain—Samuel Westerman; First Lieutenants—Louis Westerman, Joseph Fuess; Second Lieutenant—George L. Hox; Sergeant—Henry Burghardt; Corporals—Pius Keuen, Bernard Luckner, William Young; Musician—William Druckenbrodt.

Company I: Captain—Charles Stephani.

Company K: Captain—George H. Hoering.

These St. Clair County names appear on the roster of the Forty-third Infantry, as consolidated: Colonel—Adolph Dengler; Lieutenant-Colonel—Hugo Westerman; Major—George H. Hoering; Adjutant—George L. Hox; Sergeant-Major—Clemens Neicksch; Quartermaster Sergeant—Louis Hofmann; Hospital Stewards—Charles Meyenn, Richard Fischer; Principal Musician—Wenzel Meyer.

Company C: Captain—Ernst Wuerpel.

Company D: Captains—Charles Hoenny, Frederick Exter; First Lieutenants—Charles Storck, Clemens Nicksch; Second Lieutenant—H. Ross.

Company E: Captain—Joseph Fuess; First Lieutenant—Emil Kochler; Second Lieutenant—Bernhard Lokner.

Company G: Captain—George H. Hoering; Second Lieutenant—C. Schaler.

Company I: Captain—Frederick Exter; First Lieutenant—John Gruenewald.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.—This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, by Col. William R. Morrison, December 31, 1861, was ordered to Cairo and assigned to the Third Brigade, McClelland's Division, at Fort Henry. It was engaged at Fort Donelson; at Shiloh it lost seventeen killed and ninety-nine wounded. It took part in the siege of Corinth, and in General Steele's movement on Little Rock in the campaign against Meridian and in the Red River expedition, fighting at Pleasant Hill. January 15, 1864, three-fourths of the members of the regiment re-enlisted and were mustered in as veterans, after which they were furloughed and returned to Illinois. The non-veterans fought at Tupelo. The Forty-ninth took part in the battle of Nashville and was mustered out at Paducah, Ky., September 9, 1865. The regiment served under command of Mc-

Clermand, Logan, Steele and Sherman, participating not only in the battles and operations above mentioned, but in many minor ones.

Among the regimental officers were the following; Colonel William R. Morrison; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas G. Allen; Major John B. Hay; Adjutant William Martin; Quartermaster William Heinzelman; Commissary Sergeant Thomas Sowman; Musician Jacob Hear.

Company E: Captain—John G. Berry; First Lieutenant—Martin T. Lynch; Second Lieutenant—James Mitchell; First Sergeant—James Mitchell; Sergeants—Cornelius Casey, Edmund Hermens; Corporals—Sebastian Fahrenback, William Miller, Jeremiah Sullivan, David S. Welch; Musicians—George Beale, William Slaton; Wagoner—William Martin.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.—Organized at Quincy, August, 1861, this regiment was mustered in September 12, following, by Captain T. G. Pitcher, U. S. Army. The regiment took part in the attack on Fort Donelson, in the occupation of Clarksville, Tenn., in the battle of Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth, and in skirmishes in Alabama. It was mounted, November 17, 1863, by order of Major-General Dodge. July 3, 1864, a hundred and fifty men of the brigade, to which the Fiftieth was attached (commanded by Brigadier-General Vandever), captured prisoners and horses at Cedartown and Cave Springs; October 4, the regiment fought gallantly under General Corse, at Allatoona. It was in an engagement on Cave Spring Road, October 13, later moved to Atlanta and joined in Sherman's "March to the Sea." March 20 and 21, 1865, it engaged the enemy at Bentonville, N. C., was reviewed by General Sherman and participated in the Grand Review at Washington and won a banner in a prize-drill with the Sixty-third Illinois and the Seventh Iowa Infantry. It was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., by Capt. W. B. Guthrie, July 13, 1865.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.—This regiment was organized at Anna, Ill., November, 1861, and mustered into service February 18, 1862. It served effectively in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. Three-fourths of its members veteranized January, 1864. Six of its companies were captured by the rebel General Shelby, August, 1864, and were exchanged in December following. The regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, October 15, 1865. Na-

thaniel Niles, of Belleville, was appointed its first Colonel, but resigned a few months later, becoming Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, composed wholly of Illinois men, was organized at St. Louis, September 18, 1861, and was known as the Ninth Missouri till February 12, 1862. It saw service at Pea Ridge, Farmington, Perryville, Nolansville, Knob Gap, Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Dallas, Ackworth, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It veteranized in 1865 and, in June of that year, went to Texas, where it was mustered out in December. James M. Stookey and Simon J. Stookey, St. Clair County men, were Major and Quartermaster, respectively, of this regiment. The following were some of its officers from St. Clair County:

Company E: Captains—James M. Stookey, James H. Knight, Charles Wagner; First Lieutenant—Josiah W. Beaber; Second Lieutenant—Ausby F. Whitchurch; First Sergeant—Joseph B. Goodner; Sergeants—George Hill, William Elbring; Corporals—Isaac N. Hickman, August Miller; Simeon C. Free, Absalom P. Free, George N. Vogel; Musicians—Edward E. Ellis.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—The Sixty-third was organized at Anna, Ill., December, 1861, and mustered into the service April 10, 1862. Its Major, Joseph K. Lemen, was from St. Clair County. It served at Vicksburg, Richmond Hill, Missionary Ridge and Savannah, and in Sherman's march through the Carolinas. Two hundred and twenty-seven of its members veteranized. It was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 13, 1865.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—This regiment was mustered into service at Springfield, August 21, 1862, and saw active service at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Franklin and Nashville, and in other important engagements. It was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865. Patrick Sweetney was a Corporal in this regiment.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY.—The Eightieth was organized at Centralia, August, 1862, by Col. T. G. Allen, and mustered into the service August 25. It was ordered to Louisville, Ky., Septem-



Philip H. Postel

ber 4, and was assigned to the Thirty-third Brigade, under General Terrell, of the Tenth Division, and under General Jackson, in McCook's Corps. It went, under Buell, in pursuit of Bragg, October 1, and fought at Perryville, October 8. December 26, 1862, to January 2, 1863, it was chasing John Morgan and his men. January 10, it was assigned to General Reynolds's Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. March 20, the brigade, 1,500 strong, was attacked, while scouting, and repulsed. It repelled the enemy at Dug's Gap and Sand Mountain in April, and at Blunt's Farm May 2. The regiment surrendered to a superior force, under Forrest, May 3, and its officers were sent to Libby Prison. September 23, it was assigned to the Third Brigade, commanded by Colonel Hecker, of the Third Division under Gen. Carl Schurz. It fought in the battle of Mission Ridge, operated against Atlanta, and marched to the sea with Sherman. In the order of events, it was in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. It pursued Hood in October, 1864, and participated in the fighting at Nashville, December 15 and 16. It was mustered out June 10, 1865.

The following named St. Clair County men had a place on the muster-roll of officers of Company C of this regiment: First Lieutenants—Herman Sleinecke, Frederick Seitz; Sergeants—Fryar Joblin, John W. Beckmann; Corporals—Joseph Schurte, Frederick Seitz, Gustav Wegener; Musicians—Stephen Metzger, Louis Steiner.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—Popularly known as "the second Hecker regiment," this regiment was organized by Col. Frederick Hecker, at Camp Butler, September, 1862. It was mustered in October 23, 1862, and assigned to Sigel's Division, Army of the Potomac, then under command of General Burnside. Later it was attached to the First (Schimmelfennig's) Brigade, Third Division (General Schurz), Eleventh Army Corps (General Stahl). It participated in the second movement toward Fredericksburg, in the battle of Chancellorsville, under Howard, and in the campaign that led up to the battle of Gettysburg. Eventually, it was transferred at Russell's Gap, October 19, 1863, to the Third Brigade, Colonel Hecker com-

manding, which fought under Hooker in his movement on Lookout Mountain. It was mustered out at Washington, June 9, 1865. Among the staff officers of the Eighty-second were Col. Frederick Hecker, Adjutant Eugene F. Weigel, Quartermaster Hermann Panse, Surgeon Charles E. Boerner and Chaplain Emanuel Julius Reichhelm. The following officers of the companies named were identified with St. Clair County:

Company F: Captain—Eugene F. Weigel; First Lieutenant—Frederick Thomas; Second Lieutenant—Lorenz Spoenemann; Corporals—Anton Schmidt, John Dahlen, Niclaus Klein; Musicians—John Friedrich, Frederick Vogler; Wagoner—Joseph Vogler.

Company G: Second Lieutenants—Conrad Schonder, Frederick Schlenk; Corporals—William Illig, Frederick Winterick.

Company K: Corporals—Philip Kuntz, Carl Lillerswab; Musician—Frank Conner.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment was organized and commanded by Col. Jesse H. Moore, a native of St. Clair County, who, in the last year of the war, was brevetted Brigadier-General and commanded his brigade. It was ordered to the front from Springfield, October 4, 1862, and fought at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, and through the Atlanta campaign; it also took part in the defense of Nashville and in the pursuit of Hood. It was mustered out June 11, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.—Col. Risdon M. Moore organized this regiment at Camp Butler at the beginning of September, 1862, and Captain Washington mustered it into service, September 4 of that year. Nearly all of the men of Companies C, E, H, I and K were from St. Clair County. The regiment was in service for a while in Tennessee and Arkansas; later took part in the pursuit of Forrest in Western Tennessee; was in the Meridian campaign and in the Red River expedition; helped capture Fort DeRussey in March, 1864; and was in the battle of Pleasant Hill, April 9. On May 2, it was engaged at Cloutierville, Cane River and Bayou Rapids. May 3-7 and 11, it was in action at Governor Moore's plantation, at Bayou Rapids and elsewhere in that vicinity. On the march to the Mississippi River, it was engaged in daily skirmishes. It participated in

the battle of Yellow Bayou, May 18, and helped to drive Marmaduke from Chicot Lake and Columbia, Ark. In the Tupelo campaign, it was engaged at Tupelo and at Old Town Creek, and in the Oxford campaign, at Hurricane. It went to Memphis, August 30, and in September to Jefferson Barracks; in October, it was in action at Franklin. It took part in the battle of Nashville and in pursuit of Hood. It was engaged at Spanish Fort, March 27 and April 2, 1865, and helped to take Fort Blakeley, April 9. It was mustered out at Camp Butler, August 5, 1865, by Capt. James A. Hall, United States army.

Among the staff officers of this regiment were Col. Risdon H. Moore; Adjutants, Samuel H. Deneen and James F. Krafft; Sergeant-Majors, Joseph T. Parker and James F. Krafft; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Monroe J. Miller; Commissary Sergeant, Edward J. Scott; Hospital Stewards, Emmet C. Hill and John W. Tuttle; Principal Musician, Samuel E. Tuttle. From November 15, 1862, Dr. T. C. Jennings was Assistant Surgeon.

The following is a list of company officers from St. Clair County:

Company C: Captains—George F. Lowe, William H. Whittaker; First Lieutenant—William Wallis; Second Lieutenant—Frank M. Bradley; Sergeants—Jesse B. Newman, Samuel A. Risley, Wesley W. Badgley; Corporals—Alfred P. Buckley, William A. Thompson, Ezekiel T. Willoughby, Pansa A. Thompson, John S. Banns, Enoch R. Blake, William Wilson, Hanson Alkin; Musicians—William H. Ashley, John Thompson.

Company H: Captain—Robert H. Halbert; First Lieutenant—James M. Hay; Second Lieutenant—David H. Wilderman; First Sergeant—James F. Krafft; Sergeants—William A. Wilderman, George B. Kenecke; Corporals—Valentine Rapp, Henry Guender, Henry F. Fischer, Edward B. Bamber, John Rebhan, Robert W. Thompson, George W. Ellis; Musicians—Charles R. Oatman, Joseph B. Canman; Wagoner—John C. Jennison.

Company I: Captains—David McFarlin, John R. Thomas; First Lieutenants—Samuel M. Stiles, Edward C. Lemen; Second Lieutenant—Jasper Messinger; Sergeants—Robert R. Salter, Philip F. Davis, Harvey Umbarger; Corporals—David McFarlin, Samuel Smiley, George B. Scott, William Richmond, James D. Knowlton,

Thomas A. Whiteside, Samuel Beedle; Musicians—Albert McFarlin, Benjamin Orcutt; Wagoner—George W. Smith.

Company K: Captains—Nathan Land, John W. Fike; First Lieutenant—James D. Cobine; Second Lieutenants—James A. Curtis, Edward T. Curtis; First Sergeant—George W. Griffin; Sergeants—Edward T. Curtis, Samuel Reeves, James Abernathy, Joseph McMichael; Corporals—James Reeves, George R. Mitchell, David A. Blake, Shephard Smalley, James M. Griffin, Charles W. Estry, John Van Winkle; Musician—Don Fike.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY.—Organized at Camp Butler, October, 1862, by Col. Nathaniel Niles, this regiment was mustered in October 25, 1862, and mustered out August 15, 1865. Richard Roman was First Sergeant in Company C. After much gallant service most members of the regiment were captured at Mansfield, April 8, 1864, and long held prisoners. As a part of the Seventy-seventh Infantry, the remaining officers and men helped to take Mobile. Later the One Hundred and Thirteenth was reorganized. The battles in which it participated included Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg and Jackson. It also took part in the Red River expedition.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—This regiment was mustered into service July 18, 1864, for one hundred days. It was employed in guarding a railroad and voluntarily served one month longer than its term of enlistment. It was mustered out October 27, 1864. The following and other St. Clair County men were in this organization, all in Company H: Captain—David H. Porter; First Lieutenant—Francis H. Cobb; First Sergeant—Richard Wangelin; Sergeants—Joseph B. Cramer, Nelson Johnson, John Roth; Corporals—James F. Thomas, Henry H. Brash, Walter E. Krafft, Paschal C. Hushbrook; Musicians—Kossuth Niles, Morris Perry; Wagoner—John Dimmel.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.—Was mustered into service October 21, 1864; mustered out July 14, 1865. Colonel commanding, Cyrus Hall.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.—Col. William C. Kueffner organized this regiment at Camp Butler, February 11, 1865, and

it was mustered into service for one year. Colonel Kueffner entered the service in 1861 and was made Captain of Company B, Ninth Infantry. November 1, 1863, on account of wounds received at Shiloh and Corinth, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, with a commission from the General Government as Captain. He was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth at its organization and was brevetted Brigadier-General, March 13, 1865. This regiment went to Nashville, Tenn., and thence to Chattanooga, and was employed chiefly in guarding railroads. May 1, it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland. May 2, it moved to Dalton, Ga., and from there it went to Atlanta. It was mustered out at Dalton, January 27, 1866. Nearly all of the men in Companies B, C, D, H, I and K enlisted from St. Clair County. The regimental staff was as follows:

Colonel—William C. Kueffner; Lieutenant-Colonel—Alexander G. Hawes; Quartermaster—John Berry; Sergeant-Major—John H. Lacy; Quartermaster Sergeant—Rufus D. Garmo; Commissary Sergeant—William R. Schember; Hospital Steward—Byron Marney; Principal Musicians—Sebastian Baumann, Louis Kleber.

Following is a list of company officers:

Company B: Captains—Charles Seitz, Rudolph Streng; First Lieutenant—Jacob Coerver; Second Lieutenants—Peter Brucher, Jacob Geminn; First Sergeant—Jacob Coerver; Sergeants—Charles Glaser, George Gass, Jacob Pees; Corporals—August Raymond, Ferdinand Dauster, Joseph Hammer, Philip Lumbattis, Louis Steiger, Joseph Stoeckle, William R. Schrember, Henry Weber; Musicians—Daniel Green, Peter Rauschkolb; Wagoner—Christian Reck.

Company C: Captain—John W. Renshaw; First Lieutenant—Oziel C. Smith; Second Lieutenants—David Badgley, Charles A. Benson; First Sergeant—George T. Turner; Sergeants—Joseph Pulliam, Andrew J. Sisson, Edward E. McBride, Charles W. Thornberry; Corporals—George H. Evans, Joseph Mantille, Byron Marney, Charles Schildroth, William W. Barber, John J. Pulliam, Byrd M. Robinson; Musicians—August Heirr, Henry Jensen; Wagoner—Francis M. Farris.

Company D: Captain—Samuel Schimming; First Lieutenant—Christian Zimmerman; Second Lieutenant—Emil Scheitlin; First Ser-

geant—Henry Gabelman; Sergeants—Conrad Hatzenbuler, Jacob Pfertner, Lewis Schoenborn; Corporals—John Hoob, Fritz Huck; Philip Resch, Christian Jacob, Lewis Klaus, John Turk, William Bachius, Michael J. Flannery; Musicians—George Benz, Thomas Martin; Wagoner—Fritz Dittman.

Company H: Captain—George Bender; First Lieutenant—Samuel E. Keymer; Second Lieutenant—Joseph Reith; First Sergeant—George Semmelroth; Sergeants—Joseph Stein, Rudolph Blatter, Ernst Berlayor Barlach, Charles Nebgar; Corporals—August Wurmb, Louis Linne, Ferdinand Hecker, George Jung, Christian Mertz, George Wind, John Holder, Adam Dagne.

Company I: Captain—John L. Peterson; First Lieutenant—Edward L. French; Second Lieutenant—Henry Gaty; First Sergeant—Rufus De Garmo; Sergeants—Dempsey W. Fountain, Oliver P. Helmen, David W. Spangler, James S. Risley; Corporals—John W. Benson, Edmund C. Snowden, Charles P. Misphey, Joseph Aberle, William F. Tony, Martin Anderson, Charles F. Grimes; Musician—James H. McMurtry; Wagoner—Jesse Putnam.

Company K: Captain—George Peters; First Lieutenant—Henry Kissell; Second Lieutenant—Charles Jacobus; First Sergeant—Lenhart Balz; Sergeants—William Bartman, Christian Peter, Adam Weygandt, George Stoerger; Corporals—August Schultz, Jacob Braun, John Heid, Martin Spater, Carl Miller, Jacob Schubert, William Cayakap, William Plates; Musician—Sebastian Baumann.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.—The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Infantry was organized at Springfield, February 21, 1865, for one year's service, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., September 18, 1865, and discharged at Camp Butler, September 29. Benajah M. Coxe was Captain and James M. Carleton was First Lieutenant of Company C.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, organized at Springfield, was mustered into the service for one year February 28, 1865. It was mustered out September 4, 1865. In Company K served Sergeant Samuel Fulton and Corporals Theodore Opperman, William Green, Samuel B. Hampton, David Richard and William Tinder.

ALTON BATTALION.—The muster-roll of Captain Curtis's independent company bore these names, of interest to all readers of St. Clair

County history: Captain—John Curtis; First Lieutenant—Christopher Lischer; Second Lieutenant—Daniel J. Keeley; First Sergeant—John Gwillim; Sergeants—Thomas J. Free, Garrett C. Land; Corporals—Lewis W. Cain, Jacob Pfertner, Benjamin M. Cox, Jacob Schmidt, Michael Hack; Musician—Thomas Martin; Wagoner—Conrad Kleis.

The muster-roll of Captain Stookey's independent company of this battalion showed the following official roster of St. Clair County names: Captain—Simon J. Stookey; First Lieutenant—William M. Lewis; Second Lieutenant—James W. Isam; Sergeants—James M. Carlton, Franklin W. Brown, Jacob Killion, William A. Atkinson; Corporals—Frederick Haser, Lewis Wetheroth, Jacob Sutter; Musicians—Harry J. Frankley, Charles S. Clark; Wagoner—Luther R. Pinkerton.

SECOND CAVALRY.—Company E, officered as follows, was included in this organization: Captains—Samuel P. Tipton, August Whiting; First Lieutenants—Edwin F. Babcock, David H. Porter, James J. Tipton; Second Lieutenant—Marcus L. Moore; First Sergeant—August Whiting; Quartermaster Sergeant—Robert T. Cunningham; Sergeants—James J. Tipton, Robert Billington; Corporals—Michael Ward, Andrew P. Power, Dan G. Grichlow, Henry C. Long, Oliver D. Rhodes; Buglers—Gottlieb M. Wilhelm, Albert McDonald; Farrier—William Midgley; Blacksmith—Joseph Locker; Wagoner—John J. Farmer.

The Second Cavalry was organized at Springfield and mustered into service August 12, 1861. It saw service at Belmont, and a part of it fought at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and another part at Merriweather's Ferry, Bolivar and Holly Springs, participating in the occupation of Vicksburg. Most of the regiment veteranized, January, 1864, and took part in the Red River expedition and the capture of Fort Blakeley. The regiment was mustered out at San Antonio, Texas, November 22, 1865.

THIRD CAVALRY.—This regiment, organized at Springfield, in August, 1861, fought at Pea Ridge, Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and at Vicksburg. A large portion, which reenlisted July, 1864, took part in the repulse of Forrest, fought at Memphis, Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellsville and Franklin and,

from May to October, 1865, operated against Indians in the Northwest. It was mustered out at Springfield, October 18, 1865. Charles Henderson was First Sergeant of Company K.

FIFTH CAVALRY.—The Fifth Cavalry was organized at Camp Butler, November, 1861, and Hall Wilson was commissioned its Colonel. St. Clair County had several officers in this command. Joseph G. Miles was chief Bugler. The following were officers in Company H: Captain, Joseph A. Cox; First Lieutenant, Richard Rainforth; Sergeants—Frederick Allbright and David Miller; Corporals—George Jenkins, Patrick Fry and William Pugh; Buglers—Joseph G. Miles and Joseph F. Brown.

In 1862, the Fifth was reconnoitering and skirmishing in Missouri and Arkansas. In January, 1863, it participated in the pursuit of Marmaduke in Missouri. It was successful in a skirmish with the enemy at Mechanicsburg, taking forty-three prisoners. In July, it was with Sherman at Jackson, Miss. It took part in the expedition to Meridian, Canton and Grenada. August 21 it defeated Blythe's cavalry at Coldwater. In October, with the Seventeenth Corps under command of General McPherson, operating around Jackson, it took part in cavalry charge at Brownsville which resulted in the rout of Confederates under General Adams. Many members of the regiment veteranized January 1, 1864. February 3, the Fifth went with Sherman on his raid to Meridian, Miss. March 27, Col. John McConnell, of Springfield, assumed command of the regiment. In the summer and early fall, the Fifth was at Jackson and Port Gibson, skirmishing and scouting from time to time. It captured the Confederate camp at Woodville. Later it was skirmishing in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. It was mustered out at Springfield, October 27, 1865.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.—This cavalry regiment was organized at Springfield, September, 1861, and mustered in October 13, 1861, with William Pitt Kellogg as its Colonel. St. Clair County was represented by a few troopers in Companies F and M, and some unassigned recruits. August Hoardt was farrier with Company F. The Seventh fought at Farmington and Iuka and in the second Corinth battle; was with Grierson in his raid through Mississippi and

Louisiana; fought at Plains Store and participated in the investment of Port Hudson. A part of the organization veteranized March, 1864. The non-veterans fought at Guntown and the entire regiment at Franklin. The Seventh was mustered out at Nashville and was discharged at Springfield, November 7, 1865.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.—This regiment had two recruits from St. Clair County. It was organized at St. Charles, Ill., September, 1861, and mustered in on the 18th of that month. It did gallant, arduous and efficient service in the Virginia campaigns and was mustered out at Benton Barracks, Mo., July 17, 1865.

TENTH CAVALRY.—This regiment, which had three or four St. Clair County men on its roster, was organized at Springfield, September, 1861, and mustered into the service on the 8th of that month. It saw much exciting service in Arkansas and Louisiana. A majority of its members veteranized, February, 1864. Those who did not went with General Banks on his Red River expedition. January, 1865, veterans and recruits of the Tenth and the Fifteenth Cavalry consolidated as the Tenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Cavalry. The regiment was mustered out at San Antonio, Texas, November 22, 1865.

TWELFTH CAVALRY.—The Twelfth Cavalry was organized February, 1862, with Arno Voss as its Colonel. It guarded prisoners at Springfield till June 25, when it was sent to Virginia. It fought at Fredericksburg, Williamsport, Falling Waters, the Rapidan and Stevensburg. November 26, 1863, it was ordered home to reorganize. Later it served under Banks and Davidson. In March, 1865, the Twelfth Cavalry and the Fourth Cavalry were consolidated and put under command of Colonel Hasbrouck Davis. The consolidated regiment was mustered out in Texas, May 29, 1866. St. Clair County was represented in Companies B, D, E and F. Hiram W. Swafford and Frederick Jurse were Corporals in Company F.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.—Mustered in at Peoria, early in 1863, this regiment saw active service at Cumberland Gap, Knoxville, in the chase after Longstreet, at Bear Station, Dandridge, in the Macon raid, at Sunshine Church, Waynesboro, Franklin and Nashville. Notwithstanding Stoneman surrendered at Sunshine

Church, the Fourteenth fought its way through the Confederate lines. Later, it was betrayed, attacked by a strong force and scattered. Bloodhounds were employed to hunt some of the men, as slaves were hunted in ante-bellum days. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, July 31, 1865. Francis Reichert was a Sergeant, and Samuel Barron a saddler, in Company K.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY.—The following St. Clair County names appear on the roster of this regiment: Adjutant—Charles Schuman; Quartermasters—W. Bohlon, A. S. Tomlinson.

Company D: Second Lieutenant—Gustav Bork.

Company F: Sergeants—Ernst Vasse, William Goode; Corporals—Louis Brown, Henry Rhein, Fred Moritz, Charles Braunfels, Nicolaus Zopf, Fred. Schoen, Adam Theobald; Farrier—Samuel Dweisle; Blacksmith—James Keenan; Wagoner—Alex. Bullinger.

Company G: Captain—Charles Held.

Company H: Corporal—Josiah Capos.

Company L: Farrier—Ralph A. Martin.

The nucleus of the Sixteenth Cavalry was two companies organized in Chicago at the beginning of the war—Captain Thieleman's and Captain Schambeck's. For sometime, the former was body-guard to General Sherman. Later, the two companies, under Major Thieleman, were known as Thieleman's Battalion. In 1863, the battalion was expanded into a regiment. In the East Tennessee campaign, a part of it participated in the defence of Knoxville, a part garrisoned Cumberland Gap and a battalion fell into the hands of Longstreet. After taking part in many hard-fought engagements, the Sixteenth was discharged at Chicago, August, 1865.

SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY.—This organization, recruited principally at Springfield, Belleville and Wenona, by Captain T. F. Vaughan, and sometimes called Vaughan's Independent Battery, was mustered into the service at Springfield, August 21, 1862. It took part in several expeditions from Jackson, Tenn., during the winter of 1862-63. In June, 1863, it guarded the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. On June 20, it was assigned to the Second Brigade (Col. James M. True, commanding), First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. It participated in the investment of Little Rock, Sep-

tember 10, 1863. General Steele's advance from Little Rock, early in 1864, to coöperate with Banks, was, by the latter's retreat, exposed to great peril. The Confederates under General Fagan turned upon him in great force, drove in or captured his foragers, and struck his advance a heavy blow at Marks' Mills, April 25, taking about 1,500 prisoners. Retreating, Steele was attacked by Kirby Smith, at Jenkins's Ferry on the Sabine, April 30. There, the Federals, though outnumbered, had the advantage of position and repulsed the enemy after a sharp fight with a loss of 700, inflicting on Smith's troops a loss of 2,300, including three Generals. Steele was not further molested in his retreat to Little Rock. The Springfield Light Artillery, which took part in that fine fighting, was mustered out at Springfield, June 30, 1865. The late Hon. Charles W. Thomas, who died in March, 1906, just after his nomination as Republican candidate for Supreme Judge for the First District, was prominent in this organization, in which he ranked as First Lieutenant. Judge Thomas enlisted in the celebrated Fremont bodyguard, commanded by Major Zagonyi, which was organized in St. Louis, and later raised a battery of artillery which served with Vaughan's Independent Battery of Illinois Artillery. He remained as an officer until wounded in battle at Prairie de Anne, Ark., which incapacitated him for further service.

SECOND ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY.—Corporal John B. Stockton served in Battery C of this organization; Second Lieutenant Joseph Hanger and Corporal Charles St. Clair were in Battery E. The battery last mentioned was organized in St. Louis, August, 1861, by Captain Adolph Schwartz, and was mustered into service at St. Louis Arsenal, August 29. Lieutenant Hanger, with one section of the battery, was engaged with the enemy at Liberty, September 17, then moved around to the vicinity of Cairo. The battery took part in the attack on Fort Donelson, in the battle of Shiloh and in the siege of Corinth. In an engagement at Britton's Lane, July 28, 1862, a section under command of Lieutenant Deugel was captured. In November, 1862, the remainder of the battery was attached to the Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and, under command of General Lauman, took part in the Yocona ex-

pedition. Later, Battery E was consolidated with Battery A, which was mustered out of service at Chicago, July 3, 1865.

In compiling this chapter, it has been the aim of the editor to mention important engagements in which most of the organizations took part, and he has attempted, so far as records have permitted, to name all officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, from St. Clair County. For other interesting matter concerning Illinois in the Civil War and other wars the reader is referred to the Encyclopedia portion of this work under the head, "War of the Rebellion."

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

For the service of our country in the Civil War St. Clair County probably contributed more men in proportion to its population than any other County in Illinois. In its roster of men of note in both army and navy, St. Clair was pre-eminent. The spirit of the fathers descended to the sons.

When the call came for volunteers for the Spanish-American War, St. Clair County was ready. Among the first to enlist was Company D, Fourth Illinois Infantry, Illinois National Guard. Its quota not being full at the time the call was made, volunteers flocked to its standard in such numbers that comparatively few of them could be accepted.

The Fourth Regiment, consisting of companies from Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Edgar, Effingham, Fayette, Jackson, Jefferson, Montgomery, Richland and St. Clair Counties, was mustered into the service of the United States, at Springfield, May 20, 1898, by Captain Roberts, of the Seventeenth United States Infantry. On the same day, Col. Casimir Andel, of Belleville, was given command.

May 25, the regiment was ordered to report to Tampa, Fla., but en route it was assigned to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Corps (the Seventh) at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, where it arrived May 29, thus being deprived of opportunity to participate in the Santiago campaign. At Jacksonville, Colonel Andel was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Eben Swift, formerly of the Ninth Illinois. The Fourth remained there, doing provost duty a part of the time, till October 26, then moved, with its corps, to Savannah, Ga.,

whence it embarked January 3, 1899, on the United States steamer "Mobile," for Havana, there to become a part of the army of occupation. It arrived January 5. Peace having already been established between the contending powers, and the Spanish rule forever banished from the island, there remained only police, camp and march duties to occupy the time of the regiment. After remaining at Camp Columbia, near Havana, thus employed, till April 4, 1899, it embarked for home on the steamers "Whitney" and "Yarmouth." It was mustered out of the service at Camp Mackenzie, Augusta, Ga., May 2 following. The duties that our men were called upon to perform in this service were not as active as they could have wished, owing to the comparative smallness of the field and brevity of the contest, but, such as they were, they were patiently and patriotically performed. Good health generally prevailed in the service; but three men, neither of them from St. Clair county, died, and they died before the regiment went to Cuba. Honorable mention is made of the Fourth in the report of the Adjutant-General of Illinois.

Besides Company D, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, St. Clair County furnished individual members of the regular army and of the Rough Riders, who participated in the Santiago campaign, and in service at Manila and elsewhere in the Philippines. The navy also had its representatives of St. Clair County, pre-eminent among whom was Captain Joseph B. Coghlan, who took a conspicuous and brilliant part in the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet.

While it was given to but few of the volunteers from St. Clair County to participate in the sanguinary conflicts of the War with Spain, not all of those who enlisted returned to their homes, and among the names of the many who died for their country in that war are those of boys of old St. Clair. The Spanish-American war—entered into on account of the cruel oppression and misgovernment of Cuba, near the American coast—while not in defense of the integrity of American territory, was truly in defense of American honor. No call to arms ever met a heartier response from the people at large than did this call; and, while the occasion, at the time, did not seem to be of great importance in our national history, its

ultimate results have been and are likely to be of the greatest importance. The only trouble that most of our patriotic young men encountered during the progress of this war, was that there was not enough of the fighting to "go 'round" and give all a share of it.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS.

CITIZENS OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY WHO HAVE WON DISTINCTION IN THE ARMY AND NAVY—REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSIONERS—SOLDIERS UNDER COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK—OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812-14—PARTICIPANTS IN THE BLACK HAWK WAR—MEN WHO WON FAME IN THE MEXICAN WAR—HEROES OF THE CIVIL AND SPANISH-AMERICAN WARS.

Following are the names of soldiers who served in the War of the Revolution and ended their days in St. Clair County, and who, under an act of Congress passed March 18, 1878, were granted pensions: Sergeant—Thomas Knighton, South Carolina Continentals, pensioned March 4, 1831, aged eighty-one; Privates—Martin Randelman, South Carolina Continentals, pensioned March 4, 1831, aged eighty-four; Eleazer Allen, Parsons' Continentals, pensioned at \$96 per annum, April 13, 1825; Joseph Jones, Pulaski Legion, pensioned March 3, 1823, died August 6, 1826; Conrad Goodner, North Carolina Continentals, pensioned March 4, 1831, aged seventy-six; John Prime, Virginia Continentals, pensioned March 4, 1831, aged eighty-four; John Collinsworth, Virginia Continentals, pensioned March 4, 1831, aged seventy; Hosea Riggs, Pennsylvania Continentals, pensioned March 4, 1831.

With Clark at Cahokia were several of his Virginia followers who had determined to make homes in Illinois, among them James Moore and George Lunceford (many of whose descendants still live in St. Clair County), Robert Kidd and Larkin Rutherford. Capt. James Moore¹ came before Clark as a spy. Among those who belonged to Clark's command and joined him at Cahokia were Captain Bowman,

Joseph Brady Boismenu and the intrepid Paulette Maize. William Biggs,¹ who figures prominently in some of the chapters of St. Clair County history, also served under Clark. Among those deserving of special mention for service in the War of 1812-14 were Captains William B. and Samuel Whiteside,¹ Jacob Short, James B. Moore¹ and Col. Andrew Bankson.¹

In the Black Hawk War, these and other St. Clair County men were prominent participants: Capt. Solomon Miller, Lieut. Aaron Land, Lieut. Isaac Griffen, all of Major N. Buckmaster's "Old Battalion;" Col. Samuel C. Christy, on Governor Reynolds's staff as Quartermaster; William Moore,¹ chosen captain after the rendezvous at Beardstown; Maj. John A. Wakefield of the spy service; Col. John Thomas,¹ commander of the Third Regiment; Capt. Adam W. Snyder,¹ Lieut. John Winstanley; Lieut. Joshua W. Hughes, Capt. Gideon Simpson, Capt. John Whiteside,¹ Vital Jarrot,¹ Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel; Richard Roman, Surgeon of Buckmaster's "Old Battalion."

The names of Col. William H. Bissell¹ and Lieut.-Col. James L. D. Morrison,¹ of the Second Illinois Regiment, became conspicuous in the Mexican War, in which Captains Joseph K. Lemen, Joseph Raith and G. W. Hook, and Lieutenants Jacob C. Hinckley, Nathaniel Niles¹ and William H. Snyder¹ did gallant service. For mention of many others who participated in that war see the chapter on the military history of St. Clair County. There also will be found the names of numerous officers of many infantry, cavalry and artillery organizations, all of whom saw active service, some of whom won undying fame by daring deeds, and a few of whom laid down their lives in defense of the union of the States. The county's participation in the Spanish-American War is also set forth in that chapter. Here we have to deal with those who have attained to distinguished rank in army or navy, or have performed distinguishing services not narrated elsewhere in this work.

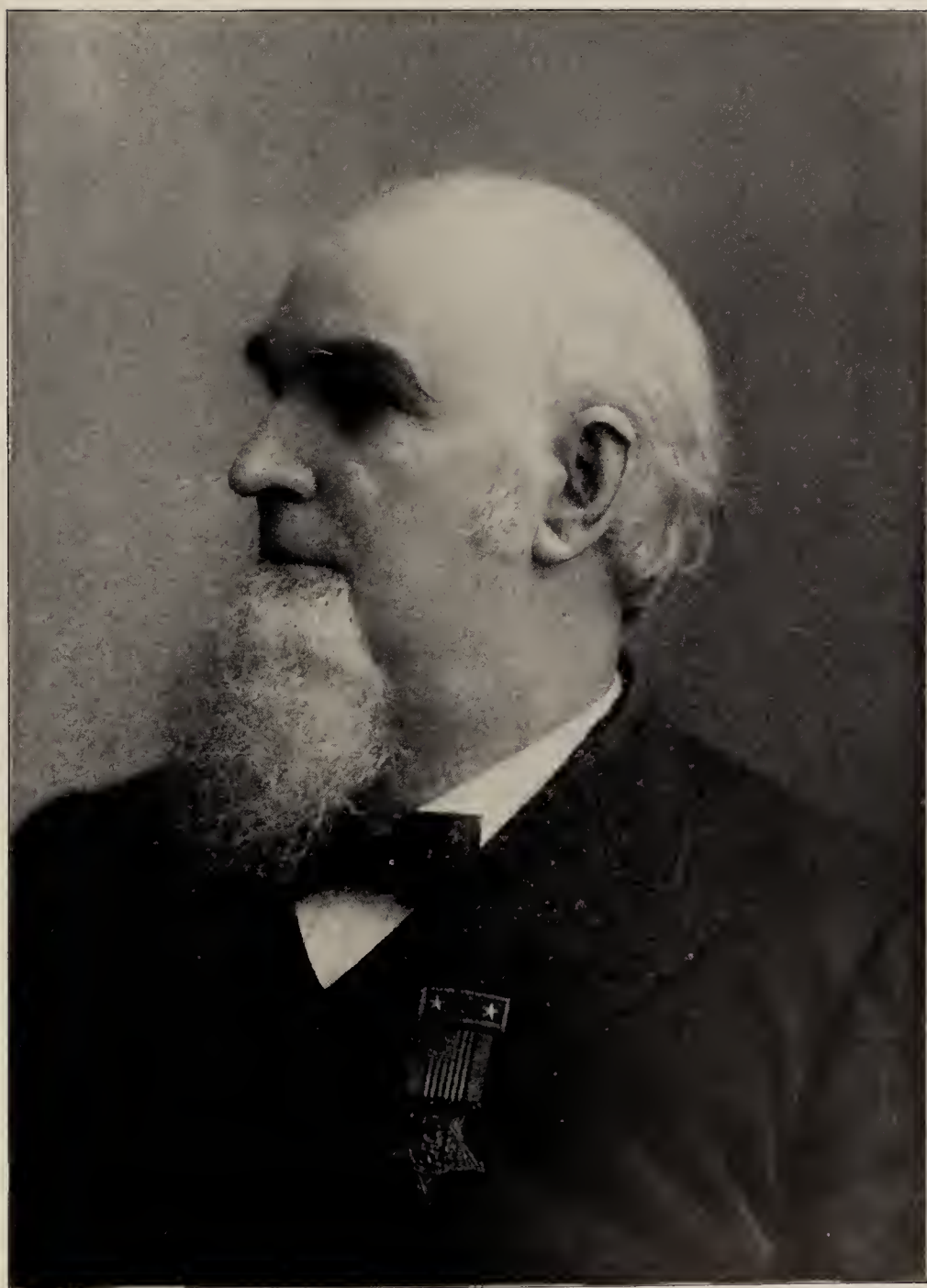
Col. William H. Bissell, first Republican Governor of Illinois, and one of the heroes of the Mexican War, read law, was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession for a time at Belleville.

Lieut.-Comdr. William Braunersreuther, U. S. N., was born in Belleville, January 27, 1854.

(1) See "Encyclopedia" part of this work (Vol I.)

After leaving school, he worked as a carpenter for two years. At the age of seventeen, he entered Annapolis Naval Academy, recommended by John B. Hay. He especially distinguished himself in the Spanish-American War. We condense from the issue of the "New American" of June 16, 1901, a newspaper published at Manila, P. I., the following:

"In the history of Manila since its occupation by American troops, there has been no officer aside from the Governor-General and the 'powers that be,' who has had so much to contend with and has fought his battle so successfully as the Captain of the Port, Lieut.-Comdr. William Braunersreuther, U. S. N. As the result of his long naval service he is to be invalided home. Since June, 1898, he has uncomplainingly performed the most trying and most important work ever dealt out to an officer in these waters. Mr. Braunersreuther (he was then navigating officer on the United States Cruiser Charleston) was appointed Captain of the Port, August 16, 1898, Admiral Dewey personally making the appointment. Up to the time of the outbreak on the 4th of February, 1899, Lieutenant Braunersreuther had been busily at work, night and day, carrying out his plans for improvement. These plans were his own; for he was virtually given carte blanche when ordered to the post. That day and the one following, which caused so many, many families to mourn the loss of brother or son, also brought out all the capabilities of the Lieutenant. In addition to his regular duties, he was of great assistance to the army. Through his efforts, ammunition was pushed forward, the Quartermaster's Department and Medical Department were aided with transportation, and the sick and wounded were brought in and temporarily cared for. During the six weeks following the outbreak, that portion of the city along the water-front, together with all shipping connected therewith, required his attention. At his own instigation and suggestion, an order was given that required all cascoes and lighters to leave the river each day at sunset and go out into the bay for anchorage, returning again to moorings at sunrise next day. This act alone relieved the city of a most dangerous and vicious element. In addition to this, he established a system of night patrol about the bay, preventing the leaving of cascoes and lighters by dangerous char-



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acters. All steamers and tugboats were kept under orders to carry a sufficient head of steam over night to aid in extinguishing fires, and, if necessary, to haul off and go into the bay. The amount of work done can never be fully appreciated save by those who were forced to do it. It is generally conceded that the work has been well accomplished. One special act of distinction was the acceptance by Lieutenant Braunersreuther of the surrender of the Island of Guam. Following is his own account, as given by him in a letter:

"United States Steamer Charleston, at sea, and 1,000 miles from Manila, June 24, 1898: We have just carried out our orders to capture the Spanish authorities at the capital of the Ladrone Islands, Aguana. I was selected by the Captain to undertake this job, and was given 160 men to land with as a starter. I went ashore to have a talk with the Governor about affairs, and the result was that I did not lose a man. The matter was all settled in one day and we are carrying with us fifty-four soldiers (Spanish) and six officers, besides a lot of Mauser rifles and nearly 10,000 rounds of ammunition. I had the whole to handle, and did it up quickly. The Captain's instructions were to wait a half hour for an answer to his ultimatum; then use my troops. I waited, and in just twenty-nine minutes the Governor handed me his sealed reply, addressed to the Captain of my ship out in the harbor, about four or five miles off. I knew this was sealed with the sole object of gaining time; and hence I broke the seal, read the contents, the Governor protesting and saying that it was a letter for my Captain. I replied, 'I represent him here. You are now my prisoner, Senors, and you must come on board the ship with me.' They protested and pleaded, and finally the Governor said: 'You came on shore to talk over matters, and you make us prisoners instead.' I replied: 'I came on shore to hand you a letter and to get your reply; in this reply, now in my hand, you agree to surrender all your jurisdiction. If this means anything at all, it means that you will accede to any demands I may deem proper to make. You will at once write an order to your military man at Aguana, the capital (this place was five miles distant), directing him to deliver here, at this place, at 2 p. m. (it was then 10:30 a. m., June 21), all arms and ammunition and all

Spanish flags on the island; each soldier to bring his own rifle and ammunition, and all the soldiers—native and Spanish—with their officers, must witness this.' They protested and demurred, saying there was not time enough to do it; but I said, 'Senors, it must be done.' The letter was written, read by me and sent. I took all the officers on board with me in a boat, and at 4 p. m. went ashore again and rounded in the whole outfit. I was three miles away from my troops, and had only four men with me. At 4 p. m., when I disarmed 108 men and two officers, I had forty-six men and three officers with me. The keynote to the whole business was my breaking the seal of that letter and acting at once. They had no time to delay or prepare any treacherous tricks, and I got the 'drop' on the whole outfit, as they say out West. The native troops I released and allowed to return to their homes, unrestricted; they had manifested great joy in being relieved from Spanish rule. While it was harsh, it was war, and in connection with the Spanish treachery it was all that could be done. Twenty-four hours would have—yes, I believe even four hours, with such a leader as the Governor was, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Spanish army—would have given them a chance to hide along the road at Aguana and at intervals in the dense tropical foliage, they could almost have annihilated any force we could have landed. The approaches to the landing over shallow coral reefs would have made a landing without a terrible loss of life almost an impossibility, but 'all is well that ends well.' The details I have scarcely touched on; but if the officials and the soldiers had dreamed for one minute that they were to be torn from their homes, I am firmly convinced this letter would never have been written. The Captain, in extending to me his congratulations, remarked: 'Braunersreuther, you'll never, as long as you live, have another experience such as this. I congratulate you on your work.' All this whole affair was transacted in Spanish. I had an interpreter with me, but forgot all about using him. I did not want them to get a chance to think even before it was too late."

Lieutenant Braunersreuther is now in command of the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Bullock Coghlan was born on December 9, 1844, in Frankfort, Ky.

He is the son of Cornelius Coghlan and Lavinie (Fouke) Coghlan. On his father's side he is of Irish extraction, while his mother's ancestry is responsible for the Dutch and English strain in his composition. His education was received in the common schools at Belleville, Ill., until he received his appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1860. He was graduated in 1863, and in 1873 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the George Washington University, of Washington, D. C.

Admiral Coghlan received his appointment to the Naval Academy on September 27, 1860, and upon graduation was promoted to Ensign on May 28, 1863. He was then attached to the steam sloop "Sacramento" on special service from 1863 to 1865. On November 10, in the latter year, he received his promotion as master of the steam sloop "Brooklyn," the Flagship of the Brazilian Squadron, remaining with this vessel until 1867, having in the meantime, on November 10, 1866, been commissioned Lieutenant. In 1867 he was the Executive Officer of the "Pawnee," being transferred the same year to the steam frigate "Gueriere," where he remained for a year, proceeding next to the sailing sloop "Portsmouth." On March 12, 1868, he received his commission as Lieutenant Commander, and being attached to the steam sloop "Richmond," joined the European Squadron, where he remained until 1871. Upon his return in the latter year he was attached to "shore duty" in the Hydrographic Office, remaining in this capacity until 1873, when he quit active duty and spent a year on "sick leave." He spent the next year with the North Atlantic Squadron, going thence to the receiving ship "Colorado" for a time, when he was transferred to the "Monongahela," proceeding to the Asiatic Station, remaining until 1879, when he returned home to join the Receiving Ship "Independence."

In February, 1882, Admiral Coghlan was commissioned Commander, commanding the "Adams" from 1883-84 on the Pacific Station. Following this line of service he was stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard from 1886 to 1887. He also commanded the "Mohican" from 1888 until 1890. The "Raleigh" was his next berth, and while serving upon this battleship he took part in the battle of Manila Bay, and participated in the making of history in that quarter of the globe. In 1898 he was stationed

at the War College and the New York Navy Yard, going from there to the command of the Carribean Squadron, where he spent two years, returning again to the War College, and was later appointed, on October 3, 1904, Commandant of the Navy Yard at New York.

Apart from the mass of business dependent upon his duties in connection with the service, Admiral Coghlan has affiliated himself with the New York Yacht Club, the Union League, Army and Navy, University, the Loyal League, the G. A. R. Naval Union, Society of Foreign Wars. He is also a Mason and Knight Templar, a Past Master of the Salona Lodge of California. In October, 1868, he was married to Julia Barbour, of Terre Haute, Ind., and they have one son, Graham Coghlan.

Col. Frederich Karl Franz Hecker. (See "Historical Encyclopedia," Vol. I. of this work, page 228.)

Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, U. S. N., was born near Belleville, October 11, 1841. His parents were Frederick and Henrietta Kempff. He went to the Belleville schools, and also went to school to Mr. Rau. Later he studied in St. Louis. He entered the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., September 25, 1857, and was graduated there in April, 1861. He was appointed acting midshipman, U. S. Navy, and served on board the sloop of war "Vandalia." In the blockade of Charleston, S. C., the Vandalia captured the schooner "Henry Middleton" in August, 1861, and young Kempff took the schooner to New York. He rejoined the "Vandalia" in October, 1861. He was that month appointed an acting master in the Navy. He took part in the battle of Port Royal, S. C., November 7, 1861. Afterwards, he served on board the flagship "Wabash," South Atlantic Station, and on board some of the other vessels on the Atlantic and gulf coast to the end of the Civil War. He was in charge of a howitzer in the expedition against Port Royal Ferry, S. C., in January, 1862, and took part in the bombardment of Sewell's Point, Va., May, 1862, and in the occupation of Norfolk. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, August 1, 1862; to Lieutenant-Commander, July 26, 1866; to Commander in March, 1876; to Captain, May 19, 1891; to Rear-Admiral, March 3, 1899.

As Commander he commanded the "Alert" on the Asiatic Station, 1881-82; the "Adams,"

on the Pacific Station, 1885-88. As Captain he commanded the Coast Defense Ship "Monte-rey," Pacific Station, 1893-95. He was on shore service at different times during the years 1869-70, 1873-74, 1877-78, 1883-84, 1889-95, 1896-99. He was Commandant of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., 1899-1900, and on the Asiatic Station, 1900-02. He declined to join the foreign Admirals in firing on the Taku forts June 16, 1900, but after the U. S. S. "Mon-ocacy" was fired on by the Chinese forts, joined in with the available forces for the protection of life and property of the Americans and all foreigners. He commanded the Pacific Coast Naval Defense District from 1902 to 1903. He retired from active service in accordance with the law on account of age limit in October, 1903.

He was married at Fair Oaks, San Mateo County, Cal., July 16, 1873, to Miss Cornelia R. Selby, and has three children, the eldest of whom entered the Navy.

The "Congressional Record" of Monday, February 2, 1903, contains the following: "Thanks of Congress to Rear-Admiral Kempff. Mr. Hitt (Chairman House Committee on Foreign Relations): Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass House Joint Resolution No. 8.

"The Clerk read as follows: 'House Joint Resolution No. 8, tendering the thanks of Congress to Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, U. S. N., for meritorious conduct at Taku, China. *Resolved*, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby tendered to Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, commanding the Asiatic squadron, for the wisdom displayed by him in refusing to join the allied forces in the bombardment of the forts at Taku, China.'

"Mr. Hitt: 'Mr. Speaker, the facts upon which that resolution is based are common property, known all over the world. This is unanimously reported from the Committee. The resolution was not considered before Admiral Dewey had been consulted, and that great sailor had said it was merited and thrice merited. It took as great character, resolution and courage to refuse to fight such a grave and difficult crisis as it did to fight, for this was in view of easy victory, with six great allies against one weak power. The wisdom and patriotism of Admiral Kempff in refusing to join the allies in suddenly begin-

ning war upon the Chinese Government were immediately vindicated; for by the action of the allies in attacking Taku the whole Chinese nation was instantly inflamed—not merely the Boxer rebels. Had the other powers, whose fleets attacked the fort at Taku, followed the wise rule of the strong, calm American sailor who said, 'Let no American gun or American vessel be used to make war upon a people or bombard the fort of a government with whom we are not at war,' and had they confined themselves to the protection of their citizens, as he did to the defense of American life and property, the bloody and dreadful scenes at Peking might have been far different. Even after those scenes, the Chinese showed confidence in our government alone, through us they gave out the first news of the besieged and agreed to the open-door policy, always trusting our sincerity. I do not wish to take up the time of the House in reciting the history of his part on that memorable 18th of June, 1900, so widely known to all our readers, which has been discussed by the eminent publicists of the day and has merited and received eulogies from many writers in many countries.'"

Col. William C. Kueffner. (See "Historical Encyclopedia," Vol. I. of this work, pp. 322-323.)

Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt. (See "Historical Encyclopedia, p. 371.)

Col. John D. Miley was born on his father's farm near Belleville, Ill., August 19, 1862. His father, George C. Miley, was born in 1839 and died in 1882. His grandfather, David Miley, was born in New York in 1811, was early left an orphan and brought up by a Quaker family. His mother was Nancy (Wilderman) Miley.

John D. Miley taught school near his native town, and entered West Point in 1883, passing the examination with a higher per cent. than his many competitors. After spending a few months abroad, he was assigned to duty at Governor's Island, N. Y. While serving there, he took a law course at Columbia College, and was admitted to the bar. In 1891, at Springfield, Mass., he married Sara H. Mordecai, daughter of General Mordecai, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A. Mrs. Miley and her four children, two boys and two girls, are now living at Washington, D. C.

In 1890, John D. Miley was sent to the Pacific Coast. He was an expert artilleryman, familiar with every intricacy in the most com-

plicated modern improvements in coast defense, and had charge of the new fortifications being installed in the San Francisco harbor. Fort Miley, the new two-company artillery post overlooking the Cliff House, was named in his honor. After five years' service at the Presidio, San Francisco, he was appointed junior aid on General Shafter's staff, and later, senior aid. In 1897, Lieutenant Miley accompanied General Shafter to Cuba as aide-de-camp. He was with Col. John Jacob Astor in charge of the negotiations for the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson.

At the close of the campaign, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers in recognition of his service as one of the commissioners negotiating the terms of General Toral's surrender and for bravery on the field. At this time he was sent to Governor's Island, N. Y., being made Inspector General of the Department of the East. It was during these few months in New York that his book, "In Cuba With Shafter," was written and published.

In the spring of 1899, he sailed for Manila; and on his arrival there, with characteristic enthusiasm, energy and unselfishness, he took charge of all the important and hard work laid out for him. He was made Inspector General of Volunteers on General Otis' staff, and then Collector of Customs at Manila, being given supervision of the entire custom service of the Philippines. He founded the Manila library for the use of the army, and to aid in the development of the Philippines. On September 6, 1899, he was stricken with spinal meningitis, and died at the Second Reserve Hospital at Manila, September 18. He is buried at the National Cemetery, Presidio, San Francisco.

Lieut.-Col. James Lowery Donaldson Morrison. (See "Historical Encyclopedia," Vol. I. of this work, p. 386.)

Captain Kossuth, Niles, U. S. N., is the eldest son of the late Judge Nathaniel Niles. He was born in Belleville, June 14, 1850. He went to the Belleville public schools until he was fourteen years old, then went to the Civil War as a drummer boy in answer to the call for ninety days' service. At the end of the ninety days he was mustered out. In 1865, he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., by appointment of Congressman Jehu Baker, graduated in 1869 and received

a commission as ensign. He has served on several vessels, the most important of which were the "Ticonderoga," which made a diplomatic cruise around the world; the U. S. S. "Newark," as navigator; and the U. S. S. battleship "Massachusetts," as executive officer. He always made a specialty of ordnance, and in this capacity was made inspector of steel at Bethlehem Iron Works, and later, at the torpedo station at Newport. He is now in command of the U. S. S. "Boston" of the Pacific Squadron.

Major Lotus Niles, U. S. A., son of the late Judge Nathaniel Niles, was born in Belleville, February 5, 1853. He went to the Belleville public schools up to the age of fifteen years, was nominated as a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, in January, 1870, by the Hon. John B. Hay, of Belleville, Representative in Congress, and entered the Academy July 1, 1870. On June 16, 1875, he graduated and was commissioned Second-Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Artillery. He served with that regiment at Baltimore, Md.; Carlisle, Pa.; Fortress Monroe, Va.; Fort Johnson, N. C.; and Washington, D. C., until January 29, 1882, on which date he was promoted to First Lieutenant, Second Artillery. He served at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; New Orleans, La.; St. Augustine, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; Huntsville, Ala.; and Newport, R. I., until March 8, 1898, when he was promoted to be Captain, Second Artillery. He served at Boston, Mass.; Savannah, Ga.; Havana, Cuba; and Chickamauga Park, Ga., until September 11, 1902, when he was promoted to be Major, Artillery Corps. He is now serving at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas.

Capt. Nathaniel Niles. (See "Historical Encyclopedia," Vol. I. of this work, p. 400.)

Maj.-Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus was born in Prussia, was an officer in the Prussian service, and later came to America, settling at St. Louis, Mo. On the outbreak of the Civil War he accepted a Major's commission in the Second Missouri Volunteers, of which he became Colonel, participating in the battles of Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge. He was promoted to be Brigadier-General, June, 1862, and commanded a brigade in the Thirteenth Army Corps at the capture of Arkansas Post and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and a brigade in the Fifteenth Corps at Chatta-

nooga, Missionary Ridge and in operations resulting in the capture of Atlanta. Having been promoted to Major-General in July, 1864, in Sherman's March to the Sea he commanded the Fifteenth Corps from Atlanta to Savannah. Later, as Chief-of-Staff of General Canby, he received the surrender of Kirby Smith in Texas, May 26, 1865. He was mustered out February, 1866.

Col. Julius Raith.—The Forty-third Infantry, organized at Camp Butler, Ill., in September, 1861, by Col. Julius Raith, was composed largely of St. Clair County men. It was mustered into the service October 12, 1861, and took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh and in campaigns in West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., November 30, 1865. "The Forty-third," says a writer, "bore an honorable and heroic part, distinguishing itself particularly in the two days' bloody fighting at Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, losing 200 killed and wounded. Its commander, the noble and daring Raith, was mortally wounded, and died April 11, following." Colonel Raith saw service in the Mexican War also, as Captain of Company H, Second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. The company was organized in St. Clair County, was mustered into service June 16, 1846, and mustered out June 16, 1847. In this company Nathaniel Niles and Adolphus Engelmann were, respectively, First and Second Lieutenants. Col. William H. Bissell was the regimental commander.

Maj.-Gen. James Shields. (See "Historical Encyclopedia," Vol. I., p. 478.)

Col. John Thomas was born in Wythe County, Va., January 11, 1800, and died at Belleville, December 16, 1894. He came to St. Clair County with his parents in 1818, the family settled in the Alexander neighborhood, near Shiloh, and he began life for himself as a farmer on rented land at the age of twenty-two. It is said that he was unable to buy a horse, which he much needed, but his poverty did not deter him from marrying, for he also needed a wife. He was able, however, to buy and stock a good farm six years later, and thenceforward he gained wealth rapidly, becoming one of the most extensive owners of land in the county. His fondness for military life made him prominent in militia days and, in the Black Hawk War as commander of the

Third Regiment, he acquired the title of Colonel, which clung to him during the remainder of his life. He was an early anti-slavery man and an original Republican and was elected to the General Assembly in 1838, 1862, 1864, 1872 and 1874, and to the State Senate in 1878. He was a man of lofty patriotism, much public spirit and of unimpeachable judgment in the practical affairs of life. In June, 1852, he married Arabella Kinney, daughter of William Kinney, a former Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, and was again married in January, 1875, to Mrs. Magdalena Holdener.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE SLAVERY ISSUE IN ILLINOIS.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY IN THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT"—NEGRO SLAVERY INTRODUCED BY THE FRENCH AND IS CONTINUED UNDER BRITISH RULE—THE ORDINANCE OF 1787—ATTEMPT TO SET IT ASIDE IN ILLINOIS TERRITORY—REMNANTS OF THE INSTITUTION—THE "BLACK LAWS" OF 1819—THE STRUGGLE OF 1822-24—SOME REMINISCENCES OF SLAVERY DAYS IN ILLINOIS.

Louis XIII., by an edict dated April 23, 1615, recognized slavery in the French possessions in America, and early immigrants of wealth brought slaves with them. In 1724, Louis XV. provided not only for holding slaves but for regulating traffic in slaves in the Province of Louisiana, which included Illinois. About 1722, Renault, agent of "the Company of St. Philippe" and director of the mines in the new country, came from France with 200 miners, mechanics and laborers to carry on mining in the Illinois country. At San Domingo, he bought 500 slaves to work the mines, and these he brought with him to Kaskaskia, where he established himself. The descendants of those bondsmen were called "the French slaves" in the statute books and census records of Illinois. Before Renault returned to France, he sold to French colonists his and the company's interest in such slaves as he still controlled. Some of those slaves were taken to Missouri and some of them to Louisiana, by their own-

ers. Those who remained in the Illinois country were held by virtue of the treaty of cession, which secured to the inhabitants the possession of their entire property and a guarantee of all their rights.

Slavery then existed by law in all the British colonies; hence, after the close of the French and Indian war, in 1763, it was tolerated under British rule in Illinois. Other slaves were brought from Virginia and Kentucky. Under the jurisdiction of Virginia, dating from 1778, the same maintenance of property rights was promised. In 1784, Illinois was transferred to the General Government, with the provision that "the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents and the neighboring villages, who have professed themselves citizens of the State of Virginia, shall have their possessions and titles confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties." The Ordinance of 1787, under which the Northwest Territory was created, expressly declared: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." The deed of cession and the Ordinance were opposed to one another. A party came into being that advocated the one, another that supported the other. In Illinois, the "irrepressible conflict" had begun. That conflict was destined to be waged through the history of Illinois as a part of the Northwest Territory, 1784-1800; as a part of Indiana Territory, 1800-09; as Illinois Territory, 1809-18; and well into its history as a State.

In 1802 the pro-slavery party sent to Congress a memorial, praying for the suspension of the prohibition of slavery in the Territory. Agitation of the question was kept up until after 1807, when the anti-slavery men remonstrated against such action on the part of Congress. September 17, 1807, the Legislature of the Territory of Indiana passed an act, entitled "An act concerning the introduction of negroes and mulattoes into this Territory." This made legal the bringing in of slaves, by requiring the owner, or possessor, to enter into indentures with them to serve for a stipulated period as servants, after which they were to become free. A record of this must be made in the Court of Common Pleas, within thirty days after

the introduction of the slave or slaves. The usual term of service was ninety-nine years. Children under fifteen years of age were required to serve their former owners or possessors—males, until thirty-five years of age; females, until thirty-two years of age. Male children of indentured servants were to remain in bondage until thirty years old, female children until twenty-eight years old. In 1809, this law was adopted by the Governor and Judges of Illinois Territory and in 1812 the first Legislature ratified this action. Slaveholders from Virginia, Kentucky and other States, who wished to relieve themselves, without loss of the ownership of slaves, came to Illinois. Some came actually to free their slaves, as soon as they could do so advantageously to their charges. One such was Edward Coles, afterward Governor of Illinois, who came in 1819 and, while en route, gave his slaves their liberty, transferring to each head of a family 160 acres of land.

In 1817, Governor Edwards vetoed a bill repealing as much of the above-mentioned law as provided for bringing negroes into Illinois to indenture them as slaves. In 1822, in some of the southern counties, the opening of the State for the introduction of slavery was discussed. In the Legislature in the following year, the question became alarmingly prominent politically. By a two-thirds vote, the General Assembly could authorize the people to vote for or against a Constitutional Convention. The pro-slavery party had enough senatorial votes to insure the adoption of the proposition, but in the House they lacked one—Representative Hansen, of Pike County, on whom they had counted, having voted against them. Hansen was unseated and succeeded by John Shaw, and the adoption of the resolution submitting to vote of the people the question of calling a convention followed. Under the biennial election system, the question must be put to vote on the first Monday in August, 1824. The opponents of slavery were aroused, held public meetings and organized for a fight. In St. Clair County, where the convention party was strong, the first blows were struck. There the anti-slavery men, headed by Rev. John M. Peck, established their headquarters. Others prominent on that side were Governor Edwards and Dan P. Cook. On the other side were Governor Reynolds, William Kinney, Ris-



Geo Reuchert

don Moore, Governor Bond, Judge Phillips and A. P. Field. Belleville was the storm-center. By the anti-convention men a county society was organized, officers appointed, an address to the people of Illinois was published, and an invitation made to form societies in other counties. Societies were formed in fourteen counties and a correspondence was established through trustworthy persons in every election precinct. The whole system was established and in working order before August, 1823; and many of the supporters contributed generously from their private purses to meet the cost of printing and other expenses. The stronghold of the unorganized slavery advocates was in the counties near the Ohio River and in the old French settlements. It was demonstrated that, on a contingency, one-fourth of the votes of the people could elect a majority in a convention; and, since that majority would probably favor opening the State for slavery, it became a paramount object of the opponents of the measure to defeat the convention. A hard and complicated struggle ensued. The contest was vigorous on both sides till the critical moment. The final decision at the election on the first Monday of August, 1824, was against the calling of a convention, by a majority of 1,668 out of a total of 11,612 votes cast in the State. Six months later a politician avowedly favoring slavery in Illinois was a rarity.

Governor Reynolds has testified that "the convention (issue) gave rise to two years of the most furious and boisterous excitement and contest that ever visited Illinois. Men, women and children entered the arena of party warfare and strife, and families and neighborhoods were so divided and furious and bitter against one another, that it seemed a regular civil war might be the result. Many personal combats were indulged in on the question, and the whole country seemed at times to be ready and willing to resort to physical force to decide the contest. All the means known to man to convey ideas to one another were resorted to, and practiced with energy. The press teemed with publications on the subject. The stump orators were invoked, and the pulpit thundered anthems against the introduction of slavery."

There were only five newspapers in the State, and four of these were in favor of the

convention. But the anti-convention leaders had raised funds to conduct the campaign, and they bought one of the four opposing papers and changed its policy and started two others. Perhaps the strongest evidence as to the feeling on this question is found in the fact that, whereas, the total vote for and against a convention aggregated 11,612, at the Presidential election in the following November, only 4,707 votes were cast.

Although Illinois was known as a free State, her status on the slavery question was rather peculiar. The extent of the State north and south had brought it into touch with both factions in the United States. The southern half of the State was first settled, and consequently the tide of immigration from Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky—pro-slavery districts—gained an early control of the commonwealth, and directed the trend of Illinois politics. March 30, 1819, the first General Assembly of the State had passed what were known as the "Black Laws." They provided that no negro or mulatto should settle in the State until he had first produced a certificate of freedom under seal of a court of record, which, together with a description of the person producing it, and also of his family, if he had one, was to be duly recorded in the county in which he proposed to settle. The overseers of the poor were empowered to expel such negroes or mulattoes wherever they desired. Any person bringing a slave into the State with the view of freeing him was required to execute a bond in the sum of \$1,000 as a guarantee that the person emancipated would not become a county charge; and, if he neglected to execute such a bond, he was liable to a fine of \$200.¹ Each resident free negro or mulatto was, before the first day of June following, to enter his name and the name of every member of his family, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, together with evidence of his freedom. No person was allowed to employ a negro or mulatto without such evidence of freedom, under penalty of \$1.50 per day for each day the colored man was employed. To harbor any slave or servant, or to hinder the owner in retaking any

(1) Governor Coles, when he freed his slaves, failed to execute said bonds. His opponents made that an excuse for harassing him in the courts until he was released by a legislative enactment in 1825.

slave was made a felony, punishable by a fine two-fold the value of the slave and a whipping not to exceed thirty stripes. Any negro or mulatto not having a proper certificate of his freedom was deemed a runaway slave subject to arrest; he was advertised for six weeks by the Sheriff and, if no owner appeared, he was sold for one year, at the end of which time he was entitled to a certificate of his freedom, which was good unless an owner appeared and claimed him. One who "took him up," or informed against him, was entitled to a reward of \$10. A fine of \$1,000 could be imposed on any person guilty of "kidnaping" any free negro or indentured slave. No person was permitted to trade with a servant or slave without the consent of the master. A slave found ten miles from home was subject to arrest and to be punished by thirty-five stripes, or, if he appeared at any dwelling without leave of his master, the owner of the dwelling was permitted to give him ten stripes. Unlawful assemblies of slaves or servants were punishable by thirty-nine stripes, and a person permitting negroes to dance or revel on his premises could be fined \$25. County officers were required to apprehend slaves guilty of such misconduct. In all cases where free persons were punished by a fine, slaves were to be punished by whipping at the rate of twenty stripes for each eight dollars of fine, with the proviso that not more than forty lashes be given at any one time.

When the Legislature convened at Vandalia, in December, 1822, Governor Coles, in his inaugural address, called attention to the fact that slavery really existed in Illinois, notwithstanding the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, and urged upon the Legislature such remedial legislation as would lead to the emancipation of the slaves, a repeal or revision of the "black laws," and such legislation as would make Illinois a free State in fact. He referred to this subject in the message in 1824 and a third time, strongly, in his valedictory message in 1826, urging a change in the general attitude toward the negro, arguing that, instead of being considered a slave until he had proven his freedom, he should be considered free until some man proved ownership of him. Most of the political leaders in the State opposed Coles, while about half the press and most of the common people were with him. With the excep-

tion of a measure of relief passed in 1825 for those who, in freeing slaves, had neglected to execute a bond for \$1,000 for each emancipated slave as a guaranty against his becoming a public charge,¹ the "black code" remained unaltered until 1829. Now "no colored person not a citizen of another State," could settle in Illinois, without giving bond in the sum of \$1,000 that he would be self-supporting, and any man employing a negro who had not complied with this requirement was liable to a fine of \$500. This was practically prohibitive of the immigration of free black men. An amendment, passed in 1831, provided that a fine of \$100 should be imposed on any one aiding a negro, in any way, to gain a settlement in the State. Practically this nullified the law permitting owners to bring slaves to Illinois to set them free. At Alton, the pro-slavery sentiment culminated in the death of Lovejoy, and instead of subduing, this tragic incident re-inspired the anti-slavery element. No legislative step in advance was made, however, until 1841. Then a law was enacted, permitting any "native resident of the State to file with the Circuit Clerk the names of himself and members of his family, together with their evidences of freedom." A certificate of such record was made prima facie evidence of his or her freedom, carrying with it the protection of the law. But this law was not to be construed as barring the lawful claim of any one to any negro in question. Other legislation for and against the negro was attempted, but for some years little was accomplished. Meanwhile, the negro was given no practical relief and was subjected to some harsh and much unfair treatment. The testimony of no negro, mulatto or quadroon was admitted in court against that of any white person. Any apprentice (except a colored one) was legally entitled (law of June 1, 1827) to be taught "the three R's." Under section 158 of the criminal code of 1833, it was provided that no white woman should be pilloried, thus implying that colored women might be thus punished. Only as late as 1845 the Supreme Court declared that descendants of old French slaves born since the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787 could not be held in slavery.

In the Constitutional Convention of 1847 the

(1) In 1833 this act was extended to include future violators of this provision. The amendment of 1825 was passed during the administration of Governor Coles, and expressly for his relief.

questions of citizenship and the right of suffrage, the "underground railway" and the immigration of free negroes played a large part in the proceedings. The delegates in that convention from St. Clair County were William C. McKinney, William W. Roman, George Bunsen and John McCulley. The discussion of negro immigration was acrimonious. Rather than endanger the acceptance of the constitution it was deemed wise to submit the immigration clause to the people in a separate article. Both the Constitution and the immigration clause were adopted, though the latter was strongly opposed in the northern counties, notably in Cook. The new Constitution prohibited slavery, but under its provisions free negroes were to be prevented from settling in the State by a law which was to have been passed by the Legislature at its next session. If the negro was no longer subject to bondage, he still was subject to ill-treatment even to oppression. There had been no repeal of the "black laws." In 1853 it was enacted that any one aiding a negro, bond or free, to settle in Illinois, should be fined \$100 to \$500 and jailed not longer than one year. Any negro remaining in the State ten days, with a purpose of becoming a resident, was to be fined \$50, and, failing to pay his fine, he was to be arrested, advertised by the Sheriff and sold to the person who would pay the fine and costs for the shortest term of his service. The prosecuting witness was to receive half the fine imposed. It was even attempted to make this law more stringent. A more effective law was asked for by a vote in the House of sixty-five to seven in 1861. The Constitutional Convention of 1862 decided that "no negro or mulatto" should migrate to or settle in this State "after the adoption of the Constitution then formulated, and, while the people rejected the Constitution, they ratified that clause of it. In 1863 a final effort to make the law more effective was indorsed by the House, but failed in the Senate. Meanwhile the Civil War was in progress. The public view was clearing and broadening. February 1, 1865, Illinois, first of all the States, ratified the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. February 7, 1865, it repealed the "black laws." It is claimed that, with the exception of the act of 1853, these laws were long practically dead. It has been suggested

that they would have been repealed years before they were had it not been likely that any man proposing such a measure would have been branded as an abolitionist. It is true that the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 sounded the death-knell of slavery in Illinois.

The earliest known record of slavery in St. Clair County attests that, on September 25, 1751, Paul Bizet gave to Francoise Dizie, the wife of Josephus Braseau (a cousin of Bizet's), at whose house he had been sick, for her services, an Indian slave named Marianne.

November 18, 1751, Mr. and Mrs. Bourbonnais gave to Pierre Aubuchon, their son-in-law, an old negro slave, who, in the language of the transfer, could do only ordinary kitchen work and chores.

June 15, 1755, Francois Lacroix gave his property to his children on condition that they would maintain him. He enumerated his slaves as one Indian man, two Indian women and one Indian girl aged seven years.

March 14, 1757, Joseph Guignon willed to Mr. Forget his house and negroes, except a little negro named Francois, aged about ten years. The following is a deed of freedom granted to a slave woman in 1793:

"Know all whom it may concern, that Jeanette, a negro woman, heretofore my slave, is now free and mistress of herself, she having paid me a price for her freedom, with which I am satisfied. February 23, 1793."

(Signed)

"B. TARDIVEAU."

Following is a copy of a more formal "freeing deed" executed by William Musick:

"Know all men by these presents, that I, William Musick, at present at Kaskaskia, in the County of St. Clair, in the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, have remised, leased and forever quitted claim, and by these presents do of my own free will and accord, remise, release and forever quit claim, unto a certain negro man named George and unto a certain negro girl named Phebe, all and all manner of interest, claim and demand, which I now have or hereafter shall or may pretend to have, in or to the future services of them, the said George and Phebe, and each and everyone of them. And I do hereby liberate them and each of them from any state of servitude or slavery in which, according to the laws of the State of Kentucky, I formerly held them, while residing in that State. And I

do further declare them free and absolute masters of theirs and each of their persons, and of all property they may hereafter acquire.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the 22d day of November, 1794.

[SEAL.]

"WILLIAM MUSICK.

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of Bartholomai Chard and John R. Jones."

On page 180, County Record A, is "a minute of a sale" of a negro by himself, November 28, 1794. John Marney, the purchaser, paid \$200.

Old "public sale bills" prove that, about that time, not only negroes but Indians were bought and sold. A squaw was sold at auction by the administrator of the estate of Michael Girardin, for 327 francs (\$65.40), in February, 1774.

Following is a copy of an advertisement offering a reward for the apprehension of a runaway slave, which appeared in the Louisiana Gazette (St. Louis, Mo.), July 4, 1811:

"FORTY DOLLARS REWARD!

"Ran away from the subscriber, living near Six Mile Prairie, Illinois Territory, on the 27th of June, a negro man named George, about 40 years old, six feet, or upwards, high, coarse features, large beard and whiskers, speaks plain and with assurance, has a large vacancy between his front teeth, but not with the loss of a tooth; yellow complexion; sordily clothed, having none but those on him, viz: A big coat of plain dyed brown, the under part of his sleeves of a drab color. The public are hereby cautioned against dealing or harboring him at their peril. The above reward will be paid to any person who shall deliver the said negro to me, near the Six Mile Prairie, Illinois Territory. June 27, 1811.

"JOHN HUMPHRIES."

On May 14, 1815, John Reynolds advertised as follows:

"Fifty dollars reward will be given to any person who will deliver to me in Cahokia a negro boy named Moses, who ran away from me in Cahokia about two months since. He is about sixteen years old, well made, and did belong to McKnight and Brady in St. Louis, where he had been seen frequently, and is supposed to be harbored there or about there. He had on a hunting shirt when he left me."

On October 1, 1815, Ninian Edwards, then Territorial Governor, and later third Governor of the State, advertised:

"NOTICE: I have for sale twenty-two slaves; among them are several of both sexes between the years of ten and seventeen. If not shortly sold, I shall wish to hire them in Missouri Territory. I have also for sale a full-blooded horse, a very large English bull, and several young ones."

CHAPTER XXXVI.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY CENTENNIAL.

CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY —INTERESTING EXERCISES HELD AT BELLEVILLE MAY 17, 1890 —THE PROGRAM —FLOATS AND OTHER EXHIBITS —LIST OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS—EXTRACTS FROM HON. J. N. PERRIN'S ADDRESS —SOME REMINISCENCES BY GOVERNOR KOERNER—A LETTER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S—SPEECHES OF SENATOR TRUMBULL AND GOVERNOR OGLESBY —FIRE-WORKS DISPLAY CLOSES THE EXERCISES.

(From the Belleville (Ill.) Advocate, May 23, 1890.)

The people of "Old St. Clair" can feel proud of the manner in which they celebrated, on the 17th inst., the one hundredth anniversary of its organization as a county. It was a red-letter day, indeed, for Belleville. Fair weather and a beautiful, clear sky, combined with a large attendance of visitors from far and near, all went to make the celebration a great success in every respect. The people of the city, mindful of the great event which was being commemorated, decorated their houses and places of business with the national colors, until the city, especially the main thoroughfares, presented a gala appearance.

The morning trains brought in from the neighboring towns large crowds of visitors; and by noon the city was filled with strangers, all come to celebrate the anniversary of the oldest county in the State. A large platform had been erected in the public square, in the northeast angle, to be used as a reviewing stand from which the addresses were delivered. During the morning hours this was occupied by the Bavarian Band, which gave an

open-air concert for the crowds that were gathered in the square.

Thus passed the morning hours until 1:30 o'clock, when came the grand feature of the celebration. The following well known citizens composed the executive committee: Charles W. Thomas, Chairman; C. P. Fleischbein, Secretary; Richard Wangelin, Treasurer; Joseph Fuess, Hon. H. G. Weber, Capt. William White, Jeff. Rainey.

The committee of the County Board consisted of the following: Frank Perrin, Mascoutah; John Reimann, Lebanon; Nicholas Boul, French Village; H. G. Boughan, East St. Louis; Charles Probstmeyer, Millstadt; J. P. Hill, Freeburg; S. W. Campbell, Marissa; J. R. Miller, Caseyville. The following constituted the Reception Committee: Joseph Penn, Chairman; Capt. John S. Doyle, Secretary; Gen. W. H. Powell, M. T. Stookey, W. J. Underwood, Jacob Krill, John Kloess, L. D. Turner, Jefferson Rainey, Ernst Hilgard, Frederick Sunkel, George Detharding, Edward Abend, William T. Crouch, Richard Wangelin, W. W. Waugh, Hugh W. Harrison, F. J. Brueggemann, Charles Drees, Dr. Julius Kohl, Dr. L. P. Stookey, B. J. West, John Gross, Michael Reiss, A. T. Primm, Howard Elliott, D. Bowes, F. Chandler, H. F. Lyttle, John M. Chesbrough, W. H. Snyder, John Eberle, H. E. Morris, John W. Mass, George E. Lary. Dr. P. H. Mase was the Grand Marshal, and Mr. Herman Oster, Assistant Marshal.

THE TRADES DISPLAY.—The trades parade was appointed to start at 1 o'clock from East Main Street, but was delayed somewhat by difficulties experienced in getting some of the floats in position. At about 1:15 everything was ready and the start was made, proceeding west on Main Street, past the reviewing stand to Silver Street in West End, and then back to the square. Through the courtesy of the managers of Sells & Barrett's circus, which was exhibiting in the city, the procession was headed by the band wagon of the company, and the rear topped off by the steam calliope of the same company. The order of the parade was as follows:

Squad of mounted police.

Sells & Barrett wagon containing Bavarian Band.

Young men in Continental uniform, and mounted: Ed Rogers, Julius Bischof, Harry

Wangelin, Clarence Hill, T. M. Phillips, Frank Bux, Charles A. Grossart, Carl Bux, Julius Feickert, William P. Merck, George P. Roth, H. Christopherson, Louis Wagner, Henry Schoetler, H. C. Deobald, Albert Funsch, Henry Kuntz, Thomas Mueller, Henry Nolde, Charles Born, Jr., Henry Schellkopf and W. Holdener.

Grand Marshal—R. H. Mace.

Assistant Marshal—Herman Oster.

Aids—Julius Heinemann, William Siefert, Louis Stroh, M. Neuberger, Jacob Schwind, Gus Baer, Jacob Jung, Ed. Huff, George Knobloch, John Bader, F. Von Pommer.

Moving in early times, represented by an old-time wagon, containing a family and household effects, spinning wheel, etc., preceded by a hunter in deer-skin suit and coon-skin cap, carrying his rifle.

A float representing the log cabin of the early settler, hive upon the roof, and deer and coon-skins tacked on the side of the house. Inside could be seen colored women engaged in carding and spinning wool. The float belonged to Mr. G. W. Shipman.

A float from Caseyville Township, representing the method of planting corn one hundred years ago, the men in the field working with hoes, their rifles conveniently near in case of attack from Indians. On this wagon was also an old wooden plowshare, which was made and used in Caseyville Township sixty years ago; also two sickles owned by Mr. Warren Beedle used in his family over fifty years ago. The men on the float were Mr. Johnson and Aaron Dowler, dressed as early pioneers, together with their hired help. The float was designed by Hon. J. P. Miller and arranged under his supervision.

The next float was contributed by Cahokia Township, which is the oldest settled part of the county, and was decidedly an interesting exhibit. On the wagon was an arm from which swung the Old Mission Bell, which was used to call the faithful to worship as early as 1776. It was labeled "An Independence Veteran," and it was in charge of Joseph Bashant, the veteran bell-ringer of Cahokia, who has rung it faithfully for the past forty-two years. Along with the bell was an ancient stone that had been plowed up in Nick McCracken's field in 1870, and which bore the following inscription: "Aug., 1776, I. N. L. Y." The relic is now owned by Judge W. H. Snyder.

Following this float and forming part of Cahokia's contribution was an old-style French cart, such as was commonly used by the early French settlers of the American Bottom one hundred years ago. It was driven by Mr. Palmier. A banner bearing a picture of the first court-house in St. Clair County was also displayed. The exhibit of Cahokia was got up and arranged by Dr. W. H. Renois, and was the most interesting of the parade.

Stites Township came with a float representing farming one hundred years ago. Hitched to an old mold-board plow was a diminutive "jack," with an old pioneer holding the plow handles. Notwithstanding the novelty of his position, perched up on a wagon, the "jack" did his duty nobly, and contributed much to the interest of the parade.

A schooner wagon, the inscription on which stated that it had been made in 1846, came next, and was one of the floats contributed by C. A. Monk, of the McCormick agency. In the wagon was an old plow made in 1820. The wagon was manufactured in this city in 1846, by Phillip Medart, father of our Justice Martin Medart, and was ironed by Adam Blum. It is the property of Mr. Balthasar Knobloch. The other part of Mr. Monk's display consisted of a McCormick binder on a truck, mowers and other farm machinery, the whole illustrating old and new methods in agriculture.

Another illustration of improved farm machinery was a Buckeye mower contributed by Mr. J. J. Esler.

Kircher & Son also had an exhibit of modern farm implements, embracing a Walter A. Wood harvester in full operation, a Studebaker wagon, etc.; also a second float, carrying a Wood mower surrounded by lads and lasses dressed as hay-makers, while a monkey, perched on the mower, distributed peanuts and advertising matter.

Joseph Schwarz & Son, Milwaukee, exhibited a Junior Harvester.

A wagon transporting a machine in operation making wire picket fencing.

William Borgmeyer, steel harvester and farming machinery.

A float of Schubert & Shannon, of the Belleville Tobacco Works, illustrating the various stages of the manufacture of tobacco.

The Harrison Mills, represented by a wagon loaded with the product of this old and well known mill.

A. Hertel, manufacturer of carriages and buggies, had a fine display of the work of his shops.

The Crown Roller Mills had a large wagon upon which was a pyramid made of sacks of flour, the top surmounted by a large gilded crown. Miss Laura Free, wearing a costume, made of flour sacks, was seated on the top, representing the miller's daughter.

W. P. Merck, the East Main Street lumber dealer made a very neat and effective exhibit in his line, with a float upon which was erected a light, airy structure, containing samples of building material.

William Eckhardt, Jr., wagon delivering groceries and provisions.

O'Fallon Band.

A. C. Huckle, the hardware merchant and dealer in vehicles, had a very neat float representing this latter branch of his business, in the shape of a handsome surrey, to which was harnessed a very life-like and full-sized figure of a horse. In the surrey were some young ladies.

Mr. G. L. Rauch, agent for the Domestic Sewing Machine, had two wagons bearing samples of his machines.

The Western Brewery Company had two wagons, one bearing "Grambinus" and his court. Both wagons were highly decorated.

The County Ambulance came next, bearing on its sides the motto, "For Charity and Humanity."

P. M. Gundlach, grain drill, illustrating the improved method of sewing grain.

An old wagon, driven by William Hinderlite, illustrating the manner in which families moved in early times. The wagon contained many old-time fixtures, such as a spinning-wheel, etc., articles that are not generally found in the households of today.

Concordia Band.

Mr. E. W. Guy had a floral display, a float representing a beautiful garden of flowers.

The James Jones Manufacturing Company Brass Foundry had a very neat and attractive float, upon which was displayed, worked up into beautiful designs, the various products of these works. The name, "Belleville Brass Foundry," was very neatly worked out in brass washers and rings on a black background.

The Star Brewery, a decorated wagon.

Merker & Wirsing, carriage-makers, a surrey on a float.

Gustave Fuchs, nursery man and gardener, a float representing a garden laid out in beds, showing growing vegetables of all kinds.

The Maule Coal Company, a float bearing a huge block of bituminous coal, the product of the Maule mines, which was said to contain sixty bushels.

Louis Kloess & Brothers, float representing the different processes of making brick.

G. W. Shipman, keg factory, represented by a float containing workmen engaged in turning out nail-kegs.

M. Knoebel, boiler-maker, float with men riveting a boiler.

E. J. Badgley, architect and builder, float with model cottage surrounded by lawn.

St. Clair Foundry, float with men engaged in making molds and castings. This float distributed little horse-shoes as souvenirs.

Karr Brothers, two wagons with their plumbing displays.

A. G. Fehr, float representing a flower-garden with growing plants and flowers.

G. A. Sahlender, harness-maker and dealer, two floats, one representing the old-time method of harnessing animals with yokes and chains, the other the modern way, with harness such as he manufactures.

The New Athens Foundry Company, float drawn by three yoke of oxen. On the front of the float was built an old-fashioned fireplace, and seated at the sides of the chimney corners were an old man and an old woman, apparently waiting patiently for their dinner, which was suspended over the fire by a crane, to cook. To the rear of this was one of the modern and improved cook stoves, with a young woman baking biscuits in the oven and distributing them as souvenirs.

The Adams Express Company's contribution to the parade was a large, elegant wagon sent from St. Louis for the purpose, and drawn by four bay horses. The drivers were John Brady and Robert Burson, two old employes of the company. The wagon was loaded with boxes of merchandise just thirty-six hours from New York, and was an excellent illustration of the improvement over the old way of transporting goods, when it took six months to make the same distance.

Fuess, Espenhain & Fischer, dry-goods merchants, had a float representing the exterior and interior of their big dry-goods and carpet

house. In the interior numerous salesmen were busy waiting upon customers and handing out souvenirs of the Centennial.

Following this float came Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hertel, in road carts, heading a procession of the members of Turkey Hill Grange No. 1390, all in road carts. The horses made a good showing of the fine stock that is owned and bred by St. Clair County farmers.

The Sucker State Drill Company had two floats displaying samples of the farm machinery that is turned out at its establishment.

The Reichert Milling Company, of Freeburg, had a finely decorated wagon on which was arranged a scene representing the interior of a mill in operation.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company was represented by a wagon carrying samples of the machines manufactured by this company, two of which were operated by young women.

The Pump and Skein Works had two splendid floats upon which were displayed numerous examples of the product of this immense establishment, including stoves, mining machinery, etc.

Nick Reeb & Sons, manufacturers of brick, had a gaily decorated float representing their industry.

Schlenger & Brothers, flour and feed, had a float upon which they made a neat display of corn, oats and other grains.

Millstadt Band.

Millstadt Fire Department pulling the hand-engine, "Little Giant," and its hose reel.

Freeburg Fire Department with hand fire-engine and reel.

Belleville Fire Department with three steamers, two reels, and hook and ladder, truck, under command of Chief John Ebel.

An old-style wagon, containing the Lenzburg band, and bearing placards inscribed "1790-1890," the top of which was embellished with wooden shoes of various sizes, was a contribution from Lenzburg Township.

Following this came the floats of the Harrison Machine Works, illustrating the old and the new way of threshing out grain. One float was filled with old-time farmers, threshing their wheat with flails, when the product of a day's work was only five bushels. The next float, one of the new and complete threshing machines built at the Harrison Machine Works,

drawn by a portable engine, built at the same works, illustrated the new way by showing the wonderful improvement that had been made in threshing grain.

Fayetteville Band.

A further display of farm machinery manufactured by the Harrison Machine Works.

The steam calliope with its resonant notes playing "Sweet Bye and Bye," topped off one of the finest parades and displays this city ever witnessed, and we challenge our descendants in 1900 to beat it if they can.

IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE.—At the close of the parade, the people began to gather around the speakers' stand in the square to listen to the addresses. Seats had been arranged on the north side to accommodate many hundreds, by placing a plank on the tops of nail kegs provided for the purpose. These seats were all filled and the immense platform was also crowded with people.

Among the prominent persons on the stand were: Ex-Gov. Richard Oglesby, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago; Isaac N. Pearson, Secretary of State; Gen. C. W. Pavey, State Auditor; Hon. Richard Edwards, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Charles Becker, State Treasurer; Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.; Dr. John Rauch, of the State Board of Health; Dr. William St. Clair, great-grandson of Gov. Arthur St. Clair; Hon. Jehu Baker; Gen. W. H. Powell; Judge George Vernor, of Nashville, Ill.; Hon. N. S. Hill, of Pontiac, Ill.; Dr. J. S. Hughes, of Springfield, Ill.; Judge B. R. Burroughs, Edwardsville; E. A. Burke, Sheriff of Madison County; Hon. J. M. Dill; Col. John Thomas; C. W. Thomas; Joseph Fuess; Jefferson Rainey; Joseph Penn; Hon. H. G. Weber; F. A. McConaughy; H. M. Stephens, Mayor of East St. Louis; Joseph Ogle; M. Funk, of Clinton, Mo.; William Way, Venice, Ill.; Fred Sunkel; T. D. Shoupe, of the "Carlyle Constitution;" Hon. Edward Rutz, Chicago; Judge W. H. Snyder; Judge William J. Underwood; Hon. Henry Raab; Hon. James P. Slade, Greenville, Ill.; and G. C. Eisenmayer, Mascoutah.

After all were seated, Hon. C. W. Thomas, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the assembly to order and, making a few remarks explanatory of the celebration, introduced Hon. J. N. Perrin, the orator of the day. (The "Advocate" printed Mr. Perrin's ad-

dress in full, from which some extracts are here presented.)

The speaker began by reviewing briefly the settlement of America, paying tribute to men prominent in early events of importance and dwelling on the different nationalities represented. Beginning with general history, he came down to local history thus:

"After this, came the voyage of La Salle, down the Mississippi to its mouth, in 1682. On the return trip up river, it is supposed by some that some of his companions, who were left along the route to occupy the country, founded Cahokia. The date of the founding of this ancient village has been arbitrarily fixed by most writers and accepted by others without question, while another theory gives the credit of this founding to La Salle's lieutenant, Tonti, when, in 1699,¹ with his men in search of La Salle, he came down the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to a Tammarais village, where nothing was known of priests except Father Gravier, who had visited them while he was in charge of the mission of the Kaskaskia Indians upon the Illinois River.

"The latter account is the most probable. For if there had been a mission among the Cahokia Indians prior to that time, their near neighbors, the Tammarais, would have known it. Then, too, it is generally conceded that Fathers Bineteau and Pinet established the mission of St. Sulpice, at Cahokia. Father Pinet, we find, had officiated at the Peoria mission, and, as Father Bineteau was officiating at the Kaskaskia mission, then upon the Illinois River, in 1698, the founding of St. Sulpice must be placed a little later. Also, Kaskaskia was still on the Illinois River in 1699, when Father Marest was the officiating priest. And it was not moved till the fall of 1700, when the Indians moved south with Father Marest. It may be that Cahokia was established on the trip a few days earlier than

(1) The date here given (1699), as that of Tonty's search for La Salle, is possibly a typographical error, as La Salle was assassinated by some of his followers in what is now the State of Texas in 1687, and Tonty's expedition down the Mississippi in search of his great leader was made in the early part of the previous year. Some writers have claimed that the first settlement at Cahokia was made by the French as early as 1686—or even two years earlier—but in the light of researches made by Shea, Parkman and others on the basis of the "Jesuit Relations," this claim has generally been abandoned, and it is now commonly conceded that the first settlement at Cahokia was made in the early part of 1700, or, at the very earliest, in 1699.



Joseph Reichert.

Kaskaskia; or, if the year before, in either event, it is, next to Peoria, the oldest town in Illinois, Peoria having been established in 1680. The settlement of Cahokia and Kaskaskia, therefore, dates from the year 1700, or earlier. . . . Soon after the year 1700, other French settlements sprang up in Southwestern Illinois, through what are now St. Clair, Randolph and Monroe Counties. In 1718, Fort Chartres was commenced, which, for half a century, was the headquarters for the French government in the West, and which is now a heap of ruins. A year later, almost within the shadow of this great military fort, the village of St. Phillippe was begun. Of this there is now no vestige left. In 1722, Prairie du Rocher was established, and at that time, Kaskaskia boasted of a monastery and a college. Prairie du Pont, in this county, commenced in 1760, and about that time Cahokia boasted a mill for corn and planks. All through the Bottom, there are yet some traces of these early establishments of water-mills and wind-mills, and churches and forts. They remain as the silent reminders of an age gone by and a hardy pioneer people who laid the foundation for the great commonwealth of Illinois.

"The French pioneers traded with their kinsmen in the North and in the South, and used the great water-ways for their traffic. They were a simple people with but few wants and easily gratified. Their heroic virtues have left a grander heritage to their descendants than the royal heirlooms. Many of their descendants are still living in the old domain, following the habits and the customs of their ancestors, though it should be said to their eternal credit that they render constant homage to this country's flag and constitution. Of late years, they have had their annual reunions on the 14th day of July, on which occasion they come together and renew their friendships, while commemorating the taking of the Bastille, in which some of their ancestors participated in 1789. On these occasions, too, they sing the Marsellaise. . . . The lives of the French pioneers were full of simplicity and hospitality." [Here Mr. Perrin compared them with the Arcadians as pictured in "Evangeline."]

"In this manner, the French settlements grew and, indeed, flourished till 1675, when the British unfurled their banner here, and those

happy homes with all their tenants who remained, passed to another sovereign. They were not destined, however, to remain long under British occupation. . . . During the Revolutionary War, in 1778, Virginia, under the leadership of the immortal Patrick Henry, sent her soldiers beyond the Ohio to wrest the dominion from the English, under the command of George Rogers Clark. . . . In July, 1778, they took the forts of old Kaskaskia and Cahokia, and on the ramparts planted the flag of the 'Old Dominion.' All this country west of the Ohio then became Virginia property, with John Todd as commandant. Then came an influx of Americans to the American Bottom. In 1781, care Moore and Bond, and Rutherford and Kidd, and settled at the Beautiful Fountain in Monroe. Later on, the Lemens, Ogles, Pulliams, and Whitesides came. . . . In 1784, the Illinois country was ceded to the United States by Virginia, and it was erected into the Northwest Territory by the Ordinance of 1787, with Gen. Arthur St. Clair as the Territorial Governor until 1802. . . . During this time occurred the famous Andrews massacre, which illustrates the mode of Indian warfare, and in which Andrews was shot through a hole in his log cabin, his wife and baby girl taken prisoners, the wife killed and the baby taken to Prairie du Chien, from where she was afterward brought back by the French traders. She was raised in the American Bottom, and married Henry Mace. As appropriate to the occasion, her grandson, R. H. Mace, is acting as Marshal of the Day. . . . By virtue of a provision of the Ordinance of 1787, the Governor (among other powers quoted) was authorized to proceed from time to time, as circumstances might require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles should have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as might thereafter be made by the Legislature. By virtue of this authority was issued the proclamation dated on the 22d day of April, 1790, . . . organizing the County of St. Clair, so named after the Governor. It was the first county organized within the present limits of our State, of which it embraced nearly one-half. . . . In the very year when this county was erected, the belief in witchcraft was prevalent, and two instances are re-

corded of negroes being executed. Judge William H. Snyder remembers a conversation had in his youth, with a very aged Frenchman who had witnessed the execution of some negroes for witchery, and also witnessed the flying of some crows overhead immediately afterwards, and believed that the bad spirit had gone into the crows and was taking its flight. . . .

"The organization of the State Government, with Kaskaskia as its capital, gave a stimulus to immigration. The tide poured in. All parts of the Union contributed. . . . In 1827, John M. Peck established a college at Rock Springs (half way between Lebanon and O'Fallon), the first educational institution in the West, which has since been transferred to Upper Alton and grown to be Shurtleff College. The Rock Springs Seminary was established before the day of railroads in the Mississippi Valley. . . .

"The creaking of the wheels of Reynolds' train has ceased, and the grand projector, too, has ceased from toil; and, after many busy years, now sleeps beneath the shade of Walnut Hill. A few years before the building of this railroad occurred the Black Hawk War, which will be recalled by the living survivors of the struggle, one of whom, Col. John Thomas, who is here with us today on this platform, is living in our midst, hale and hearty at the age of ninety. After the close of this war commenced the first substantial German settlement of this county. Today a large part of our population is of German birth, origin and descent. . . . Other nationalities, too, have contributed their representatives, and in our county's borders may be found the industrious Englishman, sons of the Emerald Isle, and others; and, side by side, the natives and adopted people live in peace and smile upon this county's growth."

At the close of Mr. Perrin's address, Chairman Thomas read a letter written by Governor Koerner, from La Salle, Ill., expressing his regret at not being able to be present. (This letter was printed in full in "The Advocate," and extracts from it are here reproduced):

"Many came here quite young, many others have made themselves known to the public in this county, and, though they may afterwards have cast their lots elsewhere, may still be

claimed as St. Clair County men. They all became more or less tinctured with the spirit of tolerance, liberality and enlightenment, which has, from early times, been a marked feature of our county.

"One of the earliest and best writers of the Western country was a life-long citizen of St. Clair. The late Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey came here as a boy and received his education here. Some other men of literary merit are still living among us. But it is in the walks of political and military life that the sons of St. Clair have acquired most distinction, and have given this county—though it is now surpassed in territory and population by a few other counties—an enviable name and a great prestige."

"St. Clair has given to the State two Governors and two Lieutenant-Governors; to the Senate of the United States two members, and to the House of Representatives seven members, some of whom have served several terms. Two citizens of St. Clair County held foreign missions; one was Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington; one Secretary of State; two others State Treasurers; two State Superintendents of Common Schools; one Chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners; one speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives. The Supreme Court of our State has counted two members from St. Clair County (including myself). Of the Judges of our judicial circuit, one was, for several terms, and one has been for a number of years and is now, from this county."

"In the Black Hawk War, we had Col. John Thomas, still surviving; in the Mexican War, General Shields and Colonel Bissell; in the War of Secession, I believe St. Clair County turned out more men in proportion to the number of its population than any other county in the State, perhaps in the United States. . . . Major-General Osterhaus had made St. Clair County his first home in this country. Brigadier-Generals Kueffner and Engelmann are our fellow-citizens. Col. Julius Raith fell at Shiloh. Col. Mersy commanded most of the time a brigade. Col. Hecker was a citizen, and Col. Niles is still a resident of St. Clair County. I may have omitted some who were also staff officers."

Mr. Thomas then said he had another letter, written by a gentleman well known to the

whole country, George Washington, which he desired to read. It was the property of Dr. William St. Clair, a great-grandson of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, to whom it was addressed. Mr. Thomas said the letter would show a wonderful contrast in the manner in which men sought office at the time the letter was written and the way it is done now. The letter is as follows:

"Sir: Mr. Edward Tiffin solicits an appointment in the Territory North West of the Ohio. The fairness of His Character in private and public life, together with a knowledge of law resulting from close application for a considerable time, will, I hope, justify the liberty I now take in recommending him to your attention; regarding with due attention the delicacy, as well as importance of the character in which I act; I am sure you will do me the justice to believe, that nothing but a knowledge of the Gentleman's merits founded upon long acquaintance could have induced me to trouble you upon this occasion.

"With sincere wishes for your happiness and welfare, I am, etc.,

"George Washington.

"May 5th, 1788."

"Governor St. Clair."

Mr. Thomas then introduced the Hon. Lyman Trumbull to the audience, with many of whom Mr. Trumbull was personally acquainted, he having been a resident of St. Clair County for many years previous to his removal to Chicago. Mr. Trumbull was glad to meet the people of Old St. Clair, many of whom were his old friends and neighbors, and it gave him pleasure to speak to them. His address, though brief, was very interesting and full of reminiscences. Among other things he said:

"The fathers and grandfathers of many who are on the stand today were my first clients, and from them I received my first support and the first money I ever earned. Among the members of the bar fifty years ago were Governor Koerner, Gen. James Shields,

Gov. John Reynolds, Adam W. Snyder and Matthias Cole, who died recently in California, after having celebrated his hundredth birthday. Among the early settlers whom I call to mind were the Whitesides, the Pulliams, Scotts, Badgleys, Wests, and a host of others, and, no doubt, I am now addressing some of their descendants. There have been many and great improvements in St. Clair County during the past fifty years, and it is possible that there are many more in store. In those days, little they dreamed that a man in Belleville would be able to converse vocally with a man in Chicago."

Mr. Trumbull closed his remarks by inviting all the people of St. Clair to "come up to Chicago in 1893, and see the biggest World's Fair that the mind of man can conceive."

Governor Oglesby was then introduced and made a brief but happy address. He said it seemed to be a great day for old men, and that there were several more on the platform, all of them older than himself, who would address them. He paid Mr. Perrin a high compliment for the excellent address that he had made. He also indulged in reminiscences, and alluded in a very happy way to the times when he and Judge Trumbull were campaigning, how they always made it a point to visit St. Clair County, and how the people always supported them. His remarks were well received and he was repeatedly cheered.

This concluded the exercises for the day.

THE FIREWORKS.—As it had been announced that there would be a fireworks exhibition on the square in the evening, at the hour appointed the square was filled with people to witness the excellent display in front of the court-house, under the management of Mr. Vic Lavaux, an expert in such displays.

This closed the celebration, and truly it can be said that, taken altogether, the day's exercises and events were a most fitting commemoration of the Centennial of Old St. Clair.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

SECRET AND SOCIAL ORDERS.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS, CHURCH AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES — MASONS, ODD FELLOWS AND KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—MODERN WOODMEN, ORDER OF ELKS, AND OTHER SOCIAL ORDERS—GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS—MISCELLANEOUS ASSOCIATIONS—CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT CHURCH SOCIETIES—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—SALVATION ARMY.

ORGANIZATIONS PRIOR TO 1880.—The High Prairie Debating and Literary Society was organized in 1835, and held regular sessions. It has kept records from 1842 to the present time. At first the society held its weekly sessions at the Potter, the Nat. Smith, and the Thompson school-houses. The first question for debate recorded in the records of 1842 was: "*Resolved*, That the present tariff is oppressive to a majority of the people of the United States." Among the members of the society were: Hon. Amos Thompson and Hon. B. J. Smith, members of the State Legislature; Jacob Eyman, County Treasurer; John McCully, member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847; Herbert Patterson, a noted Methodist minister, and others. The records show that this society has held its regular meetings, with the exception of a few short intermissions, up to within the last two years, when the literary work was transferred to High Prairie Grange. It is still carried on by the latter organization.

High Prairie Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized at the Tate school-house, June 23, 1874, with twenty charter members and the following officers: W. M.—Samuel Smith; O.—Joseph Phillips; S.—George R. Tate; Asst. S.—R. B. Smith; C.—D. D. Miller; Secy.—Matthew Potter; Treas.—Michael Smith; G. K.—Lewis McGuire; P.—Mrs. M. J. Tate; Ceres.—Mrs. S. C. Tate; Flora—Mrs. Mary Smith; L. A. S.—Mrs. Mary Phillips. It has since held two regular meetings monthly on the first and third Saturdays, has built a good hall, and has thirty-five active members. The officers are: Master—Miss Adda Miller; Overseer—Miss Anna Grommet; Steward—George Rapp; Asst. St.—Arthur Johnson; Cap.—Amelia Schaeffer;

Lecturer—N. O. Phillips; Treas.—Hallie M. Tate; L. A. S.—Mildred A. Tate; Secy.—Dosisa Tate; Pomona—Annie Bell; Flora—Orpha Smith; Ceres—Jane Smith. At each meeting of this society, a literary program is presented. Of the original members of this society but two have held membership uninterruptedly to this time, as the others have all died or moved away.

St. Clair Lodge, No. 24, A. F. & A. M., of Belleville, was organized December 14, 1843. John C. Thiel was its first W. M.; Peter W. Randle, its first S. W.; Seth Catlin, its first J. W. Lebanon Lodge No. 110, A. F. & A. M., was organized October 6, 1851. The membership is forty-five. St. Clair Lodge, No. 119, I. O. O. F., of Lebanon, was organized March 23, 1853. Its present membership is eighty. It owns property valued at \$7,000. Lebanon Chapter, No. 62, R. A. M., was organized October 9, 1860. Masonic Lodge, No. 342, was organized at Summerfield in 1860. Its membership is 160.

Smithton Lesen Verein.—A notice announcing the purpose to organize this society invited the public to attend a meeting to be held at Keim's place, May 21, 1860, and was signed by Heinrich Keim, Hermann Teuker, Valentin Graf, Friedrich Brandenburger, Frederick Phein, George Brenner, and George Stoerger. At the meeting, G. Brenner was chosen chairman, and H. Keim secretary. It was resolved to meet June 11, to adopt a constitution and elect officers. At the meeting on June 11, the Georgetown Lesen Verein was organized, a constitution adopted, and the following officers elected: G. Brenner, President; G. Stoerger, Treasurer; H. Keim, Secretary and Librarian. Meetings were held September 9, 1860, and December 16, 1860. Owing to poor crops, stagnation of business all over the country, and the fact that many of the patriotic members responded to the country's call for soldiers to put down the Southern rebellion, the society was inactive until January 26, 1863, when it was reorganized and prospered. The library contains 906 volumes, nearly all German, books of the best authors in science, literature, prose fiction, history, travel and philosophy. In 1879, the society numbered fifty members; but now there are but twenty-five. The outlook is not very favorable, as the young people cannot be induced to study and keep up the language and sacred traditions of their forefathers. When the vil-

lage was incorporated under the name of Smith-ton, the society changed its name to Smith-ton Lesen Verein. The present officers are: John Ros, Sr., President; George Daab, Treas-urer; Heinrich Keim, Secretary and Librarian. Mr. Keim has held his position ever since the organization of the society in 1860. Mas-coutah Central Turnverein was organized about 1862. Humboldt Lodge, No. 286, I. O. O. F., of Mascoutah, was organized about 1863. Archimides Masonic Lodge, No. 377, was char-tered October 8, 1863. Theodore Joerg was its first W. M. Douglas Lodge, No. 361, A. F. & A. M., was instituted at Mascoutah about 1865, and Mascoutah Encampment, No. 90, I. O. O. F., about the same time. Millstadt Union Aid Society was organized September 23, 1866.

East St. Louis Lodge, No. 504, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was constituted Oc-tober 3, 1866, with Anson Gustin W. M., H. C. Pococke, S. W., and Richard Cox, J. W. The present officers are: H. L. Browning, W. M.; C. M. Musgrave, S. W.; J. M. Perryman, J. W.; D. A. Beeken, Treas.; R. A. Paschal, Secy.; A. P. Harris, S. D.; J. C. Harris, J. D.; Rev. W. E. Archibald, Chaplain; Thomas G. Springall, Tyler.

The Georgetown Turnverein was organized September 5, 1867, with thirty-two members. The first officers were: Edward Berghaus, Erster Sprecher; Charles Moxter, Zweiter Sprecher; Theodore Muench, Erster Turnwart; Nic. Daesch, Erster Schriftwart; Jacob Thress, Zweiter Schriftwart; Jacob Oldendorf, Kassen-wart; Louis Forcade, Zeugwart. The Verein steadily grew in membership and strengthened financially, so that in 1879 it was able to buy a building on the corner of Julia and Fischer Streets, which had formerly been used as a brewery, and occupied it as a hall. The Verein so prospered that in 1891 it increased the ca-pacity of the hall by building an addition thirty-eight by fifty feet, to be used as a dance hall. Then, as the hall was still inadequate for all entertainments and the like, in 1894 the old building was torn down and a two-story one erected in its stead. In 1901, another ad-dition of eighteen by forty feet was added for a stage, which has recently been equipped with new scenery. This hall, which is one of the largest and best equipped in the county, has outside dimensions of sixty by one hundred

and three feet. It is surrounded by a fine park, in which a new pavilion was erected in 1904. The Turnverein is in a prosperous con-dition, both in finances and in membership. It now has a membership of over 100, con-stantly being added to. The present officers are: George Daab, Erster Sprecher; Nicholas Daesch, Zweiter Sprecher; F. C. Daab, Erster Turnwart; F. Daesch, Zweiter Turnwart; Wil-liam Brenner, Erster Schriftwart; George H. Lannert, Zweiter Schriftwart; Henry Gross-mann, Kessenwart; Ferdinand Roebeling, Zeug-wart; John Daab, Karl Hausmann, Fritz Pfeif-fer, Trustees; G. G. Bock, William Press, Bei-sitzer. Of the organizers of the Turnverein, the following six are still members: John Rie-del, George Daab, Nicholas Daesch, John Daab, Fritz Pfeiffer and Jacob Thress.

Belleville Lodge, No. 338, I. O. O. F., was in-stituted November 9, 1866. Belleville Chapter, No. 106, R. A. M., was instituted in 1867.

Enterprise Lodge, No. 369, I. O. O. F., of Belleville, was instituted March 28, 1868. O'Fallon Lodge, No. 576, A. F. & A. M., was chartered October 6, 1868. Golden Rule Lodge, No. 374, I. O. O. F., of East St. Louis, was in-stituted June 6, 1868, and chartered October 13, 1868. Harmony Encampment, No. 102, I. O. O. F., of East St. Louis, was chartered October 12, 1868. O'Fallon Lodge, No. 431, I. O. O. F., was chartered in 1869. Crescent Lodge, No. 426, I. O. O. F., of Caseyville, was instituted July 1, 1870. Naomi Rebekah Degree, Lodge No. 5, of East St. Louis, was chartered Octo-ber 11, 1870.

Pride of the Valley Lodge, No. 435, I. O. O. F., of East St. Louis, was chartered October 11, 1870. A Treu Bund of the U. O. T. B. was organized at O'Fallon, May 6, 1871. Treu Bund, No. 15, of Darmstadt, was organized November 9, 1871. Harmonia Lodge, No. 13, U. O. T. B., of Marissa, was instituted February 6, 1872. The East St. Louis Saengerbund was instituted March 23, 1872. Helvetia Lodge, No. 480, I. O. O. F., of East St. Louis, was instituted Feb-ruary 22, 1872, and chartered October 8, 1872. Hermann Lodge, No. 286, D. O. H., of Belle-ville, was organized September 25, 1872. Its first officers were: Franz F. Metschan, O. B.; Theodore Bosch, W. B.; Gustav Rande, F. Sec.; Henry Damm, Sec.; Adam Schaubert, Treas. Names of present officers are: Melcher Atzing-er, O. B.; John P. Heck, U. B.; Henry Heine-

mann, Sec.; John Schuff, F. Sec.; Martin Heinemann, Treasurer; German Lodge, No. 463, I. O. O. F., of O'Fallon, was organized in 1872.

East St. Louis Chapter, No. 156, R. A. M., was chartered in October, 1873. Treu Bund, No. 267, of Millstadt, was organized January 10, 1875. Millstadt Lodge, No. 567, was instituted in April, 1875. Belleville Encampment, No. 169, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 12, 1875. St. Clair Lodge, No. 40, K. of P., of O'Fallon, was chartered in 1875.

New Athens Lodge, No. 558, I. O. O. F., organized October 16, 1875, has a membership of thirty. The Modern Woodmen, Royal Neighbors, U. M. W. of A.; Rebeccas, Treibund Singer Society, G. A. R., and Farmers' Union have local organizations. Mascoutah Arbeiter, Unterstruetzungsverein, was organized about 1875. Morrison Lodge, No. 602, I. O. O. F., was organized September 21, 1876. Illinois Lodge, No. 268, K. of H., of East St. Louis, was chartered December 5, 1876.

Lessing Lodge, No. 71, K. of P., was instituted at Belleville, June 7, 1877. Names of first officers: Frank Kretschmer, P. C.; Samuel Neuburger, C. C.; Henry Thebus, G. C.; Joseph Wiesmann, Pr.; Charles Born, M. of E.; Thomas Challenor, M. of F.; Alfred Mayer, K. of R. and S.; H. C. Hoppe, M. of A.; William Dittmann, I. G.; George Eisenberg, O. G. Names of successive presiding officers: Henry Thebus, Alfred Mayer, G. W. Schmisler, Joseph Wiesmann, Jacob Leiner, Hugo C. Hoppe, N. Weiss, C. L. Weber, James Spies, Rich. Hermann, J. Ackermann, Daniel Fischer, J. Winkler, Charles Steiner, Sr., Charles Heinemann, Thomas Hunt, Henry Laut, Hugo Moehrl, Michael Frees, Adolph Keil, William Steiner, Adolf Klein, William M. Hoppe, A. T. Halstead, Henry Viehmann, Jr., Henry Dintelmann, A. C. Spies, Edward W. Spies, August Ebel, Henry Millitzer, Henry Dewald, E. R. Schildroth, J. T. Caulfield, L. Tiedemann, Henry Dietrich, Jr., Frank Weiss, Henry Meek, (W. F. Martin), R. Spies. Names of present officers: William F. Martin, C. C.; August Knefelkamp, V. C.; Henry C. Hesse, Pr.; R. Spies, M. of W.; William C. Gaerdner, K. of R. and S.; Adolph Kiel, M. of F.; Alex Winkelmann, M. of E.; J. R. Medlecoff, M. of A.; Al. DeBoer, I. G.; Henry Conrath, O. G.; Al. S. Halstead, H. Millitzer, Henry Meek, Trustees. There were thirty members June 30, 1877; there are 246 now.

Pride of the West Lodge, No. 650, I. O. O. F., of Belleville, was instituted January 14, 1878. German Lodge, No. 878, K. of H., of O'Fallon, was chartered February 4, 1878. Darmstadt Lodge, A. O. U. W., was organized February 10, 1878. Section No. 108, Endowment Rank, I. O. O. F., of Belleville, was instituted February 28, 1878.

Tancred Commandery, No. 50, K. T., of Belleville, was organized April 4, 1878, and chartered October 22, 1878. The charter members were: L. C. Starkel, J. H. Thomas, J. C. Rebhan, F. J. Scheve, Samuel Swancutt, M. S. Carr, Corwin Broughton, J. H. Hewitt, William Fleschert, William Skellett, John Kinneard. The date of instituting the commandery and consecrating the asylum was November 27, 1878. First Knight dubbed, Alonzo St. Clair Wilderman, on June 5, 1878. First conclave held in Knoebel Building, April 17, 1878. First conclave held in Rentchler Building, December 31, 1884. Past Eminent Commanders: L. C. Starkel (U. D.), 1878; L. C. Starkel, 1878-79-80-81; M. S. Carr, 1881-82; L. C. Starkel, 1882-83; Alonzo St. Clair Wilderman, 1883-84-85-86; John Heinzelman, 1886-87; James H. Thomas, 1887-88-89; John Heinzelman, 1889-90-91; George E. Lary, 1891-92; James A. Willoughby, 1892-93; C. A. Monk, 1893-94; P. J. Kaercher, 1894-95; D. F. Miller, 1896-97; Charles H. Starkel, 1897-98; John Heinzelman, 1898-1902; James A. Willoughby, 1902-03; George B. McRogers, 1903-04; William R. Merker, 1904-05-06. Names of present officers: William R. Merker, Eminent Commander; Richard H. Winkelmann, Generalissimo; Charles Lambert, Captain-General; Henry J. Fink, Treasurer; E. E. Wangelin, Recorder.

Enterprise Lodge, No. 90, Daughters of Rebecca, of Belleville, was instituted May 10, 1878. Belleville Lodge, No. 108, A. O. U. W., of Belleville, was chartered May 20, 1878. Evening Star Lodge, No. 654, of Marissa, was organized May 20, 1878. Friendship Lodge, No. 2, Independent Order of Mutual Aid, was instituted at Belleville, June 3, 1878. Names of present officers: Jacob Leiner, President; Peter Geibel, Vice-President; Henry Wolpert, Secretary; Adam Graeber, Treasurer; Charles Wright, Peter Geibel, Ferd Winkler, Trustees.

Lebanon Lodge, No. 127, A. O. U. W., was organized September, 1878. The Concordia Singing Society, of Darmstadt, was organized October 25, 1878. Friendship Lodge, No. 2, I. O. M. A., of Belleville, was instituted in 1878.



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Frederick Hecker Mannie, No. 65, D. O. H., of Belleville, was organized in 1879. Freilgrath Lodge, No. 415, D. O. H., of Belleville, was organized in 1879.

Gerstaecker Lodge, No. 138, A. O. U. W., of East St. Louis, was organized April 9, 1879. Its successive Master Workmen have been George Bender, John C. Hoffmann, Henry Damm, Frantz Metschan, Theodore Löhr, Fritz Panier, Gust Kissel and Henry Gerhardt. Christopher Schall is its Recorder, and H. Heinemann its Treasurer. Adelphie Lodge, No. 1509, K. of H., of Lebanon, dates from 1879.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES OF 1880 AND LATER.—An organization of Royal Templars of Temperance was effected at O'Fallon, February, 1880. A branch of the Catholic Knights of America was instituted at East St. Louis, March 19, 1880. Star of Hope Encampment, I. O. O. F., of Caseyville, was chartered April 8, 1880. F. W. Arnold Branch, No. 44, B. of L. and F., of East St. Louis, was chartered May 2, 1880.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 335, K. and L. of H., of East St. Louis, was organized May 28, 1880. Lodge No. 163 of the A. O. U. W. was instituted at Summerfield in 1880. It has twenty-two members. Mascoutah Lodge, No. 1977, Knights of Honor, was organized in 1880. A lodge of the I. O. E. T. was organized at O'Fallon, February, 1881. Garfield Lodge, No. 93, K. of P., of Belleville, was instituted October 14, 1881. Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the G. A. R., of Belleville, was organized June 22, 1882. Hecker Post, No. 443, G. A. R., of Belleville, was organized May 6, 1884.

Minerva Lodge, No. 938, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Belleville, Ill., was organized September 25, 1884. First officers: Ex-Protector, John Daubach; Protector, Henry Jungbluth; Vice-Protector, Elizabeth Heinemann; Secretary, F. Jungbluth; Financial Secretary, H. Heinemann; Treasurer, H. Oexner; Chaplain, N. Lochs. Present officers: Protector, Ida Melton; Vice-Protector, Pauline Lenz; Secretary, A. Loehr; Financial Secretary, M. Schmidt; Treasurer, Henry Oexner; Chaplain, Kunus. Belleville Council, No. 67, R. and I. S. M., was instituted October 4, 1884. Catholic Knights of Illinois, St. Anthony Branch, No. 24, was organized at Mascoutah about 1885. Mascoutah Lodge, No. 145, Independent Order of Mutual Aid, was organized in 1885.

Hofmann Lodge, No. 546, D. O. H., of Belleville, was organized in 1885. Harmonie Lodge, No. 563, German Order of Harugari, of Mascoutah, was organized in 1886. Rob Morris Chapter, No. 98, O. E. S., of East St. Louis, was organized September 24, 1886. It is a social organization, auxiliary to the Masons. Its first officers were: W. M., Martha Hender (two years); Patron, Emil Eggmann; Asst. M., Susan Paschal; Sec., R. A. Paschal; Cond., Anna E. Evans; Adah, Keziah Thomas; Ruth, Lucie Beeken; Warden, E. H. Cooper; Sent., William E. Hender. Following are the names of the successive presiding officers: Keziah Thomas (two years); Mrs. Theresa Niemes (five years); Minnie Niemes (two years); Alice Barlow, Elizabeth Vaughan, Emma List, Margaret Horner (two years); Sarah Teivy, Emma Rosset, Sarah Adams, Bernice Carr. The present officers are: M., Bernice Carr; Pat., W. P. Vaughan; Assoc. M., Anna Welty; Sec., Adaline Carr; Treas., Josie Horstman; Cond., Madie Rogers; Asst. Con., Sarah Knudson; Chap., Lizzie Kirkwood; Sent., T. G. Springall; War., Catherine Curtis; Adah, Neva Wetzler; Ruth, Lena Hugler; Esther, Zella Cook; Martha, Mabel Adams; Electa, Ella Merrill; Marshal, Mary Howlet; Org., Ada Sikking.

St. Albanus Branch, No. 35, Catholic Knights of America, Smithton, was organized March 27, 1889, with eighteen charter members. The first officers were: Philip Quirin, President; John Klingler, Vice-President; Henry Frein, Corresponding and Financial Secretary; Adam Herold, Treasurer; Albanus Schollmeier, Frank Winkler and Joseph Jerger, Trustees. The membership now is forty-one, and meetings are held the second Sunday of each month. The present officers are: Albanus Schollmeier, President; Philip Wenzel, Vice-President; Joseph Jerger, Recording Secretary; John Becker, Financial Secretary; Martin Lang, Treasurer; Charles Schwaegel, Frank Winkler and Philip Quirin, Trustees.

Mascoutah Camp, No. 2467, Modern Woodmen of America, dates from 1890.

Smithton Lodge, No. 73, U. O. T. B., was organized September 1, 1890, with nineteen charter members. The present membership is thirteen. The present officers are: Fritz Pfeiffer, T. M.; George Stell, B. M.; Jacob Quirin, Secretary; Mrs. Katherine Friesz, Treasurer; Mrs. Louise Pfeiffer, A.; Adam Pfeiffer, F.; Stephen Toth, I. W. Woodmen's Roost, Camp No. 1362,

Modern Woodmen of the World, of Belleville, was organized April 4, 1890. A lodge of Woodmen (No. 1387) was founded at Summerfield in 1890. Its membership is forty-eight.

Encampment No. 99, Union Veteran Legion, of Belleville, was organized September 7, 1891, to honor all worthy comrades who fought in the Union cause, aid the distressed among them and relieve the wants of the widows and orphans of such as have ended their earthly labors. Names of present officers: Colonel, Fred Sunkel; Lieutenant-Colonel, Philip Kaufmann; Major, John Wamser; Officer of the Day, William Siegler; Acting Adjutant, John Roth; Quartermaster, John Roth; Officer of Guard, Melchier Atzinger; Color-bearer, Martin Heinemann; Sentinel, Fred Lindemann. Harrison Benefit Association, of Belleville, was organized June 8, 1892.

Hecker Woman's Relief Corps, of Belleville, was organized June 22, 1892, to especially aid and assist the Grand Army of the Republic and to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead; to assist Union veterans and extend aid to their widows and orphans; and to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among descendants of members. The first officers were: President, Mrs. Elise Kueffner; Senior Vice, Mrs. Sophie Wangelin; Junior Vice, Mrs. Emma Halbert; Secretary, Mrs. Emma Powell; Treasurer, Mrs. Cora Grantz; Chaplain, Mrs. Henrietta Stookey; Conductor, Mrs. Henrietta Woelk; Assistant Conductor, Miss Hattie Minor; Guard, Miss Ella Swyer; Assistant Guard, Mrs. Leah Stanley. Its successive Presidents have been: Mrs. Elise Kueffner, Mrs. Sophie Wangelin; Mrs. Emma Powell; Miss Mary Evans. Mrs. Carrie Alexander; Mrs. Perle Smith, Mrs. Henrietta Woelk, Mrs. Clara Needles, Miss Emma Lorey. Present officers: President, Mrs. Clara Needles; Senior Vice, Miss Dora Siefert, Junior Vice, Mrs. Mary Davis; Chaplain, Mrs. Mary Heinzelmann; Secretary, Miss Amanda Sunkel; Treasurer, Miss Johanna Lorey; Conductor, Miss Ida Thornbury; Assistant Conductor, Eugenia Knoebel; Guard, Miss Emma Anderson; Assistant Guard, Mrs. Ida Heller; Patriotic Instructor, Miss Emma Romeiser; Press Correspondent, Miss Lenora Winkelmann; Musician, Miss Julia Ruoff; Color-bearers, Misses Mary

Halbert, Margaret Bartel, Clara Schlott, Stella McCallough.

Mascoutah Lodge, No. 416, Knights of Pythias, was organized in 1893. Germania Bund of Illinois, of Belleville, was organized in 1893. Elvira Frauen Lodge, No. 4, U. O. T. B., of Belleville, was organized in 1893. Modern Woodmen of America, Marissa Camp, No. 2021, was organized June 24, 1893, with ten charter members. At present there are forty-five members. Officers: C. C. Hill, V. C.; Louis Eckert, W. A.; Joseph Alles, B.; Henry Finger, C.; John Schuester, E.; C. B. Dickey, W.; J. N. Campbell, Phys. Martha Lodge, No. 85, D. O. H., of Belleville, was organized in 1895.

Smithton Camp, No. 3981, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized June 27, 1896, with fifteen charter members. The first officers were: A. A. Miller, Venerable Consul; H. J. Baetje, Worthy Adviser; Frederick Daab, Excellent Banker; James O. Miller, Clerk; A. M. Carr, Escort; George Brenner, Watchman; Louis F. Herr, Sentry; Managers—Henry Forcade, Michael Press, Jr., H. T. Schmidt; Physician, Dr. G. G. Bock. The camp has at present thirty-four members. It meets on the second Saturday of each month in Turner Hall. The present officers are: Frederick Daab, Venerable Consul; A. A. Miller, Worthy Adviser; John Lippert, Excellent Banker; William P. Kunz, Clerk; William Mueller, Escort; Frank Yung, Watchman; John Stell, Sentry; Managers—William Press, A. M. Carr, A. A. Miller; Physician, Dr. G. G. Bock.

Belleville District Court, No. 316, Court of Honor, of Belleville, was organized April 9, 1897. Its objects are: First—To unite fraternally all acceptable white persons for mutual improvement and recreation. Second—To provide means, from the proceeds of assessments upon its members, to assist those totally and permanently disabled by accident, and to furnish life indemnity to its members in the sum of \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500 or \$2,000, in the manner elsewhere provided by the constitution of the society and by the statutes of the State of Illinois. Third—To encourage its members in business; to assist its members to obtain employment, and to promote benevolence and charity. Its first officers were: R. D. W. Holder, Chancellor; J. A. Morgan, Vice-Chancel-

lor; Mary Hubert, Past Chancellor; S. C. Crouch, Recorder; R. H. Winkelman, Treasurer; Addie Seifert, Chaplain; E. F. Sattler, Conductor; D. F. Baumann, Sentinel; O. A. Taggart, George Merrick and F. E. Pierce, Directors. Names of successive presiding officers: Frank Perrin, Emily Taylor, R. H. Winkelman, Walter Rockeman, Lulu Lenz and F. A. Gooch. Present officers: Lulu Lenz, Past Chancellor; Margaret Wright, Vice-Chancellor; S. C. Crouch, Recorder; Catherine N. Frey, Chaplain; Caroline Daniels, Guard; William Frey, Conductor; Mary Huth, Sentinel; J. A. Ramsey, August Obert and George F. Wangelin, Directors.

Gothic Lodge, No. 852, A. F. & A. M., of East St. Louis.—First officers and charter members: J. B. Kelley, W. M.; D. S. Hahn, S. W.; A. H. Behrens, J. W.; Robert Traubel, Treas.; W. A. West, Secy.; I. H. Todd, S. D.; F. J. Curtis, J. D.; T. A. Metcalf, S. S.; John Wilson, Jr., J. S.; R. A. Cooke, Tyler. Past Masters: J. B. Kelley—1897, A. H. Behrens—1898-99, T. A. Metcalf—1900, Charles S. Lambert—1901-02, E. W. Canady—1903-04, Hugh S. Wakefield—1905. Officers for 1906: William F. Rothe, W. M.; B. F. Burnworth, S. W.; W. J. Smith, J. W.; E. W. Canady, Treasurer; Charles S. Lambert, Secretary; Frank Miller, S. D.; George H. Broeggelmeyer, J. D.; H. C. Windt, S. S.; J. S. Ashworth, J. S.; Thomas G. Springall, Tyler; I. H. Todd, Organist. Lodge instituted January 22, 1897. Constituted October 23, 1897.

Mascoutah Lodge, No. 434, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was instituted in 1899. Belleville Lodge, No. 481, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, was organized April 25, 1899. Its objects are charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity. Its first officers were: William Bender, E. R.; F. J. Kern, Esteemed Leading Knight; O. A. Krebs, Esteemed Loyal Knight; E. W. Steinman, Esteemed Lecturing Knight; A. E. Krebs, Secretary; Albert Hucke, Treasurer; C. H. Starkel, M. W. Schaefer, R. D. W. Holder, Trustees. The successive presiding officers have been: F. J. Kern, O. A. Krebs, R. D. W. Holder, M. W. Schaefer, J. Nick Perrin. The present officers are: G. W. Stanley, E. R.; A. H. Bassler, Esteemed Leading Knight; E. J. Hock, Esteemed Loyal Knight; E. A. Woelk, Esteemed Lecturing Knight; A. E. Krebs, Secretary; R. W. Hilgard, Treasurer; H. C. G. Schrader, W. A. Twenhoefel, O. A. Krebs, Trustees.

Kiowa Tribe, No. 131, Improved Order of Red Men, of East St. Louis, was organized December 2, 1899. The first officers were: B. H. Niehoff, Sachem; Silas Cook, Senior Sagamore; J. B. Sikking, Junior Sagamore; Will H. Bluedorn, Prophet and Representative; J. F. Murphy, Chief of Records; H. Albrecht, Keeper of Wampum. Successive presiding officers: Lally Mooney, C. L. Martin, R. P. Moher. Present officers: John E. Miller, Sachem; C. C. Smith, Senior Sagamore; F. M. Williams, Junior Sagamore; W. H. Weber, Prophet; C. H. Von Gruenigen, Chief of Records and Representative; Collector of Wampum, P. E. Ashlock; Keeper of Wampum, H. Albrecht.

A Lodge of Knights of Pythias was organized at Marissa, July 1, 1900, with thirty-one charter members. Its membership is 110. Officers: Edward Johnson, C. C.; Nathaniel Evans, V. C.; Edward Huelbig, K. S.; Henry Mitze, M. F.; John Nevin, Ex. There is also a Knights of Pythias organization at Lebanon.

Marissa Lodge, No. 457, A. O. U. W., was organized March 18, 1902. Its charter members numbered forty; the present membership is twenty-two. Officers: J. B. Hudson, P. M. W.; West Phillips, M. W.; Ira Keever, F.; Edward Wilderman, O.; Clarence Hemphill, Recorder; Charles Jones, Receiver; Henry Finger, Financier; W. R. Legrand, G. Totewa Tribe, No. 189, Improved Order of Red Men, of Mascoutah, was organized in 1903.

OTHER PATRIOTIC AND BENEVOLENT BODIES.—East St. Louis Lodge, No. 664, B. P. O. E., A. G. Schlueter, Exalted Ruler. L. W. Kaldec Lodge, No. 1895, Knights and Ladies of Honor, of East St. Louis. East St. Louis Lodge, No. 294, A. O. U. W.; M. E. Latus, M. W. World's Fair Camp, Royal Neighbors of America, of East St. Louis. Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, East St. Louis; President, Andrew Casey. Laurel Camp, No. 1746, M. W. of A., of East St. Louis; C., C. W. Hamilton.

Camp Joe Fifer, No. 174, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., of East St. Louis. Mary Turchin Tent, No. 8, Daughters of Veterans, U. S. A., of East St. Louis; Commander, Mrs. Louise Asfeld. Pennock Post, Grand Army of the Republic (Colored Division), East St. Louis. St. Clair Council, No. 856, Knights and Ladies of Security, of East St. Louis; President, Abram Brown. East St. Louis Council, No. 592, Knights of Columbus; James H. Donohue,

Grand Knight. Wahongashee Tribe, No. 115, I. O. R. M., of East St. Louis; Jacob Muschler, Sachem. Canton Queen City, No. 58, Patriarchs Militant, of East St. Louis.

Rebekah Lodge, Ruth, No. 10, of East St. Louis. Rebekah Lodge, Leah, No. 21, of East St. Louis. Eureka Lodge, No. 81, K. of P., of East St. Louis; Walter R. Teague, C. C.; Albert Durnell, K. of R. and S. Queen City Lodge, No. 410, K. of P., of East St. Louis; J. D. Edmiston, C. C.; C. W. Ridgeley, K. of R. and S. East St. Louis Lodge, No. 588, K. of P.; T. H. King, C. C.; J. M. Perryman, K. of R. and S. Rathbone Company, No. 17, Uniform Rank, K. of P., of East St. Louis; Captain, S. E. Wilson. Treibund, Lincoln Lodge, No. 72, U. O. T. B., of Belleville. Treibund, Ruetli Lodge, No. 21, U. O. T. B., of Belleville. Teutonia Lodge, No. 5, U. O. T. B., of Belleville. Rathbone Sisters, of Belleville. Royal Neighbors, of Belleville. Union Veteran Legion, of Belleville.

Belleville Commercial Club. East St. Louis Aerie, No. 545, Fraternal Order of Eagles; H. Little, President. Cahokia Court, No. 3165, I. O. F., of East St. Louis; C. H. Way, Chief Ranger. East St. Louis Court, No. 136, Tribe of Ben Hur; Dr. H. G. Hertel, Chief. East St. Louis organization of the Mystic Workers of the World. St. Clair Tent, No. 95, Knights of the Maccabees, of East St. Louis; John Blackburn, Commander. Niagara Tribe, No. 56, I. O. R. M., of Belleville. Tecumseh Council, No. 30, Degree of Pocahontas, of Belleville.

Harmony Temple, No. 43, Rathbone Sisters, of East St. Louis. Abd-ul-Wahab Temple, No. 80, Knights of Khorassan, of East St. Louis. Queen City Senate, No. 508, Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order, of East St. Louis. Irwin McDowell Post, No. 82, G. A. R., of East St. Louis. Louis M. Johnson Circle, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, of East St. Louis. Irwin McDowell Woman's Relief Corps, No. 82, of East St. Louis. William McKinley Camp, No. 191, United Spanish War Veterans, of East St. Louis; J. E. Miller, Commander. Fraternal Army of Loyal Americans, of Belleville. Belleville Pride Hive, No. 50, Ladies of the Maccabees.

Belleville Chapter, No. 400, Epworth League; Junior Epworth League, of Belleville. Economy Camp, No. 7755, M. W. of A., of East St. Louis; C. S. W. Morgan. East St. Louis Coun-

cil, No. 503, The National Union; President, F. M. McConville. Germania Council, No. 851, Knights and Ladies of Security, of Belleville. Belleville Lodge, Independent Order of Foresters. W. C. U., St. Mary's Branch, of Belleville. Mystic Workers of the World, Belleville organization. St. Clair Council, W. D. R. and S. M., of East St. Louis. Cavalier Lodge, No. 49, K. of P., of Belleville. Good Samaritans of Belleville.

The following fraternal organizations are represented at Lenzburg: Modern Woodmen of America, K. W. V. (a German lodge), Knights and Ladies of Honor, Red Men, and Royal Neighbors; St. Peter's Benevolent Society; St. Vincent's Orphan Society; St. Joseph's Branch, No. 31, Western Catholic Union; Branch No. 3, Catholic Knights of Illinois; Branch No. 21, Catholic Ladies of Illinois; Branch No. 74, Catholic Ladies of Illinois, and St. John's Dramatic Club are Catholic societies connected with St. Peter's Cathedral, Belleville.

In East St. Louis are organizations of Catholic Knights of Illinois and Knights of Father Mathew.

Belleville, East St. Louis and some smaller towns in the county have numerous labor organizations.

The East St. Louis headquarters of the Salvation Army is at 428 Broadway. The work of this organization here has not differed much from the history it has made elsewhere. In a way it has promoted church membership. It has been influential in temperance work, especially in the reclamation of those who have been drunkards for many years. The local work of the Young Men's Christian Association is directed from the Young Men's Christian Association Building at 131 North Third street.

THE SMITHTON FREE SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION was organized pursuant to a call of Dr. G. G. Bock, President of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Smithton. Fifteen citizens responded to this call, and a temporary organization was effected December 26, 1901, which was made permanent at the next meeting, December 26, 1901. The following officers were elected: Dr. G. G. Bock, President; Rev. W. H. Hosto, Treasurer; George Niess, Secretary and Librarian; Directors—Fred Daab, Frank Yung, A. A. Miller, H. J. Baetje, William Thress, William Brenner, Sr., George H. Lannart, Adolph Kunz, Henry Forcade. From the township school fund \$175 was borrowed, of

which \$125 was at once invested in books and \$40 in book-cases. There were in the school library at the time of the organization, 126 volumes. The number now is 984. Many of these books have been donated by public-spirited citizens and a large portion of the debt has been paid by money raised by entertain-

ments, lectures and the like. The present officers are the same as at the time of founding, with the exception that Miss Ella Eetling is Secretary and Librarian, vice George Niess, and George Seibert is Director in place of Adolph Kunz. The library is in the public school building and is kept open.

BIOGRAPHICAL

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

CITIZENS OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

The verdict of mankind has awarded to the Muse of History the highest place among the classic Nine. The extent of her office, however, appears to be, by many minds, but imperfectly understood. The task of the historian is comprehensive and exacting. True history reaches beyond the doings of court or camp, beyond the issue of battles or the effects of treaties, and records the trials and the triumphs, the failures and the successes of the men who make history. It is but an imperfect conception of the philosophy of events that fails to accord to portraiture and biography their rightful position as a part—and no unimportant part—of historical narrative. Behind and beneath the activities of outward life the motive power lies out of sight, just as the furnace fires that work the piston and keep the ponderous screw revolving are down in the darkness of the hold. So, the impulsive power which shapes the course of communities may be found in the molding influences which form its citizens.

It is no mere idle curiosity that prompts men to wish to learn the private as well as the public lives of their fellows. Rather is it true that such desire tends to prove universal brotherhood; and the interest in personality and biography is not confined to men of any particular caste or vocation.

The list of those to whose lot it falls to play a conspicuous part in the great drama of life is comparatively short; yet communities are made up of individuals, and the aggregate of achievements—no less than the sum total

of human happiness—is made up of the deeds of those men and women whose primary aim, through life, is faithfully to perform the duty that comes nearest to hand. Individual influence upon human affairs will be considered potent or insignificant according to the standpoint from which it is viewed. To him who, standing upon the seashore, notes the ebb and flow of the tides and listens to the sullen roar of the waves as they break upon the beach in seething foam, seemingly chafing at their limitations, the ocean appears so vast as to need no tributaries. Yet, without the smallest rill that helps to swell the "Father of Waters," the mighty torrent of the Mississippi would be lessened, and the beneficent influence of the Gulf Stream diminished. Countless streams, currents and counter currents—some times mingling, sometimes counteracting each other—collectively combine to give motion to the accumulated mass of waters. So it is—and so must it ever be—in the ocean of human action, which is formed by the blending and repulsion of currents of thought, of influence and of life, yet more numerous and more tortuous than those which form "the fountains of the deep."

In the foregoing pages are traced the beginning, growth, and maturity of a concrete thing, St. Clair County. But the concrete is but the aggregate result of individual labor. The acts and characters of men, like the several faces that compose a composite picture, are wrought together into a compact or heterogeneous whole. History is condensed biography; "Biography is History teaching by example."

It is both interesting and instructive to rise above the generalization of history and trace, in the personality and careers of the men from whom it sprang, the principles and in-



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the kingdom, and one of the streets in Kaiserslautern is named "Der Abendberg."

Henry Abend had gradually become imbued with a yearning for the advantages of republican institutions, and as political conditions in his native land were then in a state of disturbance, with many others of equal prominence and like convictions, he soon became obnoxious to the government, and, resigning his office, prepared for emigration to America. In the spring of 1833 he embarked for this country with his wife and seven children. After a voyage of fifty-nine days the family landed in New York. Their journey, via canal from Albany to Cleveland, by canal and lake, and across the State of Ohio to Portsmouth, occupied thirty days more. On the way down the Ohio and up the Mississippi, the family group was exposed to cholera, from which, on their arrival at St. Louis, the father and two of the children died.

Edward Abend attended the schools of his native land, and continued his studies in those of his adopted country. His mother, who was formerly Margaret Lavalley, with her five surviving children, moved from St. Louis to Shiloh, St. Clair County, and thence to Belleville, where she spent the remainder of her life. In Belleville, Edward became a pupil in the subscription schools of that period, where he made good progress, his first teacher being Prof. George Bunsen, the founder of the public schools of St. Clair County. He was an apt and diligent student and attained considerable proficiency in certain branches, especially in mathematics. Later he pursued a course in McKendree College, which he left with a fair practical education. On leaving college he was engaged for some time in managing a farm belonging to his mother, near Belleville. While thus occupied he determined to become a lawyer, and accordingly soon entered the offices of Lyman and George Trumbull. In 1842 he was admitted to the bar and opened an office. His management of his mother's affairs, however, had enhanced his property interests to such an extent that she continued to intrust them to his care. This task diverted him from legal pursuits into business ventures, and, in 1850, he abandoned the practice of law.

In 1852, Mr. Abend made a visit to Germany and there met several capitalists, who subsequently furnished him with large amounts of

money, which, as their agent, he invested in American securities and lands. From the time of his return from this visit, Mr. Abend's career has been an open book to the people of Belleville and St. Clair County, and he was pre-eminently identified with every movement tending toward the material, intellectual and moral advancement of this section of the State. He was the chief promoter, in the pioneer period, of the St. Louis Turnpike, and the other toll roads running from Belleville, and constructed the first street railroad in the city, of which he was the first President. He also held the same relation to the Belleville Water Company. He was foremost among the organizers of the Belleville Gas and Coke Company in 1856, of which he was President at the time of his decease. In 1860 he was prominent in the organization of the St. Clair Savings and Insurance Company, which was changed, under a legislative enactment of 1869, to the Belleville Savings Bank. Over this institution, which is one of the most stable and successful in the State, he presided from its inception. His associates in its original directorate were John Scheel, Simon Reuss, William Kellermann and Ferdinand Braun, all of whom preceded their honored chief to the grave. Of the 140 men who then subscribed to the stock, ten only were living at the time Mr. Abend reached his eightieth year. Of the original subscribers, but three still hold stock. At the outset the capital was \$13,200, which has increased, with the surplus, to nearly \$450,000, the resources amounting now to \$2,500,000. At the time of his death, Mr. Abend was also at the head of the Belleville Brick Company, of which his sons, Edward and Ernest, are at present managers.

Mr. Abend's first wife was Caroline Westermann, to whom he was married in 1852, and who died in 1854. The second wife, who survives him, was formerly Anna Hilgard, who was born in St. Clair County and is a daughter of Theodore Hilgard, Jr. Politically, Mr. Abend was a stanch Democrat until 1854, when he acted with the Free-soil party. He supported Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and was a Republican until 1872, when he favored the Liberals, and subsequently returned to the Democracy. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1840, and served four terms as Mayor of Belleville. Besides his widow and

the two sons above mentioned, the survivors in his immediate family are two daughters—Mrs. Lina E. Day, widow of John A. Day, and Mrs. Samuel Brunaugh, of Chicago; and four grandchildren—Helene J. Day, Alice Day, Hallett E. Abend and Adele Brunaugh.

Mr. Abend was virtually a resident of Belleville for seventy-one years. On every public utility of the city, and many of the important industries, he left the impress of his vigorous mind and sound judgment. He was known to all. To many struggling under heavy burdens, he was opportunely helpful. Of kindly countenance and gentle in demeanor, he was nevertheless firm and prompt in action. A man of broad capacity, diligent, faithful, upright, generous, he everywhere inspired profound respect and cordial regard. By scores of his neighbors and friends, who were wont to seek his advice and counsel, his death is lamented as would be the loss of one of their own kindred, and the entire community will honor his memory while civic virtue endures.

ABT, Paul William, one of the financial and social pillars of society in East St. Louis, St. Clair County, who has attained his present conspicuous standing through the force of his own innate qualities, was born in Esslingen, Germany, April 25, 1845. He is a son of Wilhelm and Caroline (Class) Abt, who were natives of Germany. Wilhelm Abt, who was born in Ulm, in that country, where he passed the most of his active life, was a merchant by occupation. He was a man of good business qualities and excellent traits of character.

Paul W. Abt attended the public schools of his native place for the customary legal period, utilizing the opportunities for mental development therein afforded with diligence and close application. After the conclusion of his youthful studies, he determined to follow a business career, and became an apprentice in merchandising. In 1864, intent on seeking a broader and more promising field for the exercise of his abilities, he left the fatherland and came to the United States, where, until 1873, he was successively employed in Cincinnati, Chicago, Omaha and St. Louis. In the year named he established himself in the wholesale liquor business in East St. Louis, which he conducted with substantial results for about fourteen years, when he disposed of

his interests in this line. On June 1, 1887, Mr. Abt was appointed Cashier of the East St. Louis Bank, acting in that capacity until June 1, 1890. On that date he founded the First National Bank of East St. Louis, of which, for a period of fourteen years, he served as President, discharging its responsible duties with signal efficiency and fidelity. Mr. Abt is now President of the Provident Association in East St. Louis, and has been a member of the Board of Education since 1897.

On December 3, 1874, Paul W. Abt was united in marriage, in East St. Louis, Illinois, with Otilie Ida Buettner, a daughter of Dr. Ferdinand Buettner, of St. Louis, Missouri, and they have become the parents of four children, namely: Ernst, born in 1876; Martha, in 1878; Paul, in 1880, and Ferdinand, in 1890. In politics, the attitude of Mr. Abt is independent, and in exercising the elective franchise, he uses his best judgment as to measures and candidates. Religiously, he is connected with the German Evangelical Church. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M.; K. of P.; I. O. O. F.; B. P. O. E. and M. W. A. His relationship with the First National Bank of East St. Louis still continues, his services to that institution being rendered in the capacity of Vice-President. He is regarded as one of the soundest and most conservative financiers in Southern Illinois, and is a very public spirited and useful member of the community in which he lives.

"ADAMS, Capt. Lyman (deceased), formerly a resident of Lebanon, was born at Hartford, Conn., in February, 1779. He was connected with the celebrated Adams family of New England. His father was a Presbyterian minister. At the age of eleven Captain Adams left home and went on board a ship and became a sailor. He followed a sea-faring life for many years, and became captain of a vessel. He was employed in the merchant trade. After quitting the sea he settled in Baltimore, and, for a number of years, was Recorder in the police court of that city. During the war of 1812-14, he commanded a company of militia, raised for the defense of Baltimore, and was present at the battle of Bladensburg. From Baltimore he went to Louisville, Ky., and was there employed in the merchandising and rectifying business. He left Louisville in the year 1829,

came to Illinois and settled at Lebanon. He opened a dry goods store, and also a hotel. He carried on this hotel, which was called the "Mermaid," for some years. The travel at that time through Lebanon was quite heavy; the town being situated on the main line between Cincinnati and St. Louis. His house was well known from Vincennes to St. Louis, and many eminent men were entertained within its walls. At the time Charles Dickens made his journey from St. Louis to the Looking Glass prairie, he stopped over night at this hotel. Benton, and many other public men were frequent guests. With many of the prominent politicians of that day, especially those of the Democratic school, Captain Adams was well acquainted. He was himself an active politician, and a strong supporter of the Democratic faith. He served as Postmaster at Lebanon for many years, was, for a long time, Justice of the Peace, and also acted as Notary Public. He was a man of good business habits, was popular in the community, and was well known throughout the country. He died on the second day of July, 1851.

"His last wife, whom he married in Louisville, Ky., was Matilda Glover. She was a native of Kentucky. Her mother, Mrs. Prudence Glover, who formerly resided in Lebanon, is now living in Cincinnati, and was one hundred and one years old on the 21st of June, 1881. Captain Adams had eleven children, all by his last marriage. Of these, three are now living. The oldest, Cecelia, is the wife of Dr. Adolph Berger, of Lebanon. The two sons, Albert and Chester Adams, live at Moberly, Mo., the former a farmer and the latter a physician and druggist." (Brink's History, 1881.)

ADAMS, L. C., agent and station master at East St. Louis, Ill., was born in Jerseyville, this State, in 1863, and is a son of Charles N. and Nancy (Bell) Adams, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. Charles N. Adams arrived in Illinois as early as 1832, and engaged in farming for the balance of his active life. His son attended the public schools of Jerseyville, and as a means of livelihood learned telegraphy, which he followed for a number of years in the place mentioned. In 1886 he came to East St. Louis as ticket agent at the Relay depot, and in 1897 was appointed joint agent and station master for twelve

railroad lines, having 110 trains daily. In 1893 Mr. Adams married Margaret Hanifan, of East St. Louis, and is the father of two children, Dora and Helen. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias, and the Tribe of Ben Hur.

ADLER, Andrew, was born in 1857, at St. Louis, Mo., and received his education in Belleville, this county. He was employed in a rolling mill for a number of years, but for the past twelve years has been conducting a saloon, and in connection with this, a hall which is used for lodge and union meetings.

In 1879, Mr. Adler was united in marriage to Mary Rapp, of Floraville, and the following children have been born to them: August, who served three years in the army; Henry, Joseph, Elsie, and George. Fraternally Mr. Adler is connected with the West Belleville Benevolent Society, of which he is the Vice-President; he is also Secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, and has served as alderman for one term.

AFFLECK, James, the son of David and Ann Gillespie Affleck, was born at Dumfries, Scotland, August 15, 1813. His father was a navigator, commander of a sailing vessel, and traded between Glasgow, Scotland, and Kingston, Jamaica. In 1814, David Affleck, with his wife and infant son, came to the United States, and located at Wilmington, N. C. After living there a short time, he removed to Tennessee and settled on Stone River, not far from where Murfreesboro is now located. Here he taught school for some years, and when the Illinois Territory was opened to settlement, he was one of the throng of homeseekers bound for the new West. He remained in St. Clair County, bought land, and lived there until his death. In about 1818 David Affleck died, supposedly killed by Indians; and his wife followed him a short time afterward, leaving two small children, James and Robert. The Probate Court appointed guardians for them, placing James in the care of James Tannehill, and Robert with a Mr. and Mrs. Jones. When James was eighteen years old, he was released from his contract with Tannehill, and followed the art and trade of a cabinetmaker up to his twenty-second year. When he became of age, and had a little money, he attended the school of

Rev. John F. Brooks for some time. At first he was engaged at his old trade, then was a contractor until 1860. In the year named he entered the employ of the Harrison Machine Works, in which he was employed as a pattern maker until 1896.

On November 12, 1835, Mr. Affleck married Hester Ann, daughter of Wesley Coleman, an old settler of Belleville, and by her had five children—Charles, Mary (Mrs. Edwin Park, of Decatur), Jason, Amanda (Mrs. A. S. Wilderman) and James. Mrs. Wilderman is the member of the family still living. After the death of his first wife, which occurred in 1857, Mr. Affleck was married again in 1863, and through this union had five children—Cora (Mrs. Frank Stewart, of Carmi, now dead), Estelle (Mrs. John A. Logan, of Carmi), Benjamin F. (now of Chicago), Edward G., and Susie (who died in 1903). Mr. Affleck was a member of the Presbyterian church for many years, a member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, an honorary member of the Illinois State Historical Society, and wrote many reminiscent papers for that society. He was Alderman and School Director in Belleville before and during the free school law. He was deeply interested in the history of the State, having lived in Belleville since 1818, the year when Illinois was admitted as a State, and had met all its Governors from Shadrach Bond to Richard Yates, the second. Mr. Affleck living in the center of things, as he did at the Tannehill tavern in the early days, was kept informed of all that went on, and kept up this interest to the last of his life. As he said in 1900, "I have outlived every improvement that was in Belleville when I came here." He saw the whipping post and pillory, three court houses, five jails and two epidemics of cholera. When Governor Edwards was stricken down with cholera in July, 1833, and rapidly sinking, a messenger was sought among the terrified villagers to go at once to Edwardsville, twenty-five miles distant, for the Governor's brother, Dr. Benjamin Edwards. Mr. Affleck undertook the trip, on July 19 at sunset left Belleville on horseback, and returned with the Doctor early the next morning, after the Governor had died. Early in 1837 Mr. Affleck went to Scotland to see about an estate, and spent the summer with relatives there. During this

visit William IV. died and Queen Victoria was crowned.

Regarding his childhood days, Mr. Affleck writes: "The lessons of my younger days, observed in Tannehill's bar room, taught by experts, I shall never forget. It was a terrible thrashing Tannehill gave me for stealing whisky for his wife. The old lady had an unquenchable thirst for liquor; so that it was necessary to keep the liquors locked in a small enclosure, with a small opening for passing the drinks to the customers outside. I was a small boy of nine or ten then. When Mrs. Tannehill's thirst could stand it no longer, she would poke me through that hole, and I would, after getting inside, draw a teapot full of whisky for her. Tannehill had forbidden me and threatened to whip me if I did it any more; but with the old lady's coaxing and bribing, I still disregarded his injunction until I was caught in the act and punished with a severity I shall always remember. Still, it did not entirely cure me; for I filled the teapot for the old lady several times afterward."

Mr. Affleck died at his home in southwestern Belleville, on April 24, 1902, and was buried in Green Mount Cemetery.

AHRING, Fred Arnold (deceased), formerly a well known and prosperous wholesale liquor dealer of East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and one of the most popular members of that community, was born in St. Louis, Mo., October 17, 1860. He was a son of Henry Ahring and Katherine (Uhlemeyer) Ahring, natives of Germany, the former born in Buhr, Hanover, and the latter in Brockhagen, Westphalia. His paternal grandfather and great-grandfather were born in Buhr, Hanover. On the maternal side, his grandparents, Fred and Maria (Groeseohan) Uhlemeyer, and his great-grandparents, Gerhard and Margaret (Hannafort) Groeseohan, were natives of Brockhagen, Westphalia. Mr. Ahring's parents settled in St. Louis at an early period, and lived there until they established the family home in East St. Louis.

Fred A. Ahring received his early education in the public schools of St. Louis, and subsequently attended a leading Commercial College, in that city. After his studies were finished, he secured employment in a hardware

store in Arkansas, where he remained a short time, and then returned to St. Louis. For ten years he served in the capacity of manager of the Vogt liquor concern. He was President of the wholesale liquor establishment of H. Albrecht & Company, and was also President of the Illinois Hardware Store. At the time of his death Mr. Ahring was a Director of the State Savings & Loan Association of East St. Louis, and of the City Savings & Trust Company, of that city. The deceased had traveled widely in the United States, having visited nearly every State in the Union.

On December 11, 1883, Mr. Ahring was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Frank, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., and bore him two sons, Harry and Arthur. Mrs. Ahring died June 22, 1888, and on April 24, 1895, Mr. Ahring was married to Emma G. Mertz, who was born in East St. Louis, was educated in the public schools of that city, and still survives. In religious convictions, the deceased was a Protestant. Politically, he was a Republican, and served as Alderman of the Fifth Ward of East St. Louis. In fraternal circles, he was identified with the I. O. R. M., B. P. O. E., K. of P., D. O. K. K. and the Mozart Singing Society. In the Knights of Pythias organization, he was a member of the Uniform Rank of the Sixth Regiment, in which he held the offices of Captain and Quartermaster, later being promoted to the rank of Colonel and serving on the staff of Major James R. Carnahan, which office he held at the time of his death. Mr. Ahring was a man of excellent business ability and strict integrity in all his dealings; genial and kindly in disposition, affectionate and considerate in the domestic circle, he left hosts of friends who sincerely lament his passing away while still in the prime of manhood.

ALEXANDER, Mrs. Carrie Thomas, Belleville, Ill., Trustee of the University of Illinois, is a daughter of the late Col. John Thomas, who was a historical citizen of St. Clair County, and she was valedictorian of her class, graduating at Monticello Seminary in 1880. In 1900 Mrs. Alexander was a candidate for Trustee of the University of Illinois on the Republican ticket, and was elected by a decisive majority. After serving a regular term of six years, she received the compliment of a renomination in 1906, and was again elected by a normal vote.

Mrs. Alexander is a woman of decided business ability and, for two years after the death of her late husband, Henry A. Alexander, managed the street car lines and other property of which he was proprietor.

ALEXANDER, William M., was born in Shiloh Valley in 1850, being a son of Benjamin M. and Margaret (Raney) Alexander. The former was a native of the same place, born in 1820, and his mother was an Illinois woman. His paternal grandfather, William Alexander, was one of the early settlers and pioneer farmers of St. Clair County. His father was also born and reared on a farm and pursued that vocation throughout life.

William M. lived in Shiloh Valley until he was thirty years of age, when he removed to Missouri and remained there eight years, going thence to Arkansas, where he resided for eight years. He then returned to St. Clair County, locating on a farm east of Lebanon, which is owned by his wife, and where he has resided for the past seven years. In 1877 he was united in marriage to Miss Helen Moore, who was born near Belleville, a daughter of Risdon Moore, and four children have been born to them, viz.: Rush C., Maude, Louis M. and Florence.

ALLEN, F. J., identified with the National Livery & Undertaking Company of East St. Louis, is a native of Hamilton County, Ill., and was born in 1867. Mr. Allen was reared on the farm of his father, Josephus Allen, gaining his education in the country schools during the winter months. Later he conducted an independent farming enterprise in his native State, but, preferring the life of the towns, he engaged in the livery business in Jefferson for about ten years. Coming to East St. Louis in 1900, he was employed by Miner & Bratton, horse-dealers, until a short time ago, when he became identified with the National Livery & Undertaking Company, established by C. D. Millison on North Eighth Street. In 1883 Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Sarah J. Guill, of Hamilton County, Ill., and of the union four children have been born—Frank, Jasper, Lizzie and Pearl.

ALSIP, S. H., who is engaged in the manufacture of brick at Belleville, St. Clair County;



Stephen L. Fryer

was born at McGregor, Iowa, in 1862. He came to Belleville in 1890, and in the year 1896 became superintendent of the Day Brick Yards. In the fall of 1902, with others, he formed a company under the name of the Standard Brick Company, of which he is Vice-President and general manager. The concern manufactures all kinds of dry press building brick. The capacity of the plant is 12,000,000 bricks per year, and the force employed numbers fifty men. Dr. Starkel is President of the company, and William Smith is Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Alsip's wife was formerly Alice Cronin, who was educated in Chicago.

ALTHOFF, William, who is identified with the foundry business in Belleville, this county, was born in Germany, in 1848. He is a son of Henry Althoff, also a native of his fatherland. Mr. Althoff came to the United States in 1867 and settled at Belleville, where he learned the machinist's trade. In 1881 he became connected with the St. Clair Industrial Works at East St. Louis, Ill.

In the following year he returned to Belleville, but his establishment was flooded out by water and he then worked with the Fairbank Sewing Machine Company one year. Mr. Althoff started up the Eagle Foundry in 1883, disposing of the business in 1892. In 1904 he purchased stock in the St. Clair Foundry, and since that year has been serving as its Treasurer.

Mr. Althoff's wife was formerly Fredericka Hermann, and they are the parents of one child, Anna D.

ANDEL, Casimir.—Few men are more widely known in his section of the State, and none is more highly esteemed as the possessor of all those qualities which enter into the composition of a thoroughly representative citizen of his community, than is Casimir Anandel, of Belleville, St. Clair County, Ill., who has occupied the responsible position of Cashier of the First National Bank of Belleville since 1874. Mr. Anandel is a native of Germany, where he was born at Woellstein, in the vicinity of "Bingen on the Rhine," November 15, 1840. His parents were also of German nativity, the birth of his father, Johann Anandel, having occurred at Planig, and that of the mother, Katherine (Maus) Anandel, at Badenheim. Johann

Anandel was a man of considerable prominence in his locality in the fatherland. He was notable for superior intelligence and broad information, and followed the profession of a school teacher for fifty-five years. In 1876 he and his wife came to the United States, making their home in Belleville, this county, during the remainder of their lives.

The education of Casimir Anandel was obtained at Darmstadt, Germany, and after completing his scholastic course, he embarked in the merchandise business. His residence in Belleville dates from 1860. In 1861 Mr. Anandel enlisted as a private in Company A, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and later served as a Sergeant in the Twelfth Missouri Infantry, remaining with this command until 1864, when he was mustered out as Captain. Not many men, born in a foreign land, fought with greater ardor and gallantry than he to maintain the prestige of the Union cause. In 1876 he was appointed Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and during the Spanish-American War commanded the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, thus making a meritorious record in two wars. The financial career of Mr. Anandel is most creditable and commendable, and his able, long-continued and faithful efforts in the interest of the bank with which his best years have been identified, are fully appreciated by officials and patrons alike. Beginning in the capacity of Cashier of that institution at the age of thirty-four, he has contributed to its prosperity with untiring diligence, sound judgment, keen sagacity and absolute fidelity, and his reputation as a wise, conservative and safe financier is firmly established in the commercial circles of Belleville. In the matter of investments, his counsel is considered of great value, and is frequently sought. To him, in no inconsiderable degree, is attributable the fact that the First National Bank of Belleville is regarded as one of the most stable and reliable financial institutions in that section of the State.

The marriage of Mr. Anandel occurred at Belleville, on January 26, 1871, on which date he was wedded to Louise Auguste Kircher, a native of Belleville. Five children resulted from this union, as follows: Josepha, Gisela J., George K., William C. and Coleman E. In politics, Mr. Anandel has maintained a somewhat independent attitude in recent years.

Until 1872 he was a radical Republican. At that period he inclined toward the liberal element in public affairs, and afterward supported Democratic policies. During the McKinley campaign, he was classed as a Gold Democrat; his last vote, however, was cast for Roosevelt. He is not connected with any religious denomination, but entertains a profound respect for the doctrines taught by Jesus Christ. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is fraternally affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., B. P. O. E. and K. of P. Wherever known—and his acquaintance extends over a wide region—Casimir Andel is sincerely respected, and held in cordial esteem.

ANDERSON, Frank, one of the enterprising and progressive young men of Belleville, this county, was born in the city named in 1870, son of H. D. and Mary (Porter) Anderson, the former a native of Missouri, and the latter's birth having occurred in England. The father came to Belleville at the close of the Civil War and has since made this city his home. Frank Anderson was educated in the public schools of Belleville and then took up the vocation of coal mining, which he followed until 1892, when he became connected with the Phoenix Powder Manufacturing Company, which was organized in Wilmington, Del., for the manufacture of blasting powder. The mill is located in Stookey Township, furnishes employment for thirty-five men and has a capacity of from 18,000 to 20,000 pounds per day. By reason of his strict attention to his duties and the executive ability shown by him during the years of his connection with the company, he was promoted to the responsible position of Superintendent of the works, which he fills with entire satisfaction. In 1892 Mr. Anderson was married to Harriet Charlton, a native of England, and they have two children, James, Henry and Charles.

ANDRES, Philip, teacher, residence 207 West B Street, Belleville, was born at Knittelsheim, Rhinepfalz, Kingdom of Bavaria, November 7, 1842, a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Maerdian) Andres. His father was a farmer, but choosing the teacher's profession, he was educated in the Teachers' Seminary at Speyer-on-the-Rhine. After teaching school six years

in Germany, he came to America, arriving in December, 1865. For a short time he stopped at Alton, Ill., then spent two years in St. Louis, transcribing music and teaching a singing society. After that he was engaged in teaching for eleven years in parochial schools at Millstadt, and seven or eight years in the public schools. From Millstadt he came to Belleville, and after teaching one year in one of the public schools of that city, he was for six years a traveling agent for the "Belleville Tageblatt." For several years after giving up that employment, he was connected with the tea and coffee trade in Belleville. August 26, 1899, Mr. Andres married Miss Louisa Faas, daughter of Frank Faas, of Millstadt, and they have one son—Walter Andres, a druggist—and a daughter—Mrs. Henrietta Stark—both living in East St. Louis.

BADGLEY, Edward J.—Belleville, as well as many of its surrounding towns, has long profited by the constructive skill of Edward J. Badgley, a leading contractor and builder of a prosperous and promising community. A product of Adams County, Ill., and born February 5, 1853, Mr. Badgley comes of paternal and maternal families which have had much to do with the early history of Illinois, and which were established here by his grandfathers, Absalom Badgley and Solomon Perkins, the former a native of Kentucky, and both large land owners and extensive farmers. His paternal grandmother was Ellen (Enoch) Badgley, and his maternal grandmother, Sarah A. Perkins, of Warren County, Iowa. Both his father, Isaac E., and his mother, Sarah A. (Perkins) Badgley, were born in St. Clair County, and he continued to live on their farm in Warren County until his twenty-third year.

With a constitution hardened by regular hours, simple living and outdoor work, Edward J. Badgley came to St. Clair County and worked on a farm for two years, when, owing to the possession of mechanical ability and ingenuity with tools, he turned his attention to carpenter work, and later to contracting and building. His work has included some of the best buildings erected in progressive communities, and his reputation is based upon thoroughness, appropriateness, substantiality, and regard for artistic and harmonious lines. Being a natural architect, he has made him-

self a necessary factor in building circles, has maintained a high standard of work, and is eminently progressive and out-reaching in his tendencies. A staunch Democrat, he has never failed to cast his vote, and he is the friend of good government, education, and practical advancement, being generous in his contributions to worthy causes of all kinds. Through his marriage with Elizabeth A. Hehner, of St. Clair County, December 9, 1881, five children have been born: Calvin J., James Arthur, Mary Ann, Benjamin O., and Emma L. The family are members of the Baptist church.

BAER, Daniel E., a progressive farmer of St. Clair County, was born September 29, 1863, in Madison County, Ill., in whose public schools he was educated. He is a son of Jacob and Anna E. (Langenwalter) Baer, the birthplace of both having been Bavaria, Germany. Jacob Baer emigrated to the United States in 1844, and located in Pennsylvania for a time; then moved to O'Fallon, this county, where he was married and remained a short time thereafter, finally taking up his residence in Madison County. In 1880 he purchased a farm of 160 acres in Lebanon Township, near Summerfield, which he has since made his home. He has greatly improved the farm, adding to it new buildings, fences and other conveniences, and at present has one of the best and most highly cultivated places in the township. To him and his wife were born twelve children, of whom the following survive: Samuel S., who married Elisa Riebold; Jacob A., who married Myrtle Pletcher; Catherine, who became the wife of John Hirstein; Barbara, who married David S. Ruth; and Daniel E. All of the above still live in the vicinity of the parental homestead.

Daniel E. Baer was married in Summerfield to Anna L. Dalhem, who was born October 10, 1871, in Mascoutah Township, this State, where her education was acquired in the public schools. They have two children, Milton E. and Anna E. In his church affiliations Mr. Baer is a believer in the precepts of the Mennonite faith, while politically he supports the Republican party. His paternal grandfather was Jacob Baer, while on the maternal side of the family the grandfather was Andrew Langenwalter. They were both natives of

Germany. Gerhart Dalhem, Mrs. Baer's father, was born in Germany and married Elizabeth Groll. He came to the United States at an early day and located in Iowa, making that State his home for a time, and subsequently moving to Lebanon, this county, where he has since resided. Mrs. Dahlem is deceased.

BAILEY, William, mine foreman of the Borders Coal Company, was born in 1863, at Staunton, Ind., and was educated in the public schools of that place. He is a son of Almon and Mary (Gregory) Bailey, the former being a native of Virginia, and the latter of Indiana. After completing his schooling Mr. Bailey began working in the mines and has since followed that line of industry. In 1891 he went to Old Athens, Menard County, Ill., and was there employed as mine foreman, a position he held for eight years, after which time he moved to Mount Vernon, this State, to assume the office of Mine Superintendent. In 1902 he came to St. Clair County, locating at Marissa, where he accepted the mine foremanship of the Advance Coal Company, and January 1, 1906, resigned that position to accept his present one. Mr. Bailey's efficiency and careful attention to his responsible duties are demonstrated by the fact that he has never had a serious accident happen to any of the men over whom he has charge. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W. In 1890 Mr. Bailey was united in marriage to Nellie Holmes, who was born and educated in Clay City, Ill., and they have three children, Edward, Earl and William, Jr.

BAKER, Albert J., of the Snyder & Baker Stove Works, Belleville, Ill., was born in 1871 in St. Louis, Mo., a son of Joseph Baker; received his education in his native city, and soon after leaving school, engaged with his father in the manufacturing of stoves. This business was organized in 1886 by F. J. Snyder and Joseph Baker, for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of iron cooking and heating stoves and steel ranges. In 1892 a company was incorporated, with Joseph Baker as President, F. J. Snyder as Vice-President, and Albert J. Baker as Secretary and Treasurer. The concern employs about two hundred men, and its annual pay roll is about \$175,000.

BALDUS, August.—August Baldus, superintendent of the livery and undertaking business of Gundlach & Company, of Belleville, was born in St. Clair County, June 21, 1863, and was reared on the farm of his father, George Baldus, a native of France. The elder Baldus set his son an example of thrift and industry, not only by his emigration from a land which offered less opportunity than the United States, but by his practical success as a farmer and a stock-raiser of St. Clair County. He had other ways also of earning a living, for in France he had learned the cooper's trade, following the same for four years after arriving on American shores, in 1848. His son August followed farming until the cyclone of 1896, when the devastation wrought to his fortunes impelled him to enter trade, which he did with the firm of which he has since been a valuable assistant. In 1894 Mr. Baldus married Augustine Thomas, a native daughter of St. Clair County, who is the mother of four children: Stella, Albert, Edgar and Mildred. Mr. Baldus is highly respected by his fellow townsmen of Belleville, is thoroughly conversant with the business of funeral directing, and that of conducting a livery, and by his tact and consideration is maintaining a large and profitable trade in both town and country.

BARTHEL, August, attorney at law, and Supervisor of Belleville, this county, was born in Freeburg, Ill., November 3, 1861, a son of Henry and Ann M. (Bump) Barthel, and grandson of William Barthel and Johannes Bump, all natives of Germany. Mr. Barthel was sixteen years of age when he went to St. Louis to complete his education, and he was only twenty-three when he graduated from the law department of Washington University and opened an office in Belleville. Thinking to better his prospects he practiced law in Kansas during the winter of 1888-89, returning to Belleville the following spring, where he established a legal connection with James M. Hay. In the fall of 1891 he formed a partnership with James A. Parmer, an association which continued amicably and profitably up to December 1, 1905. He then entered into partnership with Louis Klingel, which continues to the present time. In 1891 he was elected city attorney of Belleville, and in 1898 became Supervisor of the town, the term of

the latter expiring in April, 1907. Mr. Barthel is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Roman Catholic Church, and, as will be inferred from the above records, is a citizen of ability and broad usefulness.

BAUMGARTEN, Henry.—A tonsorial artist who draws and keeps trade by his skill and geniality, Henry Baumgarten has conducted a business of his own in Belleville since 1898, having learned his trade immediately after completing his education in the common schools of New Athens. He was born in Freeburg, this county, in 1866, his father being John Baumgarten, an early settler of Illinois. In 1893, at Belleville, Mr. Baumgarten married Margaret Medar, who is the mother of five children: Bessie, John A., Maud C., Charles H. and Paul A. The Baumgarten shop, located on the northwest corner of the public square, is modern and complete in equipment, having bathing facilities in connection with the tonsorial accommodations. Mr. Baumgarten is a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Loyal Americans.

BAXTER, Samuel Wallace, attorney at law, East St. Louis, this county, member of the firm of Dempcy & Baxter, and Assistant State's Attorney of St. Clair County, was born in Morgan County, Ill., June 4, 1875, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Morgan County and until his sixteenth year resided on a farm. In September, 1890, he entered Whipple Academy at Jacksonville, Ill., graduated therefrom in June, 1893. In the following September he entered Illinois College, also at Jacksonville, and graduated from that institution with the degree of Ph. B. in June, 1897. For three years after graduation he was engaged in newspaper work as city editor of the "Illinois Courier," at Jacksonville. He began the study of law in September, 1899, with the firm of Worthington & Reeve in Jacksonville. In February, 1900, he was employed by the Bradstreet Company in St. Louis, and while in the employ of that company pursued his legal studies with his class in the St. Louis Law School, graduating therefrom in June, 1902. For the succeeding year he was employed by R. G. Dun & Company in St. Louis, and while admitted to the bar of Missouri, never practiced in that State.

In October, 1903, Mr. Baxter was admitted to the bar in Illinois, and began the practice of his profession in East St. Louis. In October, 1904, he became the junior member of the firm of Dempcy & Baxter.

In politics Mr. Baxter has always been a Republican, and is now editor of the "Republican-News," in East St. Louis. He is also Assistant State's Attorney of St. Clair County, having special jurisdiction of the business in East St. Louis. In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His parents were George and Eliza (Cunningham) Baxter.

BECHTOLD, Herman T., M. D.—Since in its higher form success is measured by the faculty of contributing to the well-being of the community, by promoting soundness of health, ethics, education, politics, finance and some of the useful arts of living, the career of Dr. Herman T. Bechtold must be regarded as of substantial benefit to the city of O'Fallon, of which he has been a resident since the beginning of his professional career in 1880. Dr. Bechtold comes of a family of which much might reasonably be expected. His father, Frederick William Bechtold, was born in Leipzig, Germany, and in his youth had the superior educational advantages for which that city is famed. His mother, Eugenia (De Basompierre) Bechtold, was a native of Brussels, Belgium, and a niece of that General De Basompierre who accompanied Napoleon on his ill-fated campaign to Moscow, and witnessed the burning of the city in September, 1812. Upon his arrival in the United States the elder Bechtold located in Belleville, this county, where his son, Herman T., was born November 10, 1853. During the Civil War he served as Assessor and Collector of Belleville, and subsequently identified himself with the insurance business for several years. He was a man of great personal worth, strong of intellect and large of heart, and was highly esteemed for his social as well as business qualities.

Dr. Bechtold received his preliminary education in the public schools of Belleville, and his professional training in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and the Missouri Medical College (Washington University), graduating from the former institution in 1875, and from

the latter, in 1880. Having the elements of success, chief among which are perseverance and faith in one's idea, he drew to himself that which he sought as a basis of operations, the confidence and approval of the community of O'Fallon. His forceful personality, reinforced by his thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of medicine, his practical ideas regarding education, and his capacity for financial accumulation, secured him speedy and permanent place among the foremost men of the town. At the present time he is President of the O'Fallon School Board, a Trustee of McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., and second Vice-President of the First National Bank of O'Fallon.

The marriage of Dr. Bechtold and Katie J. Pfeffer occurred September 13, 1883. Mrs. Bechtold was born in Ohio, and was a daughter of Christian and Margaret (Kispert) Pfeffer. She was educated at McKendree College, and her religious affiliations were with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The death of Mrs. Bechtold, on December 6, 1904, marked the passing of a rare and beautiful character. Hers was the true culture—tact, kindness, consideration and helpfulness—and a sense of irreparable loss fell upon the hearts of kindred and friends, to whom she had ever been an inspiration, a source of ready and unfailing sympathy. Dr. Bechtold belongs to the emancipated class of professional men, whose mind is open to light, and to whom old-time dogmas are feasible only as they apply to the greater progress and enlightenment of the present. He takes time to investigate the new order of things, and welcomes as part of a great plan the enormous amount of work entailed by his supreme allegiance to a fascinating and inexhaustible science.

BECKER, Charles, President of the Pump and Skein Works, and the Belleville Stove Works, one of the principal industrial enterprises of Belleville, St. Clair County, and a citizen who has served the public well in several important capacities, was born in Rockenhausen, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, June 24, 1840. He is the son of Urban and Mary (Spross) Becker. Urban Becker, a man of uncommon intelligence and mental force, pursued the occupation of an architect and builder during all of his mature life. In 1851, with his wife and children,

he came to the United States, and settled in Belleville, where the parents spent the remainder of their days. The father died in 1874, and the mother passed away in 1881. They were people of prominence in the community, were widely respected, and contributed in no small degree to the development and progress of the city of their adoption.

Charles Becker received his mental training in the Belleville schools, and at the age of fifteen years entered the Harrison Machine Works, of Belleville, for the purpose of learning the molder's trade. In this line of work he soon became an expert, and devoted his entire time to it until he was twenty-one years old. At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Becker enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Regular Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and on March 8, 1862, he received a dangerous wound in the right thigh. This injury eventually necessitated the amputation of his leg at a point just above the knee. Being thus incapacitated for further service, he was honorably discharged and returned home. For some time after his return he attended school, and then accepted a position on the clerical force of the Harrison Machine Works. This he filled until a general recognition of his sterling worth and fine capabilities resulted in the assumption by him of a more important public trust.

In 1866, Mr. Becker was elected, on the Republican ticket, as Sheriff and Collector of Taxes of St. Clair County. He served thus for a term of two years, and performed the duties imposed upon him with signal ability and fidelity. After the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Becker became associated with Mr. Ehrhardt in the brewing business, but sold his interest to the latter in 1872. In that year he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder of Deeds of St. Clair County, being the only successful candidate on the Republican ticket at that election, a fact that well attests his popularity with his fellow townsmen. He was re-elected to the office in 1876, his party being again defeated. He was a most earnest and effective worker in the Republican party, and exercised a potent influence in the councils of its local leaders. For six years he acted as chairman of the Republican county central committee. In 1888, his public service assumed a broader scope, when he was elected State Treasurer of Illinois, and discharged the

duties of that office with the same ability and faithfulness which marked his fulfillment of previous official trusts.

Mr. Becker was married January 23, 1864, to Louise Fleischbein, of Belleville, and they became the parents of six children, four of whom are living, namely: Bertha, Casimir, Gustave and Arthur. For a quarter of a century, Mr. Becker has been prominently identified with the Philharmonic Society of Belleville, and has long been an honored member of several German social and musical societies. A man of strong individuality and unswerving integrity, his influence has always been exerted in the right direction, and he stands high in the estimation of the entire community.

BECKER, G. A., Vice-President and Treasurer of the Belleville Stove and Range Company, was born in 1870 at Belleville, this county, and after attending the public schools was graduated from Smith Academy, St. Louis, Mo. The plant with which Mr. Becker is officially associated was incorporated in October, 1881, with Charles Becker as President and F. B. Sattler as Manager. It was organized for the manufacture of jack screws, mining machinery, copying presses, etc. In 1886 there was added to the plant the Belleville Stove Works for the purpose of manufacturing stoves and steel ranges, with the same officers. The latter plant employs 300 men, covers about four acres of ground, and the yearly output is 40,000 stoves. In politics Mr. Becker is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. In 1897, he was married to Nellie Schlernitzauer, and to them have been born the following children: Marie, Mildred and Charles.

BEDEL, John Andrew, appointed Police Magistrate of Belleville in September, 1903, to fill the unexpired term of John S. Carson (deceased), and succeeding himself in the election of April, 1904, was born in Madison, Ind., December 5, 1848, and was educated in the parochial schools and St. Meinrad's College, of Spencer County, Ind. His father, Peter, and his paternal grandfather, Leonard, were born in Bavaria, as was also his paternal grandmother (in girlhood a Miss Buettner). His mother, Mary (Glauber) Bedel, was born in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany. While attending school, John Andrew prepared for the

future by learning the cigar-makers' trade in Madison, Ind. Removing to Columbus, in that State, he served as Clerk of the town for a couple of years. For a decade, beginning with his twenty-first year, he taught in the public schools of Spencer and Dubois Counties, Ind. He continued his educational career in the parochial schools of Belleville, and for five years played the organ in the cathedral. Failing health necessitating a change of occupation, he traveled throughout the country for two and a half years, and again, for five years, embarked in the cigar manufacturing business at Mount Vernon, Ind. For a time he was district agent of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, and is still connected with that concern as local agent. In May, 1905, he resigned his position as Police Magistrate and is at present devoting his entire time to insurance and real estate work. Mr. Bedel has served as Alderman of the Fifth Ward, having been elected and re-elected by a large majority. His term as Alderman expires in May, 1907. He is fraternally connected with the Catholic Knights of America.

On October 5, 1875, John A. Bedel married Elizabeth Hurm, who was born in Spencer County, Ind., educated in the parochial schools, and who died in November, 1887. Of this union there were five children—Eleanora, Alphonse, Ambrosia (deceased), Mercedes and Loretta. Mary A. Weis, who became the second wife of Mr. Bedel during July, 1888, was born in St. Joseph, Ohio, and is the mother of eight children, the order of their birth being as follows: Alois, Anselm, Zita, Cyril, Leona, Myra, Cletus and Claude. As an educator Mr. Bedel was thorough and practical, and as a public servant he is painstaking and honest. Personally agreeable and well informed, he enjoys an enviable degree of popularity, as well as the esteem and confidence which his character merits.

BEGOLE, Henry C., Belleville, this county, Secretary and Treasurer of the St. Louis, Webster & Valley Park Railway Company, an interurban road in St. Louis County, Mo., in the construction of which he is interested; formerly liveryman, County Treasurer, and State Senator of Illinois—was born on a farm near O'Fallon, St. Clair County, January 21, 1857, being a son of W. R. and Elizabeth (Porter)

Begole, also natives of this county. Mr. Begole was raised to manhood on a farm and has a public school education. In 1891 he moved to Belleville, and purchased an interest in the livery and undertaking business of Holdner & Company, of which organization he was President until 1896. In the meantime he had become interested in mining, and still owns claims in different parts of the country.

A Republican in politics, in 1894 Mr. Begole was elected Treasurer of St. Clair County, and in 1898 was chosen State Senator, serving four years. In September, 1901, he was appointed receiver of the Vandalia Railroad Company, which position he held until 1904. Socially he is a member of the Knight Templars and other Masonic orders, and of the Elks. Through his marriage, January 5, 1887, with Belle Weisenberger, of Collinsville, Ill., one son has been born—H. Clay. Mr. Begole is one of the most popular as well as most substantial and successful men of Belleville.

"BEGOLE, Joshua (deceased).—Joshua Begole, formerly one of the old residents of St. Clair County, was born in Hagerstown, Washington County, Md., on the 25th of March, 1792. The family was of French origin and belonged to the Huguenots, who were driven from France by the edict of Nantes, in 1685, and from that country emigrated to America. In the year 1805, Mr. Begole's father removed with the family from Maryland to New York, and in the latter State he resided till the spring of 1819, when he went to Detroit, Mich., where, for a time, he was in the employment of Gen. Lewis Cass. In 1820 he went to Cincinnati, and from there came down the Ohio to Shawneetown, from which place he made his way to Kaskaskia. He found work on a flat-boat which navigated the Okaw River. He was at Carlyle when the company which owned the boat failed and suspended payment, leaving him entirely without means. He went to St. Louis in the hope of collecting the debt, and, while there, was employed by Gov. William Kinney, and came with him to St. Clair County. He worked on Kinney's farm one season, and afterward leased the land and raised crops on shares. In 1826 he purchased eighty acres of land in Section 22 of Township 2 north, Range 8 west, paying for the improved land fifteen dollars an acre, and ten dollars for the unimproved, and

having ten years' time in which to make the payment. He was married on the 2d of March, 1824, to Mary Terry. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. John M. Peck. Mrs. Begole's father, George Terry, was born in Virginia. Her mother, whose maiden name was Sallie Linton, was also born in Virginia, on the south branch of the Potomac. Her parents started for Illinois immediately after their marriage, and settled in the American Bottom. Mrs. Begole was born in May, 1808. When she was three years old, her mother, who, after her husband's death, married Elder Joseph Chance, moved to Ridge Prairie (Section 15 of Township 2 north, Range 8 west), where Mrs. Begole was raised." (Brink's History, 1881.)

BERNDT, Ernest, one of the progressive and successful farmers of St. Clair County, was born November 17, 1866, at Wurtemberg, Germany, son of Christian and Elizabeth (Berger) Brendt, both of whom were natives of the Kingdom named. When Ernest was three years old his father moved with his family to America and located on a farm near Hillstown, between New Athens and Marissa, and there the boy's earlier years were spent, his education being acquired in the public schools of that locality. As the result of hard labor and the ability to save money, he was enabled, in 1895, to purchase a farm of eighty-two acres, located two miles southeast of Marissa, which he has since transformed into a pleasant home. By his integrity of character and honest dealings he has won the high esteem of all with whom he has associated.

BERNHARDT, Henry, liveryman, of O'Fallon, this county, was born in the place named in the year 1871, the son of Michael and Mary (Coersolt) Bernhardt, natives of Germany. They settled in O'Fallon at an early day, and, for a number of years, conducted one of the best hotels in that locality. The son Henry received a public school education and then established a business for himself by opening a livery, which today is fully equipped for any emergency. Ten horses are kept busy most of the time, and the establishment is well patronized. In 1896, Mr. Bernhardt was married to Julia Roberts, also of O'Fallon, and of this union three children have been born—Minnie, Maude and Hazel.

BERNHARDT, Jacob, hotel proprietor, of O'Fallon, St. Clair County, was born in that place in the year 1865, the son of Michael and Mary (Coersolt) Bernhardt, natives of Germany, but likewise among the early settlers of O'Fallon, in which town the father conducted one of its first hotels. Mr. Bernhardt received a common school education, and then began to work in one of the coal mines, later abandoning this occupation for employment on a section of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In 1889 he purchased the "Richland Hotel," which he has since conducted. In 1899 he was married to Anna Grainer, of Alma, and of this union four children have been born—Mattie, Peter, Ernest and William J. Bernhardt. Mr. Bernhardt was the first President of the Coal Miners' Local Union, No. 705, of O'Fallon. Among the fraternities to which he belongs may be mentioned the I. O. O. F. and the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

BERTELSMANN, Casper.—The many years that have elapsed since the death of Casper Bertelsmann, May 25, 1887, have not obliterated the kindly thought of his pioneer and later association with St. Clair County, to the upbuilding of which he contributed by an honest and straightforward character, and his wise and conscientious effort as an agriculturist. Coming to the United States from Germany, where he was born February 2, 1810, he arrived in Texas in the fall of 1838, and took up Government land after working for a farmer for a few months, but was obliged to leave the State owing to the depredations of the Indians. Removing to St. Louis, Mo., he worked in the Jefferson Barracks for five years, and February 15, 1847, married Clara M. Buehlmann, who was both born and educated in Germany. She was born February 15, 1818, and still resides in St. Clair County, with her faculties unimpaired by her remarkable age. After leaving the barracks he purchased eighty acres of land near Caseyville, this county, six years later disposing of his farm to Edward Gay, and buying 152 acres of land three miles north of Belleville. Later he sold twenty acres of this purchase and farmed the balance until three or four years before his death, when a protracted illness necessitated his retirement from active life, compelling him to remain in bed and avoid all excitement. Though a great



J. B. Hickling Jr.

sufferer, he was patient and kind, being sustained by the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he had been a consistent member since early youth. He left four children—John, Gertrude, Henry C. and Anna, the wife of Frank A. Lewis. Another daughter, Mary C., married Nicholas Boul and died April 6, 1882, leaving two children, Benjamin A. and Magdalena Boul.

BETHMANN, Robert, the well known and popular manager of the Heims Branch Brewery at East St. Louis, this county, is a native of Triebsee, Pomerania, Germany, where he was born on January 23, 1851. He is a son of Carl and Minnie (Petri) Bethmann, both of German nativity, the birth place of the former having been the same as that of his son Robert, and that of the latter at Gross Ziegenort. The date of the father's birth was January 4, 1822, and the mother's birthday, February 4, 1827. Carl Bethmann, who was a general brick contractor, came with his family to the United States in 1868, and followed his avocation in Madison County during the remainder of his life.

In early youth, Robert Bethmann made diligent use of the educational opportunities afforded by the public schools of Triebsee, Pomerania, and afterward secured employment with a mercantile firm engaged in the brewing and distilling trade, at Richtenberg, Germany. After locating in this country, on May 1, 1868, he began to work as bell-boy in a hotel at Freeport, Ill. From January 1, 1869, until May 18, 1872, he was a grocery clerk, and at the end of that period until February 18, 1888, represented different firms as commercial traveler. Then commenced his connection with the St. Louis Brewing Association, and he has acted in the capacity of manager for the Heims Branch Brewery since May 1, 1896. In this relationship he has manifested fine business ability and made a first-class record in every way. Mr. Bethmann served for eight years as a member of Company A, Belleville Guards, which organization is included in the Illinois National Guard. He is a Turner and belongs to the singing club and the sharpshooters, being President of the Western Sharpshooters' Association. He has a strong liking for outdoor sports, and is especially fond of fishing.

On December 24, 1874, at Belleville, this county, Mr. Bethmann was united in marriage with Emma Loeb, a native of that place, where she was born November 11, 1856, and in whose public schools she was educated. In politics, Mr. Bethmann is an unswerving supporter of the Democratic party. In fraternal circles, he is identified with the A. F. & A. M., in which order he is a Knight Templar and a Mystic Shriner, and has taken the Scottish Rite Degree. He is also affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P. Mr. Bethmann is one of the most popular citizens of East St. Louis, whose numerous friends are attracted to him by his social qualities and admire him for his business abilities.

BIRSNER, John N., was born in Germany in 1864, receiving his education and learning the brewing business in his native country. In 1882 he located in St. Louis, Mo., and was in the employ of the Stefel Brewing Company, of that city, for a period of fifteen years. Afterward he attended the Brewers' Academy in Chicago, graduating therefrom with a diploma, and subsequently accepting a position with the Star Brewing Company as Superintendent and brew-master.

In 1885 Mr. Birsner was married to Johanna Neidhart and three children were born to them: August J., Ludwig and Harry. In 1901 Mrs. Birsner died, and in 1902 he married Bertha Willmann, of Philadelphia.

BISCHOF, Julius, meat inspector in the employ of the employ of the United States Government (residence 316 North Illinois Street, Belleville), was born in Belleville, Ill., a son of Jacob B. and Margaret (Vetter) Bischof, was educated in the public schools of his native city and learned the meat business with his father. After the completion of his course in the public schools he spent one year in the Jones Commercial College in St. Louis, graduating therefrom on April 13, 1879. For about twenty years until 1906 he kept a market at 316 North Illinois Street. In 1906 he was made Inspector of Meat by the general Government and assigned to duty at Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a Republican in political faith and a Catholic in religious belief. Mr. Bischof married Miss Lena Link, October 15, 1885, and they have five children.

"**BLANCK, Charles (deceased).**—Among the former prominent business men of Lebanon the name of Charles Blanck deserves to be perpetuated in the history of St. Clair County. He was born at Malchow, in Mecklenburg Schwerin, on the 14th of December, 1833. The family had lived in the town of Malchow for several generations, and there was born Henry Blanck, the father of the subject of this sketch. He carried on the business of a cloth manufacturer. The first thirteen years of Mr. Blanck's life were spent in Germany. At the age of six he began attending a school connected with the Lutheran church, the studies in which he completed before leaving the old country. In 1846 the family emigrated from Germany to America, landing at New Orleans on the 13th of October, 1846. From that place they came immediately to St. Louis, and after living two months in that city, became residents of Lebanon. Here, in the spring of 1847, Henry Blanck established a wool-carding machine, which he carried on for a number of years. He died on the 8th of April, 1876." (Brink's History, 1881.)

BLATTNER, Samuel (deceased), son of Rudolph and Feronia (Wearlie) Blattner, natives of Switzerland, was born October 27, 1837, in that country, where he was educated in the public schools. In 1849 he came with his father to the United States, locating at St. Louis, Mo., and in the spring of the following year the elder Blattner purchased a farm in Twelve-Mile Prairie, comprising eighty-seven acres, forty of which was timber land. Mr. Blattner was the eldest of four children and remained on the home farm until August 28, 1861, when he enlisted in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Company M, and served until April 11, 1865. He was in a number of the principal battles of the Civil War, and was taken prisoner November 3, 1862, being confined in the prisons of Cahaba, Ala.; Florence, S. C., and Andersonville, Ga. In being transferred from Florence to Goldsboro, he made his escape and reached the Union lines on March 18, 1865. At the close of the war he returned home and worked on the farm for two years, after which he moved to Freeburg. Here he built a house and worked at the carpenter's trade until 1901, when he engaged in mining.

In his religious views Mr. Blattner was liberal, while in his fraternal affiliations he was a member of the G. A. R. Politically he was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, had been judge of election since 1900, and was serving as Mayor of Freeburg at the time of his death, on the 26th of January, 1904. At the time of his decease he had held the office for four years with the honors due to his standing as a soldier. On December 31, 1862, Samuel Blattner was married to Caroline Blum, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and of this union the following children have been born: Benjamin F., A. Verona, Matilda C., and Catherine M.

BLEIER, Joseph, a well known hotel proprietor and liquor dealer of East St. Louis, this county, was born in Hungary in 1859, son of Joseph and Theresa (Mohr) Bleier, both natives of that Kingdom. In 1864 Joseph came to America with his parents, who settled on a stock farm near Kansas City, Mo., and in that locality he received his public school education. He lived at home until 1874, when he went to work for the George Muehlbach Brewery Company, of Kansas City, in the capacity of agent and collector. He remained with this firm for eleven years, when he embarked in an independent liquor business, moving to East St. Louis in 1900. In January, 1901, he leased the hotel and bar located at No. 2200 Missouri Avenue, where he has since conducted a very successful and profitable business. Fraternally he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, Tribe No. 115. On September 5, 1873, he was united in marriage to Theresa Stifter, who was born and educated in Kansas City, Mo., and to them have been born two children, Frank J. and William E.

BLUM, Robert, who is engaged in blacksmithing in Lebanon, this county, was born in Belleville, Ill., January 20, 1854, his parents, Adam and Margaret (Liebig) Blum, being natives of Germany. Adam Blum emigrated to America during the great cholera epidemic of the last century, and settled in Belleville, where he followed the trade of a blacksmith. Subsequently he moved to Lebanon, his son Robert being then ten years of age. The father opened a shop in Lebanon, in which Robert, after com-

pleting his rudimentary studies, learned blacksmithing. In 1887 the son took charge of the shop, and has since carried on the business, with the addition of general repair work and the sale of farm implements.

Mr. Blum was married, in 1876, to Josephine Schmidt, a native of St. Louis, and a daughter of Celestine and Cordelia Schmidt, an old settler. By this union he has become the father of the following children: Julius, Robert, Jr., Ida, William, Adam, Delia, Margaret, Hilda, and Cornelia. Mr. Blum has served as Tax Collector, and the office is now held by his son, Adam Blum.

BOCK, Gustavus G., a prominent and successful physician and surgeon of Smithton, St. Clair County, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, May 27, 1858, son of Gustavus C. and Henrietta (Rindt) Bock—the mother being also a native of that city and the father of Germany. After attending the public schools, Gustavus decided to study medicine, and entered St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1882. He then began the practice of his profession at Smithton, in partnership with his father. At that time they were the only physicians of the place and their partnership was continued for two years. The death of the father occurred July 12, 1902. With the exception of the association mentioned, Dr. G. G. Bock has continued to practice alone, and by his industry and faithful devotion to his chosen work he has built up a large and lucrative clientage.

Generally speaking, Dr. Bock is a Republican, although he is independent to a large extent in political affairs, giving his support to the man who in his judgment is best qualified to fill the office under consideration. He has served his village as Alderman for six years, and has held the honorable position of Mayor of Smithton since 1896. He has also served as School Director and Village Treasurer and held other minor offices. Socially he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Turnverein. On May 27, 1883, Dr. Bock was married to Lulu R. Risser, who was born in Troy, Ill., and educated in the public schools. They have the following four children: Henrietta, Edmond Alvin, Lillian Pearl and Florence Rowena.

BOERNER, John, whose early industry in farming has enabled him to retire from active life on a comfortable competence, was born in Millstadt Township, this county, in 1848, son of Casper and Catherine (Rodewich) Boerner, both natives of Germany, the mother's birth occurring in Hesse-Darmstadt. In 1862 they emigrated to the United States and located in St. Clair County, where the father had purchased 162 acres of land west of Millstadt. John Boerner was educated in the public schools of the latter city, and subsequently followed farming on the home place until 1900, twenty-two years of which time he ran a threshing machine. He is a stockholder in the mill and the brewery at Millstadt, and has been a member of the School Board. In 1904 he erected a home in Millstadt, which is one of the finest in the city. In 1882 Mr. Boerner was married to Mary Hartman, a native of St. Clair County, and of this union the following children have been born: Amanda, Freda, Caroline, Ella, Otellia, Mary, Olga and Milton.

BORDERS, Michael W. (deceased), formerly an extensive landowner and farmer of Southern Illinois and a prosperous pioneer merchant of Marissa, St. Clair County, was a native of Randolph County, Ill., where he was born June 6, 1821. He was a man of highly reputable family connections, and was a son of Major Andrew and Martha (Clark) Borders, whose early home was in the South. Major Borders was among the first settlers of Illinois, and a representative of that sturdy band of rugged pioneers who heroically confronted the hardships, privations and perils of frontier life, and assisted in laying the foundations of the present abounding prosperity of a great State. He came from South Carolina to Randolph County several years previous to the birth of Michael W. Borders. The entire region was then a wilderness infested by roving Indians and wild animals. The Indian tribes were hostile, and were a constant menace to the infant settlements, whole families being massacred after Major Borders located in that section. After a most industrious, honorable and useful life, this worthy pioneer passed away in the year 1864.

In early youth Michael W. Borders assisted his father in clearing and tilling the land, ob-

taining an educational smattering by occasional attendance at a primitive subscription school, some distance from his home. After reaching manhood he applied himself to farming on his own responsibility, commencing on forty acres of land which was a gift from his father. By means of thrifty management and persevering toil, Mr. Borders soon began to reap the rewards of deserving husbandry, and gradually added to his landed holdings until 1874, when he abandoned agricultural pursuits and established his home in Marissa, still retaining his ownership of his farming properties in Randolph County. At the time of his removal these possessions aggregated more than 1,500 acres of fenced land, the title to which remained in his name until his death in 1889. The mercantile career of Mr. Borders was as successful as his previous experience as a farmer, and he continued to prosper until he had amassed a considerable fortune. He was, moreover, so just and equitable in his dealings, so upright in character, and so conscientious and faithful in discharging the obligations pertaining to all the relations of life, that he also earned his reward in gaining unbounded respect and confidence. In politics the deceased was a Democrat, and in religion, a consistent member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Borders was noted for his charitable disposition, and never turned a needy person from his door, bestowing money or food as the necessity required. His generosity to those in distress is illustrated by an incident related by a gentleman who was the recipient of his timely aid. This was a young physician who had just located in Marissa with his wife and child, and had only a meager outfit of medical instruments and a horse. On account of the healthfulness of the season the services of the doctor were in little demand, and he was soon reduced to severe straits. Mr. Borders called him into his store, on a certain occasion, and asked him, in a manner as delicate and considerate as possible, if he needed financial assistance. When the young man explained his circumstances, Mr. Borders counted out and gave him \$500, refusing to take a note for the amount. This act of benevolence carried the doctor through the first emergency of his professional life, and paved the way to his future success.

On February 28, 1845, Mr. Borders was united

in marriage with Rachel Alcorn, of Randolph County, Ill., where she was born in 1823, her marriage occurring when she was twenty-two years of age. Eleven children were the result of this union, six of whom died in infancy. The others were Mary Jane and Martha Ann (deceased; Lida (Mrs. Glenn); William E., a record of whose life appears on another page of this volume; and Emma (Mrs. Wyllie). The mother of this family is now called "Grandma" by all who know her. She is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and has lived a Christian life since her fifteenth year. Her fidelity to her Christian principles and to her church has endeared her to all who enjoy her acquaintance, and she is still an honored leader in the home missionary work of her church. During her husband's life, she was his steadfast and sympathetic helpmeet in deeds of charity. Together, hand in hand, this good old couple traveled life's highway, 'mid storm and sunshine, and the surviving one looks upon her departed companion as having just "gone before," confidently and serenely awaiting her reunion with him in the blissful realm beyond, where both shall enjoy everlasting communion with their Savior.

BORDERS, William E., a banker of Marissa, St. Clair County, who is also engaged in the coal business, is a native of Randolph County, Ill., born September 10, 1860. He is a son of Michael W. and Rachel (Alcorn) Borders; the father was born June 6, 1823, in Randolph County, and the birthplace of the mother was near Kaskaskia, Ill. Major Andrew Borders, grandfather of William E., was born in Georgia, and, as a farmer, came to Randolph County in 1818. His wife, Martha (Clark) Borders, was also a native of Georgia. The grandparents on the maternal side, Josiah and Sallie Alcorn, were of South Carolina birth.

William E. Borders pursued his early studies in the select school of Marissa, and took a business course in Jones' Commercial College. In 1878 he left school and settled in Marissa, where he followed general merchandising until 1899, when he embarked in the coal and banking business. He is at the head of two coal companies in this place, and is also President of the Bank of Marissa, which was organized in 1903, with a capital stock of \$20,000, and received deposits amounting to more than

\$100,000 during its first year. Mr. Borders was married in October, 1882, to Luella Little, who was born at Connersville, Ind., and received her education in Centralia, Ill. Politically, Mr. Borders is a Democrat. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

BORG, Michael, a painting contractor, of Belleville, this county, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, March 21, 1852. His parents, Ignatius and Katherine (Martine) Borg, came to Belleville when Michael was five years old. The latter received his early instruction in the parochial school, and at the age of thirteen years was employed for a year in a harness shop; for a year and a half afterward he worked at cigar making. Then he learned the painter's trade, and was engaged for six years in painting chairs. He subsequently became a painting contractor and has since followed that business, having become one of the leading operators in the painting, paper hanging and decorating line in this section of the county.

On October 27, 1877, Michael Borg was married to Amelia Meyer, a native of Belleville, who had been instructed in the parochial schools. The offspring of this union was as follows: Frank J., deceased; Adelina, Arthur, Emil, Cecille and Eugene. Mr. Borg is a Democrat in politics. His religious connection is with the Catholic Church. Socially, he belongs to the St. Peter's Benevolent Catholic Orphan Society and the C. K. of A.

BORNMAN, Louis C., who, with his brother, James A., and his sisters, Frances and Mary, owns and operates a farm of 225 acres a mile southwest of the Belleville court-house, was born in this county, July 22, 1836, a son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Miller) Bornman, natives of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and St. Clair County, Ill., respectively. There are few families of earlier or more substantial connection with the history of Illinois than that to which Mr. Bornman belongs. His father, who arrived from Germany in 1818, was the first of his countrymen to locate near Belleville, and he became the possessor of a large landed estate. He had nine children, of whom the sons and daughters occupying the old homestead are the sole survivors. William Miller, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Bornman, who

was born in Virginia and married Nancy Huffman, of Hardy County, that State, came to Monroe County, Ill., in 1897, and a couple of years later located in St. Clair County, where he became the owner of 200 acres of land, twenty of which are still owned by the Bornman brothers.

Educated in the public schools and at McKendree College, Louis C. Bornman left the school room at the age of twenty-two, after which he devoted three months to the study of law under George Trumbull, of Belleville. Not taking kindly to the profession, he worked on a farm until the breaking out of the Civil War, and in April, 1861, enlisted in Company C, Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three months. At the expiration of his term of service he enlisted in Company E, of the same regiment, for three years, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Corinth, and many others, in all taking part in 110 engagements. At the battle of Shiloh he was shot in the left arm, and was honorably discharged August 20, 1864, returning then to his home in St. Clair County. The family was one which encouraged patriotism and loyalty, and Daniel served in the same company with Louis for three months, while James entered the service in 1864 and remained until the close of the war. William and Daniel have been dead many years. Uninterruptedly, since peace was established, the remaining brothers and sisters have lived on the old place, engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and owning two coal mines which are leased to operators. They are men of the highest character, representing the substantial, reliable and dependable element of the community.

BOROWSKI, Richard H., was born in Germany in 1861, and received his education in his native country. His vocation is that of chief engineer. In 1885 Mr. Borowski was united in marriage to Miss Margarethe Young, who received her education in Scotland. They are the parents of three children, namely: Harry, Caroline and Oscar (twins).

BOSCH, Robert, foreman of the polishing and plating department of the Belleville Stove and Range Company (formerly the Belleville Stove Works), is a native of that place, where he was born in 1880 and where he obtained a public school education. He is a son of Theodore

and Elizabeth (Ruess) Bosch, both of whom are natives of Germany, the father coming to this country and following his trade of a plasterer. The son learned the same trade, at which he worked for three years. In 1900 he secured a position with the Belleville Stove Works and in July, 1903, was appointed foreman of its polishing and plating department, and has since (under the new name, adopted January 1, 1906), continued to fulfill the duties of that position in an energetic and satisfactory manner.

BOUL, Nicholas, one of the most prominent and highly esteemed among the pioneer farmers of St. Clair County, was born at the locality where he now lives, in Centerville Station Township (at French Village), on February 28, 1841. The place of his residence is in the northwest quarter of Section 25, Town 2 north, Range 9 west. Mr. Boul is a son of Michael Boul and Magdalena (Germain) Boul, natives of the village of Langath, Department of the Meurthe, Province of Lorraine (then France). His paternal grandparents, Francis and Susanna (Bolinger) Boul, were born in Lorraine, and that province was also the birthplace of his grandfather and grandmother on the maternal side, Hyacinth and Elizabeth (Lobsinger) Germain. Hyacinth Germain came from France to the United States in 1831, making a temporary sojourn in Hamilton, Ohio. In the following year he journeyed to St. Clair County, where he established his home. He purchased 431 acres of land in French Village from John L. Schomberger, who had acquired it from the Government by reason of service in the War of 1812. Grandfather Germain was the father of nine children.

The mother of Nicholas Boul, Magdalena (Germain) Boul, who was born December 25, 1800, accompanied her parents to America in April, 1831, crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel, and landing at New Orleans after a voyage of forty-four days. Thence the family proceeded up the Mississippi River to Cairo, and up the Ohio River to Hamilton County, Ohio, where, as before stated, her father was located for one year. On arriving in St. Clair County, Ill., he purchased the northeast quarter of Section 36, Town 2 north, Range 9 west, where, having made the necessary improvements, the family made their home for a num-

ber of years. In March, 1832, the purchase of 431 acres previously alluded to was made. This consisted of the west half of Section 25 and the northeast fractional quarter of Section 26, in Township 2 north, Range 9 west. The price paid for the tract was \$5.56 per acre, aggregating \$2,400. On the northwest quarter of Section 25, Mr. Germain built a double log house, in which he lived during the remainder of his days. At his death the house and 100 acres of bluff and bottom land became the property of his daughter, Magdalena, who in the meantime had married Michael Boul. After living several years in Stookey Township, St. Clair County, the latter moved with his family into this dwelling. Michael Boul was a carpenter by occupation, and worked at his trade until he died, in September, 1842, being a man of industrious habits and upright character. His worthy wife, who was a faithful companion and dutiful mother, survived him until November 23, 1878, when she, too, passed away.

Nicholas Boul, who was the youngest son of his parents, received his early education in the public schools of his neighborhood, meanwhile making himself serviceable in the line of farming operations. He inherited the house and land constituting the homestead, as well as other tracts of land which his mother had acquired. In 1867 he tore down the log house which had so long been the family residence, and on its site built an eight-room brick house, which he occupied, with his widowed mother, until late in the fall of 1874. Having been reared to farm work, he continued to make that occupation the business of his life. In this he has met with invariable success. His house is situated on the western slope of the bluffs overlooking the American Bottom, and affords a fine view of his 110-acre tract and the lowlands adjoining it. He has relinquished the ordinary labors of the farm and spends his days in virtual retirement from active pursuits. He is in close touch, however, with the affairs of the surrounding country, the electric car service connecting his residence with Belleville and East St. Louis.

Mr. Boul has been twice married. On November 24, 1874, he was united in matrimony with Mary C. Berthelsman, a daughter of Casper and Clara (Buehlman) Berthelsman, who was born near Belleville, Ill., where she was educated in the parochial schools. Two chil-



JOHN P. STACK, M. D.

dren resulted from this union, namely: Benjamin A. and Magdalena. The mother of these children died on April 6, 1882, and is buried at French Village. After remaining a widower for thirteen years, Mr. Boul was married the second time, on August 21, 1895, to Josephine Fuchs, a widow and a daughter of Captain John Trendley, of East St. Louis.

In general politics, Mr. Boul has long been a steadfast supporter of the Democratic party—in local matters, independent—and has filled with notable ability and fidelity many positions of public trust. He was first elected School Trustee of his township, in which capacity he served from 1873 to March, 1877. He was then appointed to the office of School Treasurer, which he held until 1900. In 1874 he was elected Justice of the Peace and officiated as such until 1882. He was elected Township Supervisor in 1885, and discharged the duties of that position until 1894. In the fall of 1890 he became a Representative in the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and served as such during the session of 1891, in which Gen. John M. Palmer was elected United States Senator. During the long memorable contest which resulted in his election, when 101 Democrats remained firm in his support from January 7 to March 12, Mr. Boul was one of the unswerving members of that faithful band. For their loyalty in this prolonged and exciting struggle, all received gold medals inscribed with the number "101" and the name of each Representative composing it. In religion Mr. Boul is a consistent member of the Catholic Church of French Village. Fraternally, he is identified with the Knights of Columbus. For more than three-score years his career has been interwoven with the welfare and progress of St. Clair County, and for the morality and stability of his past meridian period of life, none of its citizens is held in more profound regard than he.

BREUSS, Oswald, a real estate dealer of East St. Louis, this county, who is engaged in the liquor trade also, was born in 1866, in Austria, and there was educated. In 1884 he came to the United States and secured employment with the brewing interests. For ten years he traveled for the Heim Brewing Company, establishing branch agencies, and during the last ten years has been engaged in the retail liquor

business, besides dealing in real estate. In 1904 he built a block 140x50 feet in dimensions, at Eighteenth and State Streets, in which he maintains his residence and conducts his saloon and family garden.

In 1886 Mr. Breuss was married to Mary Yeuger, a native of East St. Louis, and they have one child, Ida. Mr. Breuss is a member of the following fraternal organizations and societies: Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, Eagles, Knights and Ladies of Honor, and Liederkrantz and Mozart Societies.

BRICHLER, George W., of the Benner & Brichler Livery and Undertaking Company, 126-128 Collinsville Avenue, East St. Louis, was born near Smithton, St. Clair County, March 16, 1863, a son of John L. and Magdalena (Munier) Brichler. His father, who was a farmer, came from Lorraine, France, in 1832, his mother in 1842, and they were married in French Village in 1855. George W. Brichler completed his education, which was begun in the Belleville Catholic school, in the Franciscan College at Teutopolis, Ill., and for a time assisted his father on the latter's farm. He was a teacher in the Mound City Commercial College, 1888-91; was connected with a publishing house in Chicago, 1891-92; and in the latter year entered the undertaking business in East St. Louis. Since that time he has been a member of the Benner-Brichler Livery and Undertaking Company, incorporated. He is a member of St. Henry's Catholic Church and of numerous fraternal orders. He was married in Belleville Cathedral, May 4, 1897, to Agnes Gundlach, who died February 24, 1902.

BROCKWAY, Richard, who is engaged in the liquor business in East St. Louis, St. Clair County, was born in Coloma, Cal., in 1871, and received his scholastic training in the public schools. His father, S. Henry Brockway, and mother, Ella E. (Carner) Brockway, were natives, respectively, of New York State and San Francisco, Cal. In 1849 the former sailed from New York to California, where he was for some time engaged in prospecting, after which he embarked in the mercantile business. In 1891 he came to East St. Louis, where he and his son Richard were associated for a while in merchandising. At a later period the lat-

ter was employed by the Elliott Frog and Switch Company, and subsequently spent six years in the grocery business. In 1897 he established himself in the retail liquor line, in which he still remains. In 1892 Mr. Brockway was united in marriage with Effie Heath, who was born in Sumner, Ill., and two children, Lance and Harry, have resulted from their union. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, in which he was recently elected Grand Vice-Protector for the State of Illinois.

BRUER, Jacob Andrew, was born in O'Fallon, Ill., March 28, 1868, a son of Jacob and Katherine (Engert) Bruer, both natives of Germany. He received his education in the parochial school, which he left when thirteen years of age to assist his father in his brick yard, where he remained until his sixteenth year, at which time he came to Belleville to enter the grocery store of William Eckhardt, in whose employ he remained three and a half years. He then returned to O'Fallon, where he worked for ten months for Pfifert & Isch, wholesale grocers. After this he went to Omaha, Neb., where for one year he engaged in the dry goods business with Haden Brothers. Subsequently he was employed in the Government survey in Montana for a period of six months, then returned to Omaha, where he remained for three more years in the employ of Haden Brothers. Returning to St. Clair County, he worked for Mr. Vogt one and a half years in the saloon business, following which he worked in Belleville as barkeeper for Mr. Tiemann until he purchased his employer's business, which he conducted for one year; was with another firm three months; then going to Breckenridge, Minn., where he was engaged in a general store for a year, after which he returned to Belleville, entering the employ of Mr. Hertzler, with whom he remained five years, or until February, 1904. He then opened a saloon of his own, located at the corner of Second and Third Streets, in which business he is still engaged.

On November 7, 1894, Mr. Bruer was united in marriage to Ida Gorges, who was born in Lincoln, Ill., and educated in its public schools. The following two children were born of this union: Katherine, December 6, 1896; Margaret, August 21, 1898. Mr. Bruer is a Demo-

crat in his political affiliations, and in his religious belief, a member of the Catholic Church.

BRUMM, Fred, carpenter, 623 St. Clair Avenue, Belleville, is a member of Garfield Lodge, No. 93, Knights of Pythias, of which he was Keeper of Records and Deeds. He was for a time lessee and manager of the Green Tree Hotel. In his youth, Mr. Brumm learned the machinist's trade, and as a machinist was employed at the Harrison Machine Works seventeen years. He is of Teutonic ancestry, his father, Christian Brumm, having been born and reared in the fatherland. Mr. Brumm married Lena Schiffendecker in 1890, and there have been born to them three children—Irma, Luella and Manilla.

BUESSE, Christian, was born in Germany in 1829, and acquired his education in the public schools of that country. Emigrating to America, he located in East St. Louis in 1849, and in 1856 was employed on a farm which he later purchased. In 1859 he sold this property and built what is known as the "Wedge House Grocery and Saloon," conducting the same until 1874. In that year he disposed of his business and engaged in the buying and selling of horses and mules, in the prosecution of which he used to pasture all of the land now comprising the business and residence part of East St. Louis. In 1871 he opened what was known as the Buesse Subdivision; in 1884 became proprietor of Buesse Place, and in the same year retired from active life.

In politics Mr. Buesse is a Republican, and was a member of the village Council when the town was called New Brighton. On June 21, 1857, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Buhs, a native of Germany.

CAMPBELL, J. M., M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Marissa, St. Clair County, was born in Perry County, Ill., August 4, 1853, and is a son of J. J. and Mary L. (Milligan) Campbell, both natives of Kentucky. In 1872 Dr. Campbell graduated from the public school at Pinckneysville, Ill., and subsequently entered the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, obtaining his degree therefrom in 1884. For one year he practiced his profession at Baldwin, Ill., after which he located in Marissa. In 1892 the Doctor was elected Coroner

of St. Clair County, and filled that office four years.

In November, 1885, Dr. Campbell was married to Lutitia Wilson, who was born at Steelville, Ill., and received her education in the public schools there and at Ewing College. Two children—Arkell and Beulah—resulted from this union. Mrs. Campbell died June 22, 1890. In politics, Dr. Campbell acts with the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Modern Woodmen.

CANBY (Hon.) B. H., lawyer, 233 Arcade, East St. Louis, was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, June 8, 1857, a son of Richard S. and Elizabeth (Simpson) Canby. He was educated and read law at Olney, Ill., and since removing to East St. Louis has been City Attorney and Judge of the City Court in that city. He is a Republican in politics, and a Swedenborgian in religious faith, a member of the Modern Woodmen and of the National Union. Judge Canby was married in East St. Louis, in 1883, to Nannie Carr.

CARL, William Christopher, President of the W. C. Carl Planing Mill Company, and extensively engaged in the real estate and building business in both East St. Louis and Belleville, is a native of the town of Saline, Saline County, Mo., where he was born June 14, 1868. His parents were both natives of Germany, and the family of Carl, as well as the maternal family of Selinger, are among the long established households of the empire. His maternal great-grandfather was Baumgardner Selinger, and is believed to have been a farmer during his entire active life. The educational opportunities enjoyed by Mr. Carl have been entirely of his own making, and for the greater part have been connected with his more mature years. The necessity of assisting with the family maintenance confronted him during his eighth year, when he began to assist his father in the blacksmith shop, remaining there until his twelfth year. He then engaged in work on a farm near Edwardsville, and in 1886 went to Venice, Ill., where he was variously employed. Returning to Columbia, Mo., in 1892, he came to East St. Louis in March, 1893, and during the following November started a building enterprise without capital, with little experience and no influential connections. Energy

and determination accomplished desired results, and in 1901 he added to his responsibilities that of the real estate business, which he has since conducted in East St. Louis and Belleville. In 1904, Mr. Carl organized the W. C. Carl Planing Mill Company, with a paid-up capital of \$60,000, of which he owns stock amounting to \$48,000. Mr. Carl is a Socialist in politics, and in religion is a member of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints. A new branch of this religious organization was established in East Lansdowne, East St. Louis, at a meeting held here October 14, 1906, in charge of Apostle I. N. White and Bishop G. H. Hilliard, of Independence, Mo.; Elder H. Sparling, of Holden, Mo., and Elder J. A. Tanner, of St. Louis. Elder T. J. Elliott was chosen President of the branch; G. F. Barraclough, presiding priest; W. R. Widman, presiding teacher, and George Vandal, presiding deacon. There were sixteen members enrolled. The present meeting place will be in the new school in East Lansdowne, but the branch contemplates the erection of a church edifice on a site that has already been purchased. A Sunday school had been in progress for a month, conducted by Elder W. C. Carl as Superintendent. June 12, 1895, Mr. Carl was united in marriage with Olive Purnell, of Wheeling, W. Va., and who was educated in Bellaire, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Carl have been born three children—John Christopher, Birdie Mabel and Prosper Willis.

CARR, Albert L., was born January 10, 1869, in Smithton Township, this county, in whose public schools he obtained his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course in Ewing College. After the completion of his collegiate course he returned to the home farm and there remained until his marriage, which took place four years later. He then moved to a farm located at Turkey Hill, where he lived from the fall of 1892 until March 1, 1902, at the latter date moving to a farm which he had purchased two years previously, and which is located on Section 36, Smithton Township. The farm comprises sixty acres, and here Mr. Carr carries on general agriculture, his principal crops being corn, wheat and oats.

In politics, Mr. Carr is a staunch supporter of Democratic sentiments. He was united in marriage October 19, 1892, to Matilda E. Hill, who was born and educated in Smithton Town-

ship, and of this union the following four children were born: Esta, Ona, Susan and Ethel Carr. Mr. Carr's parents were Augustus and Catherine (Schook) Carr, the former of whom is a native of St. Clair County.

CARROLL, Charles B., who is accounted as one of the most thoroughly equipped, resourceful and reliable lawyers of East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and whose professional career has been highly creditable both to himself and the community in which he has for many years taken an active and useful part, is a native of Illinois, being born in Bethalto, Madison County, September 19, 1858. Mr. Carroll is a son of John B. and Mary (McDonald) Carroll, both of whom were of Irish nativity. John B. Carroll, who was a contractor by occupation, and a man of sound judgment, diligent habits, honorable character and irreproachable business methods, came to the United States in the year 1854, locating in Madison County, where he followed his accustomed pursuit with successful results. He rendered a gallant soldier's service during the Crimean War, and participated in the famous charge of the "Light Brigade" at Balaklava.

In early youth Charles B. Carroll received his primary education in the public schools in the vicinity of his home, and later became a student in the Christian Brothers' College, at St. Louis, Mo., where he remained three years. After finishing his studies in that institution, he applied himself to the task of learning the printing trade, the details of which he fully mastered. Not feeling inclined to follow that occupation as a means of livelihood, he devoted his attention to teaching school for a while, in the meantime studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1889, and at once opened an office in East St. Louis, where he has since continued in the successful practice of his profession. Mr. Carroll has attained an enviable standing both as a practitioner and counselor, and is held in high regard by the legal fraternity, as well as by a numerous clientele, whose confidence and respect he has won through able, efficient and faithful service.

On October 11, 1880, Charles B. Carroll was united in marriage with Mary Barron, of St. Louis, Mo., a daughter of Capt. James Barron and Jeannette Barron, also natives of that city. Six children have resulted from this union,

namely: Charles, Mary, Audrey, Percy, Barron and Frank. In politics, Mr. Carroll is a steadfast supporter of the Republican party, in the local councils of which he wields no small influence. From 1891 to 1895, he held the office of City Attorney of East St. Louis, discharging the duties of that position with signal ability and fidelity. In religious belief, he is an adherent of the Roman Catholic Church.

CHAMBERLIN, (Hon.) John M., Jr., President of the East St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, and engaged in real estate, insurance and loan business, 437 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, was born at Lebanon, St. Clair County, Ill., August 19, 1872, a son of John M. and Maggie E. (Royse) Chamberlin. John M. Chamberlin, Sr., born at Lebanon, January 21, 1837, is a son of the Rev. David Chamberlin, a native of Vermont, and one of the pioneer residents of Lebanon and of St. Clair County. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Lebanon the greater part of his active life, but has retired. He has been one of the active supporters of McKendree College, of which institution he has been Treasurer for many years, his brother, Dr. M. H. Chamberlin, uncle of the subject of this sketch, being the President of the institution at this time. Mr. Chamberlin's mother, Maggie E. Chamberlin, whose death occurred in 1889, was a daughter of the late Rev. P. E. Royse. John M. Chamberlin, Jr., was educated in the Lebanon public schools and at McKendree College, at which latter institution he was graduated in the class of 1890. He was employed as a telegraph operator for a period of five years, and in 1896 established the "Lebanon Leader," a weekly paper which he edited for five years. He is at present engaged in the real estate, insurance and loan business, and is President of the East St. Louis Real Estate Exchange. In 1900 he was elected on the Republican ticket a member of the Forty-second General Assembly of Illinois, serving one term. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen. He was married to Lulu M. Farthing, of Odin, Ill., November 26, 1903. Mrs. Chamberlin is a daughter of W. D. Farthing, formerly State's Attorney of Marion County, a member of one of the best known families in that part of the State.

"CHANDLER, Hon. Samuel B. (deceased).—Among the many prominent citizens of St. Clair County of the past, who aided and did much to advance the material interest of the county, was Samuel B. Chandler. A history of the county to which he contributed so much would be incomplete without proper mention being made of him. It is also fitting that a man possessed of so many good traits of character, of so benevolent a disposition and liberality, should be passed down to posterity as an example of worthy imitation. He was of English ancestry on the paternal side, and German on the maternal. He was the son of Samuel and Saloma (Hoffman) Chandler, and was born in Rockbridge County, Va., February 9, 1808. At the age of twenty-one he came west, and for several years worked in the lead mines near Galena, Ill. It not proving remunerative, he came south to St. Louis, and from there to Belleville. Here he found work at his trade of saddler in the shop of John D. Hughes, who paid him the small pittance of twenty-five cents per day. He continued at the trade but a short time, and then engaged in general merchandising, in which he continued actively until his death, August 7, 1871. On the 21st of January, 1834, he was united in marriage to Miss Adalina La Croix, daughter of Michael and Catherine (Dubuque) La Croix. Mrs. Chandler was born December 6, 1806, at Marivais Ferre, then an Indian trading post on the Illinois River, near Peoria, Ill." (Brink's History, 1881).

CHERRINGTON, Seth K., official city stenographer of the city of East St. Louis, was born in 1877 in Jackson County, Ohio, and was educated in the public schools. His parents were L. W. and Mary Catherine Cherrington, both natives of Ohio, the father being engaged in railroading, which he has followed during his business career. Mr. Cherrington went to Kansas and after completing his schooling there, moved to Texas, where, for ten years, he was in the grocery business. Then removing to Perry County, Ill., he embarked in the same line of trade there, continuing thus employed until 1899, when he took up his residence in East St. Louis, and again engaged in selling groceries until May 5, 1903, when he was appointed to the position of city stenographer, which he still holds.

CHRISTIAN, Jacob.—When Jacob Christian came to Belleville, in 1847, he found little promise of the thriving town which now contributes its home and commercial importance to St. Clair County. He knew little of the language or customs of the people among whom his lot was to be cast, for he had but recently arrived from Germany, and his assets consisted chiefly of a strong constitution and a mastery of the carpenter's trade. Availing himself of the rapid settlement, he acquired a reputation for thoroughness and reliability as a builder, and today this reputation is being maintained by his son and namesake, Jacob Christian, Jr., to whom he imparted his knowledge of tools, and his skill in constructing strong and substantial buildings.

Jacob Christian, Jr., was born in Belleville in 1858, and for many years worked with his father, in 1880 establishing a business of his own. For seven or eight years he owned and operated a planing-mill and saw-mill, but since has devoted himself entirely to contracting and building in Belleville and vicinity. He is a man of strong characteristics, is public spirited and broad minded. In politics he is a Republican, and has been a member of the City Council, holding also other offices of trust and responsibility. Mr. Christian is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He married Susan Schnipper, May 27, 1901, and has two children, Elma and Edmund.

CHRISTOPHERSEN, Henry J., merchant of Belleville, this county, President of the Lorenzen Grocer Company, and one of the most prominent and influential citizens of his adopted town, was born in the vicinity of Schleswig, in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, September 19, 1860, and emigrated to America September 7, 1878. With the enthusiasm born of a good constitution, practical views of life and the advantage of a common school education, he located in Belleville with the intention of teaching school, but instead became interested in the grocery business of his uncle, John Lorenzen, with whom he has since been associated, with the exception of four years as bookkeeper for the Belleville Glass Company. He has the manner, sagacity, many-sidedness and knowledge of human nature, which constitute the equipment of the successful general merchant, and, having worked from the bottom

up, is a typical representative of the German who lands on American shores with the determination to make a success of his life.

A stanch Republican, Mr. Christophersen has been called to not a few offices of trust and responsibility in Belleville, and, though never seeking office for himself, has been of valuable assistance to his deserving friends. He is a member of the County Central Committee, and has served six years on the Board of Education, and four years on the Board of Supervisors. Fraternally he is a welcome member of the best lodges in the State; is master of St. Clair Lodge No. 24, F. & A. M., Past Chancellor and Cavalier of Lodge No. 49, K. of P., and a member of the Good Samaritans. He is a member of the two German singing societies of Belleville, and foremost in promoting social diversions. His wife, formerly Rosa Lorenzen, is a native of St. Louis, and he has a son, Hans M.

CHURCH, James W., hoisting engineer at the Advance Mine, near Marissa, St. Clair County, was born in 1865 at Dekoven, Ky., son of Robert and Mary (Blackburn) Church, the former being a native of Wales and the latter of England. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Kentucky, and at the age of twelve years he began working in a coal mine near Dekoven, being thus employed until 1880, when with his parents he came to Marissa and there engaged in mining until 1889. In that year he accepted a position as engineer with the Meek Milling Company, remaining there until 1900, when he was appointed hoisting engineer of the Advance Mine at Marissa, in which capacity he has since been working. Mr. Church is a man of energy and progressive ideas, in consequence of which he has advanced to his present responsible position. In 1888 he was united in marriage to Katie Steinheimer, who was born in 1870 at Marissa and was educated in the public schools of that place. They have two children, Benjamin and Daniel.

CLARK, David (deceased), was born fourteen miles from Belfast in County Down, Ireland, September 2, 1812. His parents were natives of the same county, his mother only coming to the United States and dying at the home of her son, Hugh Clark, in this county. Mr. Clark received his education in Ireland and

did not come to the United States until the year 1840; at which time he went to Canada, later going to St. Louis and finally removing to St. Clair County, where his first work was to make himself the possessor of forty acres of land upon which he took up his abode.

On May 29, 1849, David Clark married Nancy McBride, of Alabama, and of this union were born three children who reached maturity—Elizabeth, Mary; and Jennie, who became the wife of Albert Scott, of Huntsville, Mo. Mr. Clark was an active energetic farmer, who accumulated an estate of 320 acres in Englemann Township, which since the death of its owner still remains the property of the family, although the survivors reside in a brick residence at No. 702 E. First Street. In his political views Mr. Clark was a Democrat; in religious views, a Presbyterian. His death occurred on February 18, 1870.

CONNELLY, Daniel, was born December 17, 1864, in County Cork, Ireland, son of Daniel and Anna (Joice) Connelly, who were also natives of the county mentioned. While he was still an infant the parents of Daniel emigrated to the United States, locating at Hartford, Conn., where the father engaged in farming. Daniel worked in a rolling mill until 1884, when he removed to East St. Louis and was there employed as a passenger conductor on the Eads Bridge for seventeen years. In 1898 he embarked in the liquor business at No. 420 Missouri Avenue, where he continued until May 4, 1901, when he sold out and opened a similar place at No. 926 Illinois Avenue. In politics he is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, fraternally is a member of the B. P. O. E. and the A. O. H., while in his religious affiliations he upholds the precepts of the Catholic Church. Mr. Connelly acquired his education in the public schools, and has progressed to his present position in life through personal endeavor and a conscientious adherence to business principles.

COY, George, who is engaged in the live-stock business in East St. Louis, this county, was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1859, and is a son of William Coy, a native of Indiana. The latter followed steamboating on the Mississippi River, for a considerable period, his occupation being that of an engineer. His son George was

educated in St. Louis, and since attaining manhood has been identified with the live-stock trade for twenty-seven years. Until January 1, 1904, he was connected with Cassady Brothers, at the National Stock Yards. At that date he formed a partnership with M. A. Bright, under the style of the Bright-Coy Commission Company. Since the establishment of the firm it has handled 2,100 cars of cattle, hogs, etc., valued at \$1,700,000.

In 1889 George Coy was united in marriage with Ella Flaherty, who was born in East St. Louis, and their union has resulted in two children—Ethel and Walter. For six years Mr. Coy served as a member of the School Board of East St. Louis.

CRAGEN, Edward L., Jr.—Judging by the success thus far achieved, the future business career of Edward L. Cragen, Jr., is one of exceptional promise. One of the youngest, as well as most capable of the rising generation of real estate dealers in East St. Louis, he already has the reputation of having made the largest loans on property in the city, and of having encouraged and substantially aided the settlement of more people and industries in desirable localities within a given time, than any other man in the business. This would seem an unusual showing when it is known that Mr. Cragen is barely twenty-two years old, having been born in Alton, this State, October 16, 1882. His wit and ingenuity are the inheritance of Irish forefathers on both sides of his family, his grandfathers, John Cragen and Christopher Coyne, having been born in Cork and Dublin respectively, removing to the United States as young men, and settling at an early day in Alton, Ill. Christopher Coyne took as wife Elizabeth Dooling, of Macoupin County, Ill., and their daughter, Catherine, the mother of Edward L., was born in Alton in 1862. Edward L. Cragen, Sr., was born in Alton in 1854, and seems to have set his son an example of vigorous energy, to which was allied a capacity for practical and substantial results.

Graduating from the East St. Louis high school, Edward L. Cragen, Jr., inaugurated his industrial life at the age of nineteen, selecting the real estate business in what has since proved a profitable field, and having his first office in the Arcade building. Later he established headquarters on Main Street, and it is

in this latter office that his most ambitious sales and loans have been conducted. Mr. Cragen has been chiefly concerned with the Cragen sub-division of 1,614 feet in the eastern part of the city, and in 1904 he opened a tract of land lying north of the new Vandalia yards. His loans have been many and large, the most conspicuous being a loan of \$50,000 on the Model flats. He is what is known in business parlance as a "hustler," using keen judgment in his undertakings, and making no mistakes as to present values or possibilities of depreciation. He is public spirited in the extreme, and of a kindly and generous nature; takes an interest in Democratic politics, and attends regularly the Catholic Church.

DAAB, Frederick, a retired farmer of St. Clair County, and Vice-President of the Seibert Mercantile Company, was born February 28, 1856, in Smithton, Ill., and received his early education in the public schools, supplemented by a course at Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo. His parents, J. N. and Anna M. (Grossman) Daab, were natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, who, in 1834, located in St. Clair County, where they entered government land adjoining the town of Smithton and there passed the remainder of their lives. His maternal grandfather was Charles Grossmann, also a native of Hesse-Darmstadt. Frederick, who was the youngest of seven children, lived on the homestead with his parents until twenty-three years of age and then, after his marriage, moved into Smithton, locating on a tract of land ninety-five acres in extent. Here he remained until 1899, when he built a modern residence in the northern part of Smithton and has since made that his home, having retired from active farming. In 1891 the Seibert Mercantile Company was incorporated, with five members, Mr. Daab being elected Vice-President and Albert Steudle, President.

In politics Mr. Daab supports the Democratic party and has served as School Director and Town Clerk, and for six years was a member of the Village Board. In religion he is a Lutheran churchman, and socially is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Georgetown Turnverein. On March 13, 1879, he was married to Mary L. Seibert, who was educated in the Smithton schools, and to them have been born the following three children: Ella, Mrs.

Frank Young, Jr.; Edgar T., who married Anna A. Kiefer, of Belleville, this county, and now resides in Indianapolis, Ind., and Ernst W., who is still at home. The parents of Mrs. Daab, George and Catherine (Hoereth) Seibert, were born in St. Clair County, her paternal grandparents, George and Margaret Seibert, being natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. The maternal grandfather, Ludwig Hoereth, was one of the earliest German settlers in the county, having entered land from the Government at High Prairie.

DAMM, Henry, Sr., soldier of the Civil War, and retired carpenter of Belleville, was born in Hessen-Nassau, Prussia, June 28, 1835, his parents, Otto and Anna G. (Loeber) Damm, being also natives of that province. At nineteen years of age Mr. Damm emigrated to the United States, settling in St. Louis, Mo., on June 10, 1854, and soon after finding employment as a carpenter, being thus engaged at the outbreak of the Civil War. Enlisting in Company A, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, for three months, he was stationed at Camp Jackson, and three days before the expiration of his first enlistment, re-enlisted in Company A, First Missouri Cavalry, for three years. During the service he participated in eleven battles and a number of skirmishes, and November 7, 1861, received his first wound, through a horse's kick, which incapacitated him for six weeks. Later he was again injured by a horse falling on him near Little Rock, Ark. Discharged from the service in St. Louis, September 17, 1864, he continued to live in that city for a couple of years, removing then to East St. Louis, which remained his home until he located at Belleville in 1868. Here he opened a saloon on Richland Street, a little later starting a similar place on Main Street in Leifert Hall, disposing of his interest three years afterward and starting a business on Richland Street. A year and a half later he entered the employ of Andel & Weber, remained with them for seven years, and then was employed by Mr. Shook for one year. Still later he worked for Louis Bartle for a year, and then turned his attention to carpentry, which he again followed until his retirement from active life in 1903.

On March 6, 1871, Mr. Damm married Mrs. Caroline Dern (*nee* Ellich), a native of Ger-

many, and who, by her first marriage, had a daughter Eliza, now the wife of George Raymond. Of the present marriage there were three children, of whom Anna G. is deceased; Katherine is the wife of Philip Germain; and Henry, Jr., is at home. Mr. Damm is a Republican in politics, and is prominent in affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, being identified with Hagen Post No. 143. He is also a member of the United Workmen Lodge No. 138, and the Hermann Lodge No. 286.

DAMMRICH, Eugene A., one of the youngest, as well as one of the most promising grocers of Belleville, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., October 10, 1879, a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Doser) Dammrich, and grandson of Jacob Dammrich. Mr. Dammrich's parents were born in St. Clair County, where his grandfather had settled shortly after his arrival from Germany at an early day. As one in a large family dependent upon the meager earnings of a small farmer, Eugene A. became a wage-earner at the age of thirteen, finding employment in the grocery store of George Seib, with whom he remained for ten years. December 10, 1902, he engaged in the grocery business with H. L. Heinecke, at 409 East Main Street, under the firm name of Heinecke & Dammrich. The store of Heinecke & Dammrich indicates the character and tendencies of the owners. One is impressed with the idea of progression, of a desire to please, and above all else of absolute cleanliness. The windows are clean, the displays behind them are calculated to attract the eye and arouse the appetite, and the shelf-goods are neatly and systematically arranged. There is a breeziness about their clerks, and an air of cheerfulness, such as are recognized as great aids in the business world of today.

DANIELS, Samuel, Superintendent of the Garside Mine No. 4, was born in England in 1838, son of Joel Daniels and Anna (Swindd) Daniels, both natives of England. In 1848 Samuel came to the United States with his parents who located in St. Louis, Mo., the father there engaging in coal mining, which, together with farming, he followed for many years. Samuel Daniels, like his father, became interested in farming and coal mining and has given his entire time and attention to these lines of industry. He worked in the Garside



Engraving

Eng. E. C. Williams & Co. NY

W. M. Stephens

Mine No. 3, in 1859, and was superintendent of the same from 1864 until 1875, subsequently going to Trenton where, for a time, he was similarly employed. He then passed four years on a Missouri farm. In 1876 he again became connected with Mr. Garside as manager of Mine No. 4, of which he was lately appointed superintendent. This mine was purchased by the Consolidated Coal Company, in 1886, but Mr. Daniels continues to occupy his former position. The mine has a capacity of 250 tons per day, employs fifty men, and is operated entirely by machinery. It is located on the Southern Railroad, and all its output is shipped to St. Louis. Mr. Daniels was united in marriage to May Ward, a native of England, where her early education was acquired in the public schools. They have two children, James and Joel, who are also employed in the mines, one as mine manager, the other as engineer.

DARMSTATTER, George (deceased), who was prominently connected with the farming interests of St. Clair County, was born in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa., December 10, 1843, and was educated in the public schools of St. Clair County. He was a son of Lenhardt and Magdalena (Guise) Darmstatter, both natives of Germany, and when he was two years old his parents moved from Pennsylvania to St. Clair County, where they both died. After his father's decease he remained on the home farm in New Athens Township with his mother until her death. Mr. Darmstatter continued to cultivate the farm until August 10, 1887, when he received fatal injuries from the kick of a horse and died a few days later, his remains being interred in the home farm cemetery. The deceased was an adherent of the Lutheran Church, and in politics supported the Democratic party.

On February 28, 1864, George Darmstatter was married to Elizabeth Roeder, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, whose education was acquired in her native land and in the public schools of St. Clair County. Of this union the following children were born: Louis, Magdalena (deceased), Lenhardt, Laura, who married Louis Joseph; Peter, Ida, who became the wife of F. Oberbeck; Lucy, now Mrs. Edward Vogel; Elizabeth, who married Frank Walter; Julia, the wife of John Baehr; Edward, and Matilda (deceased). Mr. Darm-

statter was the first Supervisor of New Athens Township, a position he filled with honor until his death. After his demise his wife and children moved to New Athens village, March 1, 1898. Mrs. Darmstatter's parents were Martin and Elizabeth (Keller) Roeder, who came from Germany to the United States when she was eight years of age.

"DARROW, Charles B. (deceased).—Charles B. Darrow was born in the State of New York, September 19, 1806. He was a son of Rev. Zadok Darrow, a Baptist preacher, who came to Illinois at an early date, and settled east of the present town of O'Fallon, where he had a farm, and also followed his trade of a carpenter. He was zealously devoted to the interests of the Baptist Church, and preached somewhere every Sabbath. He frequently held service at the Rock Spring Seminary, founded by the Rev. John M. Peck, and also at the Richland Baptist Church. He was pastor for one year of a Baptist Church on the Horse Prairie in Randolph County. After becoming incapacitated from labor and unable to preach, he moved to Collinsville, where his daughter lived, and died there of the cholera in the year 1849." (Brink's History, 1881.)

DAUBACH, William, agent for the Air Line Railroad Company, and member of the West End Fire Department, of Belleville, this county, is a European by birth, and was born in 1854. He became a resident of this town in 1865, and for the first ten years engaged in coal mining, since which time he has been connected with the railroad, and has also engaged in the liquor business. He is the second bearing the name to engage in the development of coal in this county, for his father Peter, who also came here in 1865, was similarly employed for many years. In 1875 Mr. Daubach married Theresa Rehm, to whom have been born six children: Charles, Ida, Edward, Ella, Amelia, and William.

DAVIS, O. C., coal and ice merchant, of East St. Louis, and prominent Democratic politician and office-holder, was born in Litchfield, Ill., May 12, 1860, a son of Jefferson and Elizabeth Davis, who were emigrants from North Carolina. Mr. Davis has spent his entire business life in the ice trade, starting in at the age of

nineteen, and finding employment with the same firm for seven years. In 1888 he branched out into an independent venture, dealing in soft and hard coal and ice, and at present has three coal and five ice wagons. In 1896 Mr. Davis was elected Alderman of the Third Ward, serving two years, and in 1904 was elected School Trustee for a term of three years. He is a member of both the County and the City Central Committee, and has taken a prominent part in the local deliberations of his party. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Eagles. In April, 1887, he married Mary Pierce, of East St. Louis, and five children have been born to this union: Mamie, Estella, Ettie, Clarence and Elizabeth.

DAVIES, William A.—The death of William A. Davies, on August 20, 1903, removed from the community of Belleville a man of excellent business reputation, who, during his comparatively brief active life, had worthily filled positions requiring judgment and acumen. Born in Guarden, Wales, July 14, 1866, Mr. Davies was a son of Thomas and Margaret Davies, natives also of that country, and farmers by occupation. As a boy William dreamed of adorning the medical profession with his skill and ability, but after qualifying for the same, he evidently changed his determination, for after emigrating to America in 1889, and settling at Pittsburg, Pa., he found employment in the Carnegie Steel Works for two years, removing then to Belleville, where also he worked in the iron works, as well as in the office of a St. Louis business firm located at that point. During four years he was steward of the State Hospital at Jacksonville, Ill., later securing a position as traveling salesman with the spice firm of Thompson, Taylor & Company, of Chicago. While in the latter city he was taken suddenly ill, and after weeks of suffering succumbed to an abscess of the stomach. Mr. Davies was buried in the beautiful Green Mound Cemetery at Belleville, the ritual of the Episcopal Church being read at his grave.

The deceased was a Republican in politics, and fraternally was connected with the Masons. Mr. Davies left a wife, whom he married January 17, 1892, and whose girlhood name was Emma Knobloch, daughter of George and Cath-

erine (Haege) Knobloch, of Belleville; also the following four children: Madelaine M., born March 18, 1893; Annette C., September 29, 1894; Arthur W., May 3, 1898; and Iona M., deceased. Mrs. Davies is prominent in the social life of Belleville, is well informed on current events, and owes her education to the public schools of Elmira, Ill., and to Greenville College.

DEANS, Robert, Mine Superintendent, was born in St. Clair County in 1866, and there obtained his public school education. He is a son of Henry and Amelia (Jeffe) Deans, the birth place of the former being Scotland and that of the latter Yorkshire, England. At an early age Robert became interested in mining and eventually secured a position as hoisting engineer. In 1886 he went to Percy, Randolph County, Ill., where he remained for thirteen years, three years of which period he held the office of Town Clerk. Returning to St. Clair County he was again employed as hoisting engineer until 1901, when he accepted the position of foreman for the Royal Coal Mining Company, and was later promoted to be Superintendent, the duties of which he has since continued to fulfill with more than ordinary executive ability. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., and the Improved Order of Red Men. In 1888 he married Emma Gillespie, a native of Steeleville, Ill., and they are the parents of the following children: Ala, Gladys, Charles, Robert E., and Nellie.

DECKER, Henry J., a retired hotel and livery keeper, of Mascoutah, St. Clair County, was born in Frankweiler, Rheinpfalz, Germany, December 8, 1824. His father, Peter L. Decker, was born at Frankweiler, Germany, and his mother, Martha M. (Walter) Decker, at Edenkoben, Rheinpfalz, same Empire. Mr. Decker received his schooling in his native land, and in 1884 came from the old country to St. Louis, Mo., where he worked at blacksmithing, having learned that trade in the fatherland. In 1846 he came to Mascoutah and engaged at his trade with Matthew Brentzel. In 1850, he built and conducted a shop in Belleville, but in 1852 returned to Mascoutah, where he occupied a rented building until 1863. Then he purchased a hotel, to which he made additions

until, in 1902, it contained fifteen bedrooms. He conducted the establishment until May, of that year, when his son, Jacob, assumed the management.

Henry J. Decker was married June 7, 1851, to Mary A. Brentzel, who was born in Rheinpfalz, Germany, and received her schooling in this country. Their children are: Jacob; Elizabeth, who is the widow of Anthon Barbian; P. Henry; Emma L.; and Otellia (Mrs. Palm). Mr. Decker is a Republican in politics, and served as County Commissioner from 1881 until 1884. He was Chairman of the Town Board for two years, and was elected Police Magistrate, serving in this capacity for eight years. In religious belief Mr. Decker is an Evangelical Protestant. Fraternally, he belongs to the I. O. O. F.

DECKER, Jacob, proprietor of a saloon, hotel and livery in Mascoutah, this county, was born in that place, on February 22, 1857. He is a son of Henry J. and Mary A. (Brentzel) Decker, natives of Germany, the latter having been born in Bavaria. Jacob Decker completed his public school studies when he was fifteen years old, and attended a commercial college in St. Louis for one term. He then returned to Mascoutah, where he was engaged in the hotel business with his father until 1879. Then he went into the implement business, which he conducted for fifteen years, after which he was appointed to a position in the Chester Penitentiary, where he remained for fifteen months. He then returned to Mascoutah and was employed for nine months by the Postel Milling Company. On May 1, 1902, he took charge of the business which his father had conducted for thirty-eight years, being now proprietor and active manager of the "Mascoutah House," with its bar and livery.

Mr. Decker was married February 13, 1883, to Anna A. Schott, who was born and schooled in Belleville, St. Clair County. Their children are as follows: H. P., Washington (deceased), Delmar J., Elsie E., Alvira C., B. F. Harrison and Paula. In politics, Mr. Decker is a Republican.

De HAAN, H. J., physician and surgeon, East St. Louis, is a native of St. Louis, Mo., born May 24, 1858. J. J. de Haan, his father, was born in Cologne, Germany, and came to St.

Louis in 1857. Until 1865, Mr. de Haan was manager of the Saler Publishing House, St. Louis. Then he removed to East St. Louis, where, two years later, he became a real estate agent and general paymaster of the Wiggins Ferry Company until 1889. He married Catherine Rudtge, who was born in Audernach, near Coblenz, Germany. Before coming to this country, he attained an honorable rank in the German army. The paternal grandfather of Dr. de Haan was a successful architect in Holland. The immediate subject of this sketch studied at the German Institute, then a noted school in St. Louis, and at Sacred Heart College, Ruma, Ill., graduating from the latter institution in the Latin course when he was only eighteen years old. After that he was for three years assistant railroad agent for the Wiggins Ferry Company. After reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Prewitt, of St. Louis, he was a student at the Missouri Medical College (now Washington University), 1881-83. Early in the latter year he went to Germany to perfect his professional knowledge at Berlin, where he was under the instruction of Dr. Koch and other eminent physicians. In 1885, he was graduated with the degree of Medical Doctor, and after taking special post-graduate courses at Vienna, Paris and London, returned to East St. Louis. In 1884, he attended the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen and traveled on the Scandinavian Peninsula. He began practice here in 1885 and has been successful professionally and financially. He was influential in promoting the establishment of St. Mary's Hospital, of which he became surgeon in 1890. He has invested quite heavily in real estate in East St. Louis, and has done much toward the upbuilding of the city. In 1886 he married Miss Nell Bergen, a native of Litchfield, Ill., who died in 1891, having borne him three children: Adrian, Nellie and Marie. Politically, Dr. de Haan is a Democrat. He is a member of St. Henry's Catholic Church. His office is in the Cahokia Building, Missouri and Collinsville Avenues, and his residence at 700 Pennsylvania Avenue.

De KUM, Dominick, a retired farmer of this county, was born in Centerville Township, St. Clair County, February 7, 1851, the son of Michael and Mary Ann (Klock) De Kum, natives respectively of Bavaria, Germany, and

Lorraine, France, who came to America with their parents, and located in St. Clair County, about 1844. Mr. De Kum received a common school education, and until he was twenty-four years of age remained on his father's farm, assisting in the work of the place. He then lived for two years with Joseph Schmisser.

On February 17, 1870, Dominick De Kum married Louisa Schmisser, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and a daughter of the Joseph Schmisser mentioned above. After this event he moved to Belleville, but after a seven months' tarry, purchased a farm on the Shiloh road, two and one-half miles east of that place, where he remained for seven years. In 1886 the family came to St. Clair Township, locating on the old Schmisser homestead, two miles west of Belleville, where Mr. De Kum has since lived in retirement. In his political connection he is a Democrat, and both himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

DELATINAZ, Eugene, who is engaged in blacksmithing in French Village, St. Clair County, was born at Centerville Station, this county, in 1866, and there attended the public school. His father, also Eugene Delatinaz, was born in France, and his mother, Sophie (Schlis-teur) Delatinaz, was a native of St. Clair County. Born on his parents' farm, Eugene remained with them until he attained the age of twenty-one years. During this period, he had served a portion of his apprenticeship at blacksmithing, and on leaving the farm went to Jerseyville, where he fully learned his trade. He then worked for six months in St. Louis, Mo., after which he started in business in Madison County, Ill. There he lost everything on account of high water, and returned to St. Louis, where he worked four years; then moved to French Village, buying a shop there in 1892. His shop and building are now valued at \$8,000, and his homestead and unimproved property at \$7,000. He is the patentee of several valuable farm implements, and altogether a man of enterprise and substance.

Mr. Delatinaz was married January 10, 1894, to Kate Copie, who was born and educated in St. Louis, Mo. The names of the children are Marie, Rose, Genevieve and Eugene. Socially, Mr. Delatinaz is connected with the I. O. O. E., I. O. O. F., K. of P., I. O. R. M., Elks and Improved Order of Red Men.

DEMPCY, Thomas E., a successful and well-known attorney of East St. Louis, was born in 1858, at Urbana, Ohio, the son of Ezra L. and Lacrissa (Perrington) Dempcy, both natives of Ohio. The father followed the industrious life of a farmer in the Buckeye State. After attending the public schools, Mr. Dempcy studied law in Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1885. He then moved to Kansas and continued the practice of his profession there for eight years, when he came to East St. Louis, where for two years he practiced with Judge Crow. He then practiced alone until 1893, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Washburn, with whom he was associated until October 1, 1904, when he entered into partnership with S. W. Baxter, and the firm of Dempcy & Baxter has since been prominently identified with the legal affairs of East St. Louis. In November, 1905, Mr. Dempcy was appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the State, which position he has held continuously to the present time. In October, 1906, William P. Barnhart became a member of the firm of Dempcy & Baxter, the style of the East St. Louis law firm now being Dempcy, Baxter & Barnhart. In his fraternal affiliations, Mr. Dempcy is a member of the Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married in 1886 to Florence Wright, who was born and educated in Ohio.

DIETRICH, Henry, Jr., the present Assessor of Belleville, is a young man of energy and resource, who has supported himself since he was thirteen years of age, and who has gained his most valuable lessons in the hard school of experience. Born in Belleville May 25, 1872, Henry Dietrich derived an inheritance of thrift and industry from his parents, Henry and Bertha (Goeritzer) Dietrich, natives of Saxony, Germany, and early settlers of St. Clair County, and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed to Hans Schwartz, of the "Arbeiter Zeitung," to learn the printer's trade. His association with this periodical continued for eighteen years, and later he was connected with various papers in the town, being with the "Morning Record" at the time of his election to the office of Assessor, April 1, 1902, for a term of four years. Mr. Dietrich is prominent fraternally; has held all the offices in the

Knights of Pythias Lodge, and is also a member of the Good Samaritans. He has held various offices in the Typographical Union No. 18, and is a member of the Kronthal Liedertafel Singing Society of Belleville, being also identified with the Belleville Commercial Club, West Belleville Workingmen's Benevolent Society and Glendale Pleasure Club. An honorable man and efficient public servant, Mr. Dietrich commands the respect and support of the community at large, being an encouraging example of that success acquired solely through determined personal effort.

DIETRICH, Philip E., one of St. Clair County's well-known and successful coal operators, was born in the county in 1872 and attained his education in the public schools. His parents were John and Christina (Bummelmann) Dietrich, both of whom were natives of Germany. In 1895 Mr. Dietrich began to operate what is known as The Green Hill Mine, which he has since conducted as a hand mine. It has a capacity of twenty tons per day. In April, 1903, Philip E. Dietrich was united in marriage to Alice Wooters, his wife being a native of Monroe County, this State.

DEITZ, John, foreman of the Queen City Range Company, at Belleville, St. Clair County, is a native of that city, his birth having occurred in the year 1872, and his education being obtained in the public schools. His parents, Frank and Elizabeth (Krieger) Deitz, emigrated to the United States, where the father was employed as a cigar manufacturer for many years. After completing his schooling Mr. Deitz learned the trade of a sheet metal worker, and for twelve years was engaged in mounting stoves. In May, 1903, he accepted the position of foreman of the Queen City Range Company, at Belleville, a position he has since held, giving to his work that intelligence and high degree of ability that comes from long years of experience in a special line of work. In 1895 Mr. Deitz was united in marriage to Louisa Hirth, who was born and educated in Belleville. Mr. and Mrs. Deitz are the parents of Lizzie, August and Bertha.

DINGES, Charles (deceased), Belleville, this county, was born in Folkenhausen, Nassau, Germany, February 2, 1836, the son of John Dinges

and N. N. Dinges, natives of the same province. Mr. Dinges received his education in his native land, where also he learned the trade of a machinist. After he came to America he settled first in St. Louis, but in 1845 came to Belleville, where for ten years he worked in the machine shop of that town. In 1855, however, he established a place of his own on South Jackson Street, which he conducted until his decease.

On June 17, 1845, Mr. Dinges was married to Katherine Meyer, of Germany, and of this union seven children were born: Gertrude, now Mrs. Samstag; Frederick; George; John; Frank, Chief of the Fire Department; Margaret, now Mrs. Miller; and Mary, now Mrs. Rudolph. For a long time previous to his death Mr. Dinges was greatly interested in the Fire Department of his town, and was one of the chased the first fire engine owned by the city and installed the first steam fire engine used in that section of the country. He also put in all the iron work used in the construction of the first Catholic cathedral. In his political views Mr. Dinges was a Democrat. He was a member of the Catholic Church. His death occurred February 7, 1880.

DINTELMANN, L. F., who operates a nursery and farm one mile south of Belleville, this county, was born in St. Clair Township, St. Clair County, November 30, 1861. His parents, Henry and Anna Elizabeth (Keller) Dintelmänn, were natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. His paternal grandparents, John and Eva (Mueller) Dintelmänn, and those on the maternal side, John Philip Keller and Katherine (Geiss) Keller, were all German-born.

L. F. Dintelmänn received his early education in the public schools, and in his more mature years commenced work on the farm near his birthplace where he now resides. In 1893 he studied the nursery business and planted orchards on his father's farm, devoting his attention mainly to apples, peaches and pears, and handling a general line of nursery products. He cultivates about fifteen acres for this purpose, and is yearly adding more land. He ships to every part of the country, and is building up an extensive business. He had apples on exhibition at the World's Exposition in Paris, France, and secured first prizes for the Wine Sap variety. At the St. Louis Expo-

sition he also exhibited various fruits, all of which were grown on the Dintelmann homestead. Politically, Mr. Dintelmann is a Republican, and served in the capacity of Clerk of St. Clair Township from 1891 to 1901, inclusive. His religious connection is with St. Paul's Evangelical Church.

DOMHOFF, John F., until quite recently a leading undertaker and embalmer of East St. Louis, is now engaged as a manufacturer and distributor of the Okey burial vaults. Mr. Domhoff was born in St. Louis, Mo., June 14, 1867, and was educated in the public schools of that city. His parents, Herman and Anna (Puls) Domhoff, and his paternal grandfather, Fred J. Domhoff, were natives of Hanover, Germany.

Following the custom of his ancestors, Mr. Domhoff early evinced a spirit of independence and at the age of fourteen became apprenticed to a stair-builder, following that occupation for twelve years. As a boy, his energy and will were noticeable, and to the labor devolving upon his apprenticeship he added that of selling newspapers. He became much interested in the latter work, and pursued it so successfully that eventually his route extended all over East St. Louis; and yet he covered his territory, with relays of horses, in less time than many newspaper agents of the present day whose fields are smaller. He also enjoyed the distinction of being the only man who could be depended upon to deliver papers in almost inaccessible places. Even to this day, he is hailed by old customers who say that they never received papers regularly after he discontinued the work, and it was this very promptness and desire to please his patrons which gave him such unbounded success in after years.

For a short time prior to entering the livery business, he was associated with Christ Anderson, in the contracting line. On July 1, 1896, he started a livery and sale stable, having been for some time previous in the undertaking business, and on account of his pronounced success in that branch, a general undertaking department was added to the business. In this line Mr. Domhoff scored another success. He was prompt, genial and sociable, and, as a consequence, not only enjoyed a large and increasing business patronage, but when

the younger and progressive element of his section of the city sought a candidate for the offices of Supervisor and Alderman of the Sixth Ward, he was selected and successively elected to both positions.

Later Mr. Domhoff learned of the possibilities in the manufacture of the Okey burial vault, and from the patentee accepted the sole agency for this section, disposing of his livery business that he might devote his entire time to the enterprise. The vault is a hermetically sealed cement-box, built for each coffin, which, when put in place, is capable of preserving the remains for an indefinite period.

Mr. Domhoff resides at No. 1214 Cleveland Avenue, and his factory and place of business is at Nos. 1030 and 1032 State Street. In politics he is an ardent but consistent Republican, although he was elected to the offices of Supervisor and Alderman on the local Independent Municipal ticket. Fraternally, he is one of the most prominent men in the city, being identified with the Knights of Pythias, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is a charter member of the B. P. O. E., and a member of the Modern Woodmen, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, Tribe of Ben Hur, D. O. K. K., the Concordia and Mozart Singing Societies, and the Germania Men's and Ladies' Insurance Society. Mr. Domhoff was joined in marriage with Augusta Broeggelmeyer, of St. Louis, Mo., in 1891, of which union Gertrude (born September 14, 1904) is the only child.

DONAHUE, James H., a merchant of East St. Louis, this county, was born in Selma, Alabama, December 19, 1863. His father, Patrick Donahue, settled in that place when he came to the United States, but subsequently moved to Chicago, where he followed his trade and became a contractor for brick work. James H. Donahue received his early mental training in the Chicago schools, after which he became associated with his father in business, removing to East St. Louis in 1879. In 1901 he established himself in the line of handling mantels, tile and marble work, doing all kinds of tile laying, wainscoting, etc. For eighteen years he has also been interested in the drayage business.

In 1894 Mr. Donahue was married to Delia Horan, who was born in England, and one child, James Joseph, is the offspring of their union.



John D. Stookey

In politics, Mr. Donahue is a Democrat, and has twice represented his Ward in the City Council. He is at present Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and serves in the capacity of oil inspector for that city. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Columbus.

DORRIS, William R., Bank Cashier, was born October 13, 1874, near Greencastle, Mo., a son of August and Harriet E. (Cantrell) Dorris, the former of whom was a native of Baden, Germany, the latter's birth having occurred in Tennessee. After passing through the public schools, William R. took a course in McKendree College, later completing his education at the University of Illinois. For twelve years he was a teacher in St. Clair County, and upon the organization of the First National Bank of O'Fallon became its Cashier. At present he also holds the position of Secretary of the O'Fallon B. L. Association, which was organized in 1891 with a membership of 100. The other officers of this institution are: John Seddon, President; Alfred Mayer, Vice-President; and E. H. Smiley, Treasurer. The loans of the association amount to \$26,000.

In 1898 William R. Dorris was united in marriage to Alice Loudon, a daughter of John and Rosannah (Craig) Loudon, old residents of this county, where the father died. Mr. Dorris was made a Mason in O'Fallon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in which he now serves as Senior Warden. He is a member of the Board of Education and helped to organize the Commercial Club of O'Fallon, of which he is President. Politically, he is a Republican.

DOYLE, (Dr.) Martin R., who is among the most prominent and successful physicians and surgeons of East St. Louis, this county, was born in Moweaqua, Shelby County, Ill., July 26, 1865. He is a son of Ewing M. and Helen M. (Brewer) Doyle, of whom the former was born at Russellville, Ky., September 17, 1815, and the latter, at Alton, Ill., September 5, 1838. The grandfather and grandmother on the paternal side were of Irish and English origin, respectively, and of the maternal grandparents, Grandfather Brewer was a native of Germany, and his wife was of French derivation, being a second cousin of General Lafayette. Ewing M. Doyle, who was extensively engaged in

farming and stock-raising, was a resident of Illinois for more than seventy-five years, having been brought to the State before he was ten years of age. In early manhood he drove a stage from St. Louis to Springfield, via Vandalia. Being an expert horseman, he was employed by the Government to break horses for use on the stage routes, in which he was quite successful and gained much credit. After relinquishing this employment he settled on a farm at Moweaqua, where he was profitably occupied with agricultural pursuits for a period of forty-five years, and where he passed away, when eighty-seven years old. He was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and in early days often chopped wood with the future statesman. Ewing M. Doyle was twice married, and became the father of seventeen children. His first wife died at Bunker Hill, Ill., in the year 1858. On May 1, 1859, he wedded Helen M. Brewer, the mother of the Doctor, and who was born and raised in Alton, this State. In religious faith, both were devoted and consistent adherents of the Methodist Church.

Martin R. Doyle is the youngest of the offspring of the second marriage. In boyhood he attended the old district school in the neighborhood of his birthplace, and devoted his leisure intervals to the assistance of his father in farming operations. Thus he passed his youth until he reached the age of eighteen years. He then became a pupil in the Valparaiso (Ind.) Normal College, still rendering himself serviceable in connection with the home farm during vacations. After finishing his studies at Valparaiso, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, where he remained two years. At the end of that period he spent one year in the Kentucky School of Medicine, in Louisville, from which he was graduated in 1885. Soon after graduating, Dr. Doyle entered upon the practice of medicine at Rosemond, Ill., whence he moved, in August, 1889, to East St. Louis, where he has since continued with most satisfactory results. His conscientious and chivalrous devotion to the duties of his profession has gained for him an enviable reputation and won the cordial regard, sincere respect and unreserved confidence of all classes of people. During the entire course of his practice, he has always proved a ready and reliable friend to those in strait-

ened circumstances who needed his services. On July 26, 1893, Dr. Doyle was united in marriage with Alice E. Roe, eldest daughter of Richard and Laura V. (Jones) Roe, of East St. Louis, Ill. Her father was well and favorably known in that city, as well as throughout St. Clair County. The Doctor has one daughter by a former marriage, Ruby Mary Helen Doyle. In politics, he is a steadfast Republican, and exercises a strong influence in the local councils of his party. In 1900 he was the Republican candidate for Coroner of St. Clair County, and although the county went Democratic by 1,500 majority, he was defeated by the narrow margin of thirty-four votes. In 1895 he was strongly urged for the office of Mayor of East St. Louis, and his name was generally mentioned in that connection for the two terms preceding that year, and is still being urged by his many friends as a candidate for the mayoralty in 1907. In fraternal circles, Dr. Doyle is identified with the I. O. O. F., K. of P., Eagles and I. O. R. M. He is regarded as one of the most public spirited and useful members of the community.

DRESSLER, Herman J., proprietor of the Dressler House, is a native of Freeburg Township, this county, and was born in 1867. His parents, Bernhardt D. and Margaret (Laux) Dressler, were born in Saxony and Nassau, Germany, respectively, and after emigrating to America, followed farming in St. Clair County for the balance of their lives. After leaving the paternal roof, Herman J. Dressler engaged in general farming and stock-raising for a number of years, later turning his attention to merchandising, continuing in this line until he purchased the "Dressler House," October 14, 1902. He is a conscientious and painstaking landlord, understands the advantages of neatness and consideration and sets an excellent table. His first marriage, in 1892, was with Sophia Vahlkamp, of Fayetteville, Ill., who died in 1896, leaving one daughter, Olivia. In October, 1902, Mr. Dressler married Louise Steiger, of Mascoutah, this State.

DROSTE, Gerhard H., dairyman, of Belleville, this county, was born in Prussia, Germany, August 23, 1845, the son of Gerhard H. and Charlotte (Kroger) Droste, natives of the same country, who came to America about 1866. Mr.

Droste received his education in his native land. He reached St. Louis, Mo., when nearly twenty-one years of age, but a little later removed to St. Clair County, where for two years he worked for the farmers in that vicinity. Once more he returned to St. Louis, and was employed as a teamster. In 1885 he went to Belleville, and soon began to work for the Harre Car Company, which advanced him to the foremanship—a position he retained until the company failed.

On May 5, 1872, Gerhard H. Droste was married to Mary Schmale, of Prussia, Germany, and of this union five children have been born: Annie, Frederick, Emelia, Clara and Walter. Mr. Droste has for a number of years been the proprietor of a fine dairy, which, with his residence, is located at No. 217 Centerville Avenue. In his political views he is a Republican, and religiously, is a member of the Lutheran Church.

EBEL, August, a mine operator at Belleville, this county, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, October 11, 1849. He is a son of Fred and Dorothy (Beirmann) Ebel, natives of Germany. His parents came to the United States when August was eight years old, and settled in Belleville. After finishing his studies in the public schools, August went to work in a coal mine at the age of thirteen years, and developed himself into a practical miner. He bears credentials from the State of Illinois as a mine examiner and hoisting engineer. In 1882, he started a saloon near the Franklin school-house, which he conducted for a year and a half, and was likewise engaged for five years on Main Street. The next venture of Mr. Ebel was to sink a shaft on the Dintelmänn farm, and three years later, in 1895, another on the Ripley farm, where he struck a vein yielding abundantly. Here he employs twenty men, with an output of 180 tons per day.

On May 24, 1874, Mr. Ebel was married to Katherine Smith, who was born and schooled in Belleville. In politics he acts with the Democratic party.

EBEL, August, who is connected with the Richland Foundry Company, Belleville, St. Clair County, was born in that town in 1871. His father, William Ebel, was a native of Germany, and followed the occupation of a coal

miner. August Ebel has been connected with the foundry business throughout his active life, and is a stockholder and Director in the concern above mentioned. He was married, in 1893, to Ella Millitzer, and their union has resulted in one child, Edwin.

ECKERT, W. E., commission merchant, Belleville, Ill., was born in the city of Belleville, June 21, 1878, the son of H. C. and Mary (Miller) Eckert, natives of St. Clair County. Mr. Eckert's grandfather, Michael Eckert, was born in Germany in 1825, and came to the United States when about twelve years of age, locating in St. Clair County about 1837. Here he began an active farmer's life, which he followed until recently, when at a ripe old age he retired and (1906) is still living and taking an interest in all important events. His son, H. C. Eckert, has always been interested in agriculture and in the cultivation of fruits, and, today, in connection with the subject of this sketch, has one of the most extensive fruit farms in the entire State.

W. E. Eckert was educated in the Belleville schools, after which he made it his business to assist in the farming operations conducted by his father. On December 1, 1903, he opened a commission office in Belleville. March 1, 1905, the business was bought by H. C. Eckert & Sons, of which firm the subject of this sketch is manager. He is not married.

EDLICH, Louis, a prominent wagon and carriage manufacturer of East St. Louis, this county, was born November 5, 1847, in Saxony, Germany, and there educated in the public schools. His parents were August Robert and Marguerite (Mai) Edlich, both being natives of Saxony, Germany. After attaining his majority he emigrated to the United States, and worked at his trade as a wagon maker for two years, having served an apprenticeship in that line of industry in Germany. Subsequently he moved to St. Louis and shortly after (in 1871) took up his residence in East St. Louis, where, in 1886, he embarked in the wagon and carriage manufacturing business at the corner of Missouri Avenue and Seventh Street. At that location he has continued to enjoy the most lucrative trade in this section of the county.

In politics Mr. Edlich has always supported

Democratic principles, and has served as City Treasurer one term and a similar period as Alderman of the Fourth Ward. Socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., the B. P. O. E., and the A. O. U. W. In July, 1873, Mr. Edlich was married to Sophia Resenberger, who was born and educated in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. Of this union the following children were born: Frank, Marguerite, John, and Henry.

EGGMAN, Horace J., one of the most capable, energetic and successful among the real estate and loan agents of East St. Louis, this county, is a native of the city where his enviable business reputation has been acquired, having been born in East St. Louis, December 31, 1870. He is a son of Emile J. Eggman and Caroline M. Eggman, who were born in Switzerland and Germany, respectively. The father was a lawyer, served as Comptroller of the city of East St. Louis, and was a man of intelligence, diligent habits and upright character. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children, of whom Horace is next to the oldest. The others living are: Emil W., George C., August M., Tancred P., Richard J., Lillian C., and Mrs. Charles Traubel.

In early youth Horace J. Eggman received his primary education in the public schools, and afterward became a pupil in the East St. Louis High School, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen years. Subsequently he pursued a course of study in the manual training department of Washington University, graduating therefrom with the class of 1890. After his graduation he was a school teacher in St. Clair County until 1894, spending two years of this period in the city of East St. Louis. In the year last named, he engaged in the real estate and loan business, in which he has since continued with constantly increasing success. He is an expert in realty valuations, has a keen insight into the trend of improvement, and is generally recognized as one of the foremost operators in his line in St. Clair County. His patronage includes a large list of investors and homeseekers, in whom his sagacity and integrity have inspired a notable degree of confidence.

On May 8, 1898, Mr. Eggman was united in marriage with Antoinette J. Schirmer, who was born in Belleville, Ill., and is a daughter of

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schirmer, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Eggman are parents of two children—Hortense F. and Horace J., Jr. In politics, Mr. Eggman is an earnest and active supporter of the Republican party, and is one of the most influential of the younger element in its councils. He is a useful member of the Board of Education of East St. Louis. In fraternal circles, he is identified with the A. F. & A. M., in which he is a Knight Templar and Past Master of East St. Louis Lodge, No. 504. Mr. Eggman is Secretary of the St. Clair Building and Loan Association, and a member of the Real Estate Exchange. All measures designed to advance the welfare and prosperity of East St. Louis and St. Clair County are the recipients of his hearty support.

EHRET, Henry, Secretary and Treasurer of the Enterprise Foundry, of Belleville, this county, and stockholder in the Quality Stove and Range Company, was born in the town of which he is now a leading and influential citizen, December 15, 1855, a son of Stephen and Mary (Krause) Ehret, natives of Germany. Mr. Ehret is master of other occupations than that in which he is now engaged, for at the age of fifteen he applied himself to learning the harness maker's trade, four years later serving an apprenticeship as molder, and thereafter working at that trade for twelve years. In 1891 he formed a partnership with William Althoff, and started a foundry where now is located the Crown Foundry, and two years later removed to his present place at the intersection of the L. & N. Railroad tracks and B Street. At this time the Enterprise Foundry Company was incorporated, the partners in the same being Adam Ehret (brother of Henry), Louis Opp, and Charles Schoenemann. The firm do a general jobbing business, and when in full operation employ about 120 men. The partners have a controlling interest in the Quality Stove & Range Company, manufacturing exclusively steel stoves and ranges. Both enterprises are in keeping with the business ability and high character of the men operating them, and constitute strong and substantial industries of St. Clair County.

Politically, Mrs. Ehret is a Republican, and fraternally, is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. With his family, he is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

The marriage of Mr. Ehret and Rosa H. White occurred July 17, 1880, Mrs. Ehret being a native of Belleville and an attendant at its public schools. The children in the family are Pauline, Hugo, Edward, Bessie, Ella, and Ferdinand.

EIDMAN, George, of the George Eidman Implement Company, of Belleville, one of the largest concerns of the kind in St. Clair County, was born in this part of the State, July 4, 1846, a son of Martin and Elizabeth (Fries) Eidman, and grandson of Martin Eidman. The parents of Mr. Eidman came from Germany and located in St. Clair County at an early day (1832), the death of his mother occurring when he was eleven years old, and that of his father when he was eighteen. Shortly afterward he went to St. Louis and attended college, later engaging for five years in a general merchandise store at Mascoutah, Ill. He then dealt in corn with Squire Bagby, and later for six years was identified as traveling salesman with F. J. Scheve, of Mascoutah. For the following fifteen years, from 1879 until 1895, he was in the employ of C. A. Monk, implement dealer, and then incorporated the George Eidman Implement Company, since one of the chief business concerns of Belleville. The firm handles all kinds of agricultural implements (including the Champion binders and mowers, of which they have had control since 1895), and they also carry a variety of vehicles, pumps, and sewing machines, having represented the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company since 1895. The warehouse connected with the establishment is modern and extensive, permitting sufficient overstock to meet all possible demands. Mr. Eidman votes the Republican ticket in national affairs, and locally supports the man best qualified to fill the demands of the office. Fraternally, he is associated with the Mutual Aid Society. In February, 1867, he married Mary K. Leibrock, a native of Randolph County, this State, and of the union five children have been born: Elisa, Oscar C., Erwin, Arthur, and Elgin.

EIMER, John (deceased), who for many years was one of the leading citizens of Belleville, this county, and was prominently connected with some of the most important business interests of the city, was a native of Germany,

where his birth took place in Schallodenbach, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, April 7, 1834. He was a son of John and Clara (Schaar) Eimer, whose birthplace was also in Bavaria. His father was a man of unusual intelligence, varied information and excellent repute, and was a schoolmaster by occupation. His mother was a woman of strong character, sound discretion, and was endowed with a superior quality of domestic traits which left a lasting impression upon her children.

John Eimer received his early education in the schools of his fatherland. At the age of sixteen years he came to the United States, proceeding directly to Belleville, where his uncle, Simon Eimer, was successfully engaged in the brewing business. He secured employment in the Eimer Brewery, where he continued to work for two years. At the end of that period he made the journey overland to California, where he remained an equal length of time. On returning to Belleville he re-entered the employ of his uncle, for whom he worked another year. Then, abandoning this connection, he embarked in the grocery business, locating on the southeast corner of Main and Richland Streets, where, for two years, he conducted a store. After withdrawing from the grocery trade he went to New Orleans, where he spent some time in attending to the interests of his uncle, Simon Eimer. During his early manhood he made several trips to South America, as steward of a Pacific mail steamer. In the early 'sixties Mr. Eimer became prominently identified with the Belleville Gas Light and Coke Company, with which he was connected for thirty-five years. The remainder of his life was passed in Belleville, where he died on March 17, 1900. Among the important enterprises with which his name is associated is the First National Bank of Belleville, of which he was one of the founders. Mr. Eimer was fond of travel, and always retained a strong interest in the scenes of his native land. As a result of this, he made at least ten visits to Germany during the last thirty years of his life.

On June 4, 1855, John Eimer was united in marriage, at St. Mary's Church, St. Louis, with Mary Hahn, a most estimable woman, possessing, moreover, fine traits of character. Mrs. Eimer, who still survives her husband, was born in Hasloch, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, Ger-

many. Six children were the result of this union, as follows: John, who died in infancy; Charles G., born March 31, 1857; Mary, who died in infancy; Eugene J., born August 14, 1860; Amanda, who was born September 7, 1862, and died September 14, 1867; and Anna, who was born November 4, 1864, and died July 19, 1888. In religion, Mr. Eimer was an adherent of the Roman Catholic faith. In political affairs, he was long a follower of the Democratic party, but the Free Silver repelled him from that connection, and induced him to support McKinley for President. The career of Mr. Eimer was marked by industry, frugality, energy and integrity. He was a clear-headed, straightforward and honorable business man, and his amiable character commended him to the respect and cordial esteem of all who came within his strong influence.

EISENMAYER, John Conrad, banker and real estate dealer of Lebanon, this county, and one of the foremost promoters of finance, good government, benevolence, and religion in this section of the State, was born in Mascoutah, St. Clair County, in 1854, a son of Andrew and Christina (Sauter) Eisenmayer. Andrew Eisenmayer was born in Hassloch, Germany, in 1824, and came to the United States in 1840, living in Belleville, Ill., for three years. He then moved to Mascoutah and engaged in the milling business, and in 1844 returned to his native land, married, and brought his bride to his new home in Illinois. In 1869 he located in Trenton, Clinton County, Ill., built a large flour mill, and signalized his prosperity by donating to Wesleyan College at Warrenton, Mo., a large, three-story student's home. A man of large business capacity, he also built a mill in Springfield, that State, and at the same time was one of the promoters and largest stockholders of the street railway of the city named. He had five daughters and three sons.

Having completed his education in the public schools of Mascoutah and at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., John Conrad Eisenmayer worked under his father in the mill at Trenton, and in 1885 became connected with various mining enterprises throughout the county. In 1890 he opened a bank in Trenton, and in 1900 started the bank at Lebanon. He is a member of the American and Illinois Banking Associations, and his institutions rank high among the

monetary concerns of the State. He is also engaged in the real estate business in Madison, Clinton and St. Clair Counties. Mr. Eisenmayer is the staunch friend of education, is a Trustee of McKendree College, and, following his father's presentation of a gymnasium to that institution, added a bowling alley, which has proved a valuable and much appreciated adjunct. He is an active Republican, was a staunch supporter of McKinley, and was a member of the Electoral College for the State of Illinois in 1900. In religion he is a Methodist, contributing generously toward the support of the church, as well as toward the maintenance of various charitable and benevolent organizations. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Augusta Steinmetz, a native of Trenton, Ill.

ELDRIDGE, J. N., a police officer of East St. Louis, St. Clair County, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., in 1856, and there attended the public schools. His father, Jerry Eldridge, was also a native of Indiana. Born and reared on a farm, J. N. Eldridge followed farming in Illinois until 1889. He then came to East St. Louis and engaged in the stock business at the National Stock Yards, in which he remained until 1896, later securing a position on the police force. In 1903, he also established himself in the saloon business at the corner of Ridge Avenue and Twenty-second Street. In 1899 Mr. Eldridge was married to Mary Favorys, a native of Indiana. They have two children—Lottie and Clyde.

ELWERT, William, was born in 1880, in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he received his education. He has been a professional bowler for the past eight years, and has taken part in all the national tournaments. He came to Belleville in 1900, and the following year opened a saloon, in connection with which he conducts a bowling alley. In 1903, Mr. Elwert was married in Belleville, to Lillian Patterson. Fraternally, he is associated with the Improved Order of Red Men, and is also a member of the Belleville Base Ball Association.

EMERY, Joseph.—When Joseph Emery landed in this country from his birthplace in old England, the United States obtained a model citizen, society a worthy member and his mother church (the Methodist), a defender well worthy

of a high place in its annals. Mr. Emery was born in Timsbury, Somersetshire, England, in 1830, and received his education in the schools placed amid the hills and vales of that merry section. The fever of emigration, however, caught him when he reached his majority, and he set sail for America in 1851, locating at Pittston, Pa., with his young wife, whom he had married in that year in his native place. She was Anna Parfirt, a native of Somersetshire, and a schoolmate of his younger days. At the village school an attachment had sprung up between them, while seated on the opposite sides of the old schoolroom, which, when each threw aside their books, ripened into love, and culminated in marriage. This ceremony certainly joined two hearts whose owners will walk down the righteous path of life hand in hand, never heeding the allurements of this world, but always working for the betterment of their fellow beings, until called to a higher and better reward at the goal in the great hereafter. Six children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Emery—Emily, Louise P., Julia, Theodore E., Clara Belle and King. Of these Emily, Julia and King are deceased. Mr. Emery's father, John Emery, and his mother, Keziah (Box) Emery, came to this country in 1856, and also settled at Pittston, Pa. The former was a successful coal miner.

Joseph Emery first labored as a miner at Pittston, and later at Belleville, Ill., in which city he located, but in 1860 he formed a partnership with William Harding in the coal business, which they conducted successfully until 1886, when they sold their interests to the Consolidated Coal Company. During all this period he was associated with Mr. Harding, a friend of his boyhood days. The friendship between the men was of the Damon and Pythias kind, and, as a consequence, not a single instance of disappointment in their business or social relationship ever existed, and today this friendship exists as solid and lasting as though cemented by ties of blood relationship. After selling out his business to the Consolidated Coal Company, Mr. Emery accepted the position of District Superintendent tendered him by the company, which position he held until he retired from active work and removed to East St. Louis.

Mr. Emery is social, sincere, honest and progressive. While at Belleville he took an active

interest in all the progressive movements of the place, and at one time, as a member of the firm of Harding & Emery, donated five acres of land as a site for the establishment of the glass works. Mr. Emery now lives at 614 North Fourteenth Street, East St. Louis. Mr. Emery has lived in St. Clair County for a period of forty-nine years, all but one year of which has been passed in Belleville. During all this time Mr. Emery's reputation as a man of integrity and honesty has stood above reproach, and he has enjoyed the confidence of all the citizens of Belleville.

EMUNDS, Henry, florist, operating in partnership with his brother-in-law, G. J. Kissel, under the firm name of the West End Floral Park Company, Belleville, is a native of Germany, born in 1861. Arriving in America in 1883, he found employment with a florist in Sterling, Ill., for three and a half years, and then continued in the same occupation in Kansas City, Mo., for three years. After a year and a half with a florist in St. Louis, he came to Belleville and worked for the St. Clair Floral Company until 1895, and then started his present business on a small scale, increasing its capacity as trade came his way and his reputation for ability and reliability became established. A true lover of nature and its many manifestations of beauty, he takes keen delight in his work, proving the popular assertion that congenial occupation means success. In the summer season he averages 50,000 plants and bulbs, which cover more than four acres of land and are partially protected by nearly 20,000 feet of glass. He has practical devices for heating his greenhouses and always employs competent and painstaking helpers. Mr. Emunds is a public spirited and progressive citizen, taking a keen interest in the welfare of his adopted town and adding to its business standing by his own worthy and successful efforts. He is a member of the Society of American Florists and, fraternally, is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. His family consists of his wife, who was formerly Emma Kissel, of Belleville, and two children. Mr. Emund's office is at 1401 West Main Street; his greenhouses and residence at 2200 West Main Street.

ENGELKE, Fred, President of the New Baden Milling Company, of which his nephew, Frank Ernst, is Secretary and Treasurer, was born

in Germany April 17, 1844, a son of Frank and Josephine (Brenike) Engelke, and grandson of Joaquin Engelke and Bernard Brenike. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Engelke emigrated to America, and, with a brother who had preceded him to St. Louis, engaged in the milling business until 1872. He then spent a year in New Orleans, and in 1873 came to Belleville as Superintendent of the Crown Milling Company, retaining that position for two years. He then purchased and operated a mill at Ruma, Ill., disposed of the same at the end of two years, and returning to Belleville in 1890, erected a mill at New Baden, now conducted by his nephew and partner, Frank Ernst.

Mr. Engelke is one of the foremost German-American citizens of Belleville, doing credit to the town with his high character and business ability, as well as by his taste and public spiritedness which have prompted him to erect what is considered one of the finest and most artistic residences in St. Clair County, located on East First Street. Mr. Engelke subscribes to the principles of the Democratic party, and in religion is a Roman Catholic. His family consists of his wife (formerly Louise Karr, whom he married in 1880), and of a son, John F. Engelke.

ENGLEMANN, Theodore Erasmus (deceased), was born in Rheinisch, Bavaria, Germany, July 16, 1808, the son of Frederick T. and Elizabeth (Kipp) Englemann, natives of the same province in which their son was born. The family came to America at an early day, in 1833, settling in St. Clair County upon a farm near Shilo. Here they devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits until their death.

Theodore E. Englemann was educated in the public schools with a later course at a German university. He had prepared himself for the legal profession, but found that extra knowledge and skill would be required; hence, he went to St. Louis to take the necessary studies, and to perfect himself in the English language, after completing which he returned to Belleville and hung out his sign. For a time he was associated with his brother-in-law, Governor Koerner.

On the sixth of August, 1845, Mr. Englemann was married to Gertrude Kribben, of Cologne, Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, and of this union four children were born: Bertha, who married Henry Kercher, and is now deceased;

Emily, the wife of Dr. George Englemann, who is deceased; William B., and Anna J. In 1860, Mr. Englemann retired from active labors and moved to his farm of 380 acres, located in what is now called Englemann Township (named in his honor), four miles due south of Mascoutah. Here he erected a fine residence on what is perhaps the most sightly location in that part of the State. Mr. Englemann was a Democrat in his political connections, and for some time served as Deputy Circuit Clerk, as Clerk and as Recorder for the county. His decease occurred March 7, 1889, his wife surviving until November 17, 1896. Both parents are buried in the old family cemetery near Shiloh. The homestead is the joint possession of the two remaining children—W. B. and Miss Anna J.

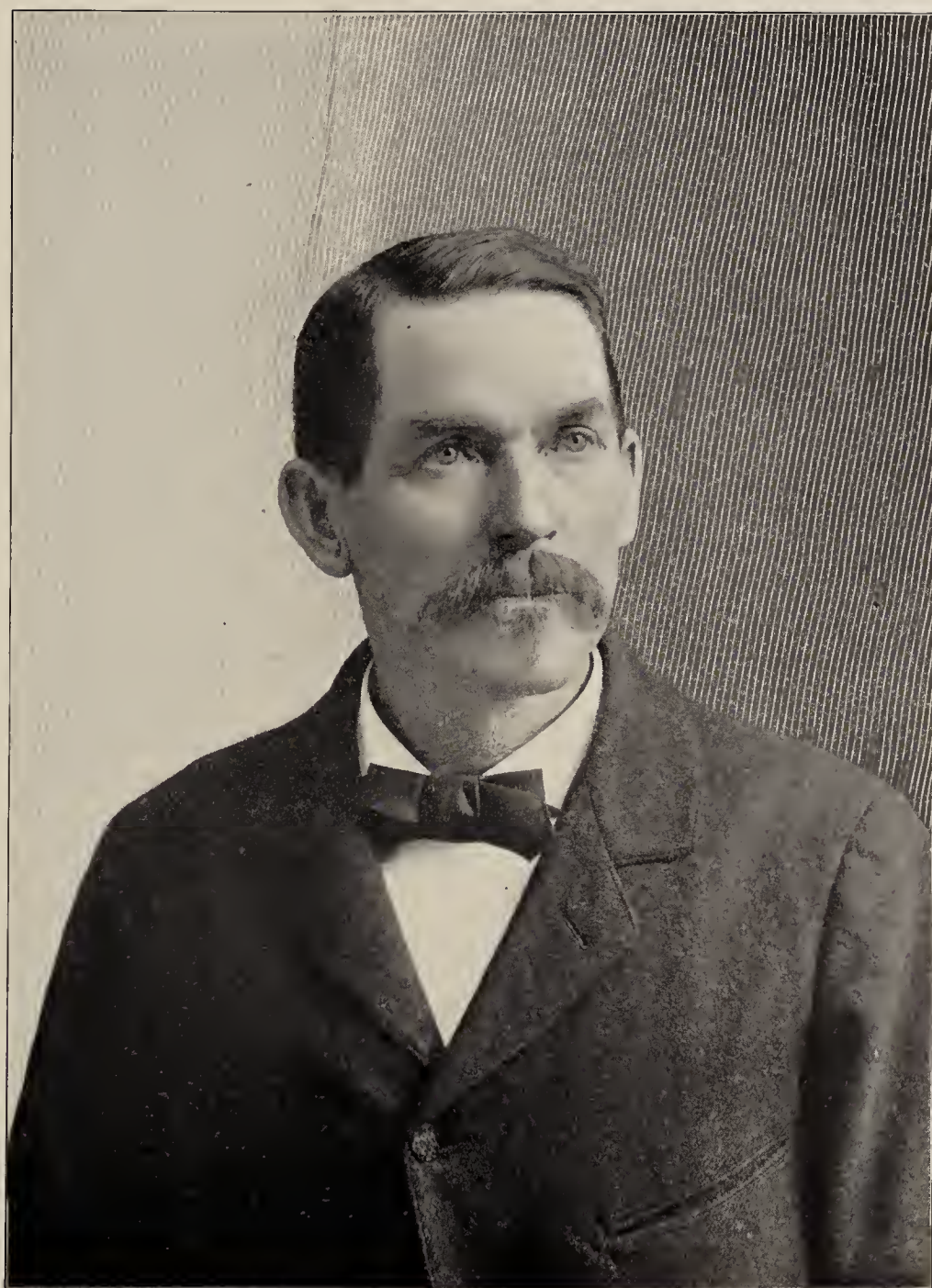
ERHARDT, Anton, President of the Tower Grove Coal Company, and one of the prominent business men of Belleville, this county, was born March 4, 1862, in Wedenburg, Germany, a son of Joseph and Rosina (Braun) Erhardt, natives of the same country. Mr. Erhardt received the practical school and home training of the average youth of the fatherland, and at the age of twenty-two came to America, and near Defiance, Ohio, worked at farming and butchering for about five months. For the following year he worked in a foundry in Iowa, and in 1884 found employment in a brick yard in Belleville. Five months later he became interested in the development of coal, and June 6, 1902, organized the Tower Coal Company, of which he since has been President and Manager. The other officers of the company are: Herman Sehr, Secretary and Trustee; George Schick, Treasurer; Louis Knab and John Shick, Trustees. The company leases thirty acres of land of Adolph Neihoff and wife, upon which they have located a seven-foot vein of coal, and on the average employ sixteen men. The trade is purely local, but the mine is proving a paying investment, netting the stockholders a comfortable income.

Mr. Erhardt is a consistent Democrat, and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He has an interesting family of six children, named Rosa, Clara, Anton, Joseph, Edward, and Mary. Mrs. Erhardt was formerly Clara Hardi, a native of New Orleans, La., and her marriage occurred April 26, 1890.

ERNST, Edward, A., was born July 2, 1870, at Summerfield, this State, a son of Edward and Minnie Ernst. He attended the public schools of that place, and at the age of eleven years started out to work, first being employed until he was eighteen as a miner, a cooper and a farmer. In 1892 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and there started a restaurant, which he conducted until January 16, 1904. He then located in East St. Louis and opened a restaurant at No. 14 Collinsville Avenue. Just previous to this he was ill for seven months, and during that time two of his children died. Mr. Ernst conducts a first-class restaurant, sanitary in all its appointments, and it is patronized by the best people in town.

In religion, Mr. Ernst is a Lutheran, and politically, votes the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Metropolitan, and the Order of Knights of Columbus. On February 8, 1893, Mr. Ernst was married to Elizabeth Nagel, who was born in Summerfield, where she attended the public schools. They became the parents of two children, namely: Hazel, born September 6, 1894, and Bertha, May 17, 1896.

ERWIN, Thomas, last of the charter members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which was organized in his house in Meadville, Pa., in 1867, died at his home, Fifth Street and Illinois Avenue, East St. Louis, October 14, 1906. He had lived in East St. Louis since 1873, and was one of the most remarkable men that city has ever known. For many years he was in the saloon business. As a saloon-keeper he was a unique character, with possibly no equal in America. He never touched a drop of liquor, nor used tobacco in any form. Neither did he use profane language, and when the conversation in his saloon bordered on the vulgar, he entered a protest at once that brought the talk back to good language or stopped it altogether. His saloon was known as "The Governor's Bar," because he was popularly known as "Governor Erwin"—not that he had ever been elected to such an office, but because he ruled men of his circle by sheer strength of character. During the first term of Mayor M. M. Stephens, Mr. Erwin served as Lieutenant of Police, while M. J. Walsh was Chief. It was in his earlier home in Meadville, Pa., in 1867, that the Ancient Order of United



Mr M Stookey

Workmen was organized, and all the charter members of that order are now dead, Mr. Erwin having been the last to succumb. He joined Jefferson Lodge No. 1, of Meadville, Pa., and never took a transfer. All his life he was an active worker for the order he helped to organize.

FAHEY, Frank X., foreman in the range department of the Wilson Stove and Manufacturing Company, was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1870, and his education was obtained in the local public schools. Early in life he took up the vocation of range making, and is, today, one of the most expert operators in that line of business. In 1903 he accepted a position in the range department of the Wilson Stove and Manufacturing Company, and is considered one of the most reliable and competent employes of that concern. Socially, he is a member of the K. of C., and the K. of F. M. In 1901 Mr. Fahey was married to Mary L. Tearney, who was born in St. Louis.

FARRIS, L. E., foreman of the sheep department of the National Stock Yards at East St. Louis, St. Clair County, is an Illinoisan, born in 1841. He was reared on a farm, and enjoyed a public school education. From 1862 until the close of the Civil War, Mr. Farris served in the Union army, as First Lieutenant of Company I, First Regiment, Ohio Artillery. In 1884 he came to East St. Louis and began his connection with the stock yards. Five years later he was appointed foreman of the sheep department there, having retained the position continuously. Mary Dunham, a native of Ohio, became the wife of Mr. Farris, and to them were born two children—William B. and Benjamin E. Mrs. Farris died in 1881.

FAULBAUM, Herman A., contractor and builder of Belleville, Ill., and son of August and Ida (Diesky) Faulbaum, natives of Germany, was born in Belleville, August 9, 1875, and was educated in the public schools. At the age of sixteen years he began to learn the carpenter's trade with William Wiemer, remaining with his employer until 1900, when he entered into a building partnership with William Glueck. Three years later he severed this connection and became the partner of Edward Sontag, locating on B Street in March, 1903.

From there he removed to his present location at 108 West Second Street. Mr. Faulbaum is a successful builder, and many of the finest residences and public buildings in the town are due to his skill and understanding of his business. He is a Republican in politics. January 2, 1902, he was united in marriage with Mathilda Groff, who was born in Red Bud, Ill., September 8, 1879, and they have one son, born December 17, 1903.

FAULKNER, John J., one of the most enterprising and favorably known citizens of East St. Louis, St. Clair County, who was for a number of years prominently identified with various civic, literary, educational and social functions in the different localities where he previously resided, and is now acting in the capacity of General Agent of the American Book Company, at East St. Louis, is a native of the State of Nebraska, where his birth took place at Falls City, Richardson County, November 5, 1861. He is a son of George and Lu Emma (Songer) Faulkner, natives of Montgomery County, Va., who moved from the Old Dominion to Nebraska in 1857. George Faulkner was a farmer by occupation, and aside from his successful pursuit of agriculture, was active in politics and prominent in fraternal and public affairs. From the time when he established his home in the West until the close of his busy life, he was one of the most conspicuous figures in Eastern Nebraska. He served as a Representative in the Territorial Legislature, held the office of Sheriff of Richardson County, and filled other positions of official responsibility. He was a veteran of the Mexican War, in which he rendered valorous and faithful service. Politically, he was allied with the Democratic party; religiously, his convictions were in harmony with the creed of the Methodist Church. George Faulkner's earthly career was terminated by death June 20, 1893; his wife passed away June 15, 1905. To them were born seven children, as follows: Mary, John J., Charles W., Susan, Belle, Alice and Allive.

In boyhood, John J. Faulkner attended the public schools convenient to his home in Nebraska, and by diligent application obtained a good common school education. His early youth was passed on the paternal estate, where, except when engaged in study, he made himself useful on the farm. On reaching maturity he

became a teacher, and subsequently was elected County Superintendent of Schools. At a later period, he was successively occupied as editor and publisher of a newspaper, and as General Agent for the American Book Company, and in both of these relations increased his reputation as a man of superior capacity and unusual energy. In 1892, he changed his residence from Falls City to Lincoln, Neb., and in 1897, moved from the latter place to East St. Louis.

The marriage of Mr. Faulkner occurred at Falls City, Neb., August 15, 1883, when he was united in wedlock with Sarah Agnes Abbey, who was born in Warren, Jo Daviess County, Ill., and is a daughter of Wallace W. and Alzina Abbey. Her father is a veteran of the Civil War. He has been prominent in the agricultural, political and business affairs of Nebraska, and has filled various city, county and State offices, serving in all with marked efficiency and fidelity. Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner are the parents of a son, Worthe Wallace Faulkner, born February 4, 1887.

In his early years as a voter Mr. Faulkner was a Democrat, but in 1888 became estranged from that party on the tariff issue, and since then has co-operated with the Republicans. In 1884 he was elected School Superintendent of Richardson County, Neb., on the Democratic ticket, but represented a Republican constituency at a later period, when serving as City Clerk of Falls City, same county. Religiously, Mr. Faulkner is inclined toward the Methodist faith, although his family are attendants of the Episcopal Church. Socially, he is a member of the St. Clair Country Club, of which he is Secretary. In fraternal circles, he is identified with the K. of P. and the B. P. O. E. With the former organization he has been affiliated since 1882, and is now officiating as Past Chancellor and Deputy at Large. He joined the Elks in 1901. He is a member of the Grand Lodge in both of these orders, and is very active in both. He has served as Secretary of the Illinois Elks Association two years, is District Deputy for the Southern Illinois district, and has been District Deputy at Large in the Knights of Pythias for three years. He is a man of versatile qualities, is generally known as a "good mixer," and has long taken an active and prominent part in social, fraternal and political affairs. Mr. Faulkner is very popular,

and has both an extensive and cordial acquaintance.

FAUST, Nicholas (deceased), was born March 12, 1833, at Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, son of Nicholas Faust, also a native of the Empire. At the age of five years he came with his parents to St. Clair County, and located in Stookey Township. After receiving a private school education he served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith trade, and in 1852 went to California, where he worked at gold mining for five years. He then returned to St. Clair County, rented a farm, and engaged in agriculture until 1864, in that year purchasing a place situated on the line between St. Clair and Clinton Counties and operating it for nine years, when he bought other land located two and a half miles south of Lebanon. This he cultivated and made his home for the succeeding twenty-nine years. He then invested in 148 acres on Section 4, Mascoutah Township, living here in retirement until his death, which occurred June 20, 1902. In politics, he was a supporter of the Democratic party, and in religion, a faithful adherent of the Catholic Church.

On June 5, 1858, Mr. Faust was united in marriage to Mary L. Pfeiffer, who was born February 12, 1840, in St. Clair County, where she received her education in private schools. Her parents were Sebastian and Catherine (Wetzer) Pfeiffer, both natives of France. Of the seven children born to them, Mary L. is the youngest. Mr. and Mrs. Faust became the parents of the following children: Mary, born March 20, 1859, who became the wife of Peter Rasp; George, born September 1, 1860, who married Annie Reiger, and is the father of four children; and Nicholas A., whose birth occurred October 20, 1865, and who has successfully conducted the farm since the death of his father.

FEKETE, Alexander, M. D., was born in Budapest, Hungary, and there received his preliminary education. He studied medicine at Vienna. He took an active part in the Hungarian Revolution (1848-49), fighting on the side of Louis Kossuth, whom he accompanied, in 1850, to America. He was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1854. For three years during the Civil War he was Surgeon of the Fifth Missouri State Militia Cav-

alry. After the war he established himself in his profession in East St. Louis. He has been Assistant County Physician, City Health Officer, and several times President of the Board of Health. Besides, he ably served his fellow townsmen as Postmaster of East St. Louis. His office is at 324½ Collinsville Avenue.

FEKETE, Thomas Louis, real estate, insurance and loan agent, 324 Collinsville Avenue, East St. Louis, was born at Aviston, Ill., April 7, 1856, a son of Dr. Alexander and Kate (Fisher) Fekete; was educated in the public schools of East St. Louis and at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, St. Louis, Mo., and has been engaged in his present business since 1875. Not only is he President of the Thomas L. Fekete Company, but also of the Modern Building & Savings Association and the St. Clair Turnpike Company, is also Vice-President of the First National Bank of East St. Louis and the Illinois Trust Company, and a Director in the East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company. In politics, Mr. Fekete is a Republican, has served as President of the East St. Louis Board of Education (1894-95), and Postmaster of the city of East St. Louis from 1897 to 1901, retiring from the latter office by resignation. He was appointed aide-de-camp on the general staff of the Illinois National Guard, with the rank of Colonel, by Gov. Richard Yates, July 19, 1902, and served through Governor Yates' term. He is President of the One Hundred Thousand Club of East St. Louis, one of the governors of the Missouri Athletic Club, and a member of the Mercantile Club of St. Louis, Mo. Long a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Mr. Fekete is identified with East St. Louis Lodge, Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar of Belleville, the Oriental Consistory of Chicago, and Moolah Temple, Mystic Shrine, St. Louis, Mo. He is also an Elk, and a member of Eureka Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Fekete was married June 22, 1881, to Charlotte J. Le Beau, and they have six children, namely: Thomas L., Ophelia F., Robert A., Forest F., George E. and Josephine C. A study of the history of East St. Louis will show that Colonel Fekete has long been one of its foremost citizens, and that he has had as much to do with the promotion of its advancement as any other single individual. His residence is at 1018 Pennsylvania Avenue.

FELLNER, Peter, President and Manager of the Horn Dry Goods Company, of Belleville, this county, was born April 15, 1866, in Bavaria, Germany, and is the youngest in a family of two sons and three daughters born to George and Margaret (Zitzmann) Fellner. His parents were natives also of Bavaria—the father born December 11, 1827. His paternal grandfather was John Fellner, also of Bavaria. Mr. Fellner arrived in America with seventeen years to his credit, the possessor of good health and spirits, but of little capital, locating in Belleville whither a brother had preceded him six years before. Securing employment in the dry goods store of Kanzler Brothers, he remained with that firm for eleven years, afterward entering the employ of Horn & Rodenheiser. When Mr. Rodenheiser withdrew from the business in 1895, Mr. Fellner found that his business ability and faithfulness were appreciated by Mr. Horn, who made him the Manager of the store. Shortly after the death of Mr. Horn, in 1897, a corporation was formed of which Mr. Fellner became President and Managing Director, operating under the firm name of the Horn Dry Goods Company.

On November 22, 1887, Mr. Fellner married Katie Trenz, a native of Summerfield, Ill., and who was educated in the public schools. To Mr. and Mrs. Fellner have been born five children: Olive, Thekla, Othmar, Clothilda, and Alfonso.

FERNAU, August, for many years of his active life a cigar manufacturer of Belleville, and whose death, February 21, 1889, is recalled as a distinct loss to the community, was born in Kur Hessen, Germany, August 22, 1836, and when nine years old came to America with his parents, John and Elizabeth Fernau, also natives of Germany. Settling in Baltimore, Md., he attended the public schools of that city, in time being apprenticed to a cigar maker, and thereafter following the trade until coming to Belleville in 1857. Starting a cigar shop on West Main Street, he was successful beyond his expectations, the growth of the business necessitating larger accommodations. Manufacturing cigars, and dealing in pipes, tobacco, and general smoking accessories, Mr. Fernau finally accumulated a competence, and as a business man won the complete esteem and confidence of the home community. The wife, who survives him, was formerly Louisa Krauss,

of Germany, their marriage taking place October 5, 1859. Of the union were born five children: Herman, Johanna, Ida, Alfred, and Walter.

FICKINGER, Peter, Jr., stationary engineer, of Belleville, this county, was born in Germany in 1866, son of Peter and Anna (Schuper) Fickinger, both of whom were also natives of that country. When six years of age, the boy came to the United States with his father, who, after a short residence in Kansas, moved to Belleville, where Peter obtained his education in the public schools. Here for many years the senior Fickinger engaged in the brewery business. The son secured a position with the George W. Stanley Company as stationary engineer, which he held for six years. When the Port Glass Company was organized, Peter Fickinger accepted a similar position of stationary engineer and has since been continuously employed by that company. In 1896 Mr. Fickinger was united in marriage to Anna Gaebelt, who was born and educated in St. Clair County, and by this union has become the father of two children—Joseph and Hubert.

FIETSAM, Sebastian (deceased).—Prior to his death, September 9, 1889, there had been few men connected with the upbuilding of Belleville of such diversified usefulness as Sebastian Fietsam. Merchant, politician, journalist, and promoter of education, morality and good government, he was a typical representative of the transplanted German, keen witted, and wide awake to surrounding opportunities. Born in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, Germany, December 28, 1818, he was a son of Henry and Judith (Monken) Fietsam, and it is presumed that his youth held little of educational or other advantage, save that of simple living and abundant occupation. At the age of eighteen he sailed to the United States, locating in Fayetteville, St. Clair County, where he conducted a general store until his establishment was burned. With sadly depleted fortunes he arrived in Belleville, glad of the position of clerk in a mercantile establishment, but he soon after made himself so indispensable to his employers that his salary and influence increased accordingly. From the commencement of his arrival in the country he espoused the Republican cause, and in Belleville, which had need of high minded and in-

corruptible politicians, he was appointed a deputy under County Clerk Wick, and was later chosen County Clerk, holding the office four years. In 1874 he opened an abstract office on the public square, and it was this occupation which chiefly concerned him at the time of his death in 1889. While in the abstract business he engaged in newspaper work for several years, owning and managing at different times the "Post," "Zeitung," and "Democrat," eventually disposing of the latter to Kraft & Kern. He was prominent in all measures for the betterment of the town, was a liberal contributor to worthy causes, and was valued for his practical common-sense and far-sightedness.

On May 1, 1864, Sebastian Fietsam married Louisa Dauth, a native of St. Clair County, and sister of his first wife, Sophia Dauth, who died in January, 1864. Of the first marriage there were two sons and one daughter, of whom Adolph H. and Theodore C. have been employed in St. Louis railroad offices for twenty-five and twenty-one years, respectively, and Ida is the wife of Augustus Chenot. Of the second marriage there are two daughters, Mrs. Sophia E. Tindale and Mrs. Bertha M. Paul (wife of P. C. Paul). Mr. Fietsam found a last resting place in Walnut Hill cemetery, whither he was followed by a host of mourning friends.

FISCHER, Henry, one of the leading grocers of Belleville and vicinity, is a native son of St. Clair County, and was born September 3, 1863. The thrift and energy which have brought him success are partly the result of Teutonic inheritance, and they have stimulated a steady application to the same line of business since he was fifteen years old. His parents, Adam and Elizabeth Fischer, were born in Germany, and were early settlers of St. Clair County, owning and operating a farm here for many years. Gaining his initial grocery experience in the store of Peter Herman, of Freeburg, Henry Fischer worked his way up by patient attention to small details, and at the end of three years came to Belleville and worked for Valentine Ridemann for three months. He was then identified with the business of William Eckhardt for twelve years, and in July, 1894, erected a fine business block at 707 Centerville Avenue, where he established his present business under auspicious circumstances.

Being the only groceryman in this section of the town, he has no local competition, and it is his good fortune to cater to a large local and country trade, deriving a substantial income also from a bar in connection with his store. A resident of the Fourth Ward, Mr. Fischer has been prominent in Democratic politics for several years, and has, on two occasions, acted as judge of election. April 21, 1883, he was united in marriage to Katerina Harst, a native of Michigan, who was educated in a convent. To Mr. and Mrs. Fischer have been born five children: Celia, Alma, Henry, Joseph and Henrietta. The family are members of the Evangelical Church.

FISCHER, Thomas, was born in Germany in 1856. After coming to the United States he devoted his time to the farming industry until 1880, when he turned his attention to the ice business in Belleville, which occupation he still follows. In June, 1881, Mr. Fischer was married to Teresa Miller, and they became the parents of five children: Louisa, George, Annie, Freda and Carrie. Mrs. Fischer died in May, 1895, and Mr. Fischer married Katie Feder, and they have one son named Eugene. Socially, Mr. Fischer belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

FLACH, George, President of the Richland Foundry Company, Belleville, Ill., was born in Belleville in 1856. His father, Nicholas Flach, was a native of Germany, and a tailor by occupation. Mr. Flach has been engaged in the foundry business for thirty-eight years. In October, 1881, he was married to Catherine Fischer. He and his wife have four children, namely: Nick, Dora, Maggie and Joseph.

FLACH, Joseph, one of the successful and prominent residents of St. Clair County, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1834, the son of George and Anna (Hildman) Flach, both of whom were also natives of his fatherland. Mr. Flach emigrated to the United States in 1851 and learned the trade of a shoemaker, but in 1862 he started a general store. In 1882 he organized the New Athens Milling Company, of which he has since been President, filling that office with unusual ability and gaining general confidence by his conscientiousness and ability. The elevator belonging to this

company is one of the largest in the county and the mill has a capacity of 325 barrels per day.

In 1855 Mr. Flach was united in marriage to Catherina Schmitt, whose birth occurred in Germany, and they are the parents of the following four children, now married: Mrs. Adam Karr, of Belleville; Mrs. Peter Haupt; Mrs. Wiemer, of New Athens; and Mrs. Dr. Irwin, also of Belleville.

FLANNERY, James P., member of the firm of P. Flannery & Sons, dealers in building materials in East St. Louis, this county, was born in the city named in 1879. His father, P. Flannery, is a native of Ireland; the birth of the mother, Mary (Wright) Flannery, took place in Tennessee. The father came to America in 1864. On May 21, 1896, he organized a company for dealing in contractors' material, acting as its general manager. Besides being known as a business man of ability, he has well served the public in various municipal offices. Mr. Flannery purchased the interests of his business partners on May 1, 1899, and with his sons, James P. and William, organized the firm known as P. Flannery & Sons, which handles all kinds of building material and builders' supplies. It has recently completed a new warehouse and office, half a block south of the intersection of the Terminal Belt and State Street. Here are located its store-house, stables and yard, covering an area of 150 by 285 feet.

James P. Flannery is a member of a family of eight children, namely: James P., William, Abbie, Vincent, Mary, Charles, Alonzo and Romie. Mr. Flannery received his business education in the Bryant & Stratton College, St. Louis.

FLECKENSTEIN, Christian, is engaged in farming in Prairie Du Long Township, this county, where he was born December 21, 1876. His parents, Joseph and Mary Ann (Wachtel) Fleckenstein, were natives of Germany. The former came with his uncle from Germany to Prairie Du Long, at the age of six years, and was reared on his uncle's farm, attending the public schools at intervals. When he was twenty-six years old he bought the property, and resided on it until his death, March 1, 1900.

In 1898 Christian Fleckenstein bought his fa-

ther's farm, consisting of 200 acres, and has since continued to cultivate the place, devoting his attention mainly to the raising of wheat. Mr. Fleckenstein was married April 14, 1891, to Ava Armbruster, who was born and schooled in Prairie Du Long. They have one child, Charles A., born June 11, 1895. In politics Mr. Fleckenstein is a Republican, and his religious connections are with the Catholic Church.

FONTANA, Louis, liquor dealer, of St. Clair County, was born in the Empire of Austria-Hungary, in the year 1864, the son of Julius Fontana, also a native of that country. In 1886, after being educated in his native land, Louis Fontana came to America. Having spent five years in different cities, in 1892 he came to St. Clair County, where for five more years he engaged in coal mining operations. In 1897 Mr. Fontana opened the saloon at Lebanon, which, in connection with his billiard rooms, he has conducted ever since. In 1893, Mr. Fontana was married to Minnie Jeanette, of Collinsville, and of this union four children have been born—Emma, Louis, Minnie and Florence.

FORCADE, Louis, business man of Belleville, this county, and a native of St. Clair County, born in 1848, devoted the first twenty-eight years of his active life to farming and stock-raising. For the past few years he has been a liquor dealer, and is considered successful in his chosen line of activity. His ancestors have been tillers of the soil for generations in Germany, and his father, Louis, was thus employed in the fatherland, where his birth occurred in 1812. Upon emigrating to America the older man settled in Edgar County, Ill., purchased land of the Government, and conducted thereon general farming. Louis Forcade, Jr., married Elizabeth Press in 1869, and of the union the following children have been born: Catherine, George, Louis, Henry, Ida, Hilda, and Luella.

FORMAN, Isaac, (deceased), who died on the 29th of October, 1878, was one of the leading farmers of Ridge Prairie. He settled there at an early day, and by industry and good business management, secured an ample fortune. Like many of the early settlers of Illinois, he was a Kentuckian by birth. He was born near Paris, Bourbon County, Ky., on the

2d day of November, 1800. His father, Joseph Forman, was born in the year 1775, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Landers, was born on the 12th of February, 1782. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of family of several children. His early life was spent in Kentucky. The locality in which he was raised offered not the best advantages for obtaining an education. The schools were usually of an inferior character, held in log school-houses, with puncheon floors and slab benches, while a strip of greased paper pasted over an aperture made by leaving out a log on the side of the building furnished the only substitute for a window. In these rude schools the boys of that day acquired the elements of an education, and fitted themselves for the future duties of life. Mr. Forman succeeded in acquiring a good English education, and, after coming to Illinois, for some time previous to his marriage taught school.

"He was married on the 22d of December, 1836, to Mrs. Rebecca Hardesty. Her maiden name was Beedle, and she was the daughter of Samuel Beedle and Sarah Benham. She was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 2d of July, 1812. Her father was an early settler of that part of Ohio. She was five or six years old when her father came from Ohio to Illinois. The family settled in this county on Section 28 of Township 2 North, Range 8 West, and Mrs. Forman was raised in that vicinity. When she was twenty-one she married Richard Hardesty, who was also born in Ohio, and who died within a few years after their marriage." (Brink's History, 1881.)

FORMAN, W. S., lawyer, East St. Louis, Ill., was born at Natchez, Miss., January 20, 1847, and was educated in the common schools and at Washington Seminary, Richview, Ill. He was admitted to the practice of law April 20, 1871; was elected to the Illinois State Senate from the district composed of Bond, Clinton and Washington Counties in November, 1884, and after serving his term of four years, in 1888, was elected Representative in the Fifty-first Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, serving from 1889 to 1895. In 1894, having declined a third re-election to Congress, he entered upon the practice of his profession at East St. Louis, which



Wm. H. H. H.

has been his residence to the present time. He was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the Southern District November 10, 1896, continuing in office until 1898.

FORSYTH, Robert, Superintendent of Mines, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, and educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania. He is a son of James and Jennette (Jeffry) Forsyth, both also being natives of Scotland, the former's birth taking place at Glasgow. Mr. Forsyth's parents came to the United States in 1865 and settled in Maryland about the fall of 1866, when they moved near Pittsburg, Pa., and in 1875 took up their residence in Murphysboro, Ill. In 1874 Mr. Forsyth commenced his career as a miner, a manager and a promoter, to which he has since given his entire time and attention. In 1894 he moved to Marissa, where he was employed in the capacity of foreman of the White Oak Mines for five years. In 1900 he organized the Superior Coal Company, now known as Border's Coal Company, No. 1, of which he was appointed Superintendent. In 1903 he assisted in organizing Border's Coal Company, No. 2, in which he also holds the office of Superintendent. This last named company has the best equipped plant in St. Clair County, all of the machinery used in it being of the most modern make. It is built for a daily capacity of between 1,200 and 1,500 tons. Mr. Forsyth is a stockholder in both companies, No. 1 and No. 2.

In 1900 Mr. Forsyth became united in marriage to Ava Ripley, who was born in Oraville, Jackson County, Ill., and received her education in the public schools and Ewing College. They are the parents of four children, namely: Lamont, Walter, Willard and James. Fraternally, Mr. Forsyth is a member of the I. O. O. F.

FRANKEL, Albert Brur, one of the most prominent, skillful and largely patronized architects of Southern Illinois, and a highly esteemed resident of East St. Louis, this county, is a native of Stockholm, Sweden, where he was born March 1, 1868. He is a son of Lars August and Theresa H. D. (Gallgren) Frankel, both of whom were of Swedish nativity, the former born in Orebro and the latter in Stockholm. Mr. Frankel's parents emigrated to the United States in 1871, and during that year estab-

lished the family residence in East St. Louis. There Albert obtained his primary education in the public schools, afterward supplementing this rudimentary instruction by courses of study pursued in St. Louis and elsewhere.

In early youth Mr. Frankel manifested a strong inclination toward agriculture, and having shown indisputable indications of peculiar talent in that direction, placed himself under the tutorship of one of the leading architects of St. Louis. He earnestly devoted himself to study in the schools of drawing, and also to the practical application of the knowledge thus acquired by painstaking efforts in his employer's office. Thus by assiduous exertion, aided by exceptional natural aptitude, he mastered the profession which he has since followed with such signal success. At the end of his course of preparation, Mr. Frankel spent three years in architectural work in Texas. Then, realizing that his home city afforded an inviting field for the exercise of his skill, in 1893 he returned to East St. Louis, where he has made an enviable professional record. As attesting the eminent success attained by Mr. Frankel in the pursuit of his vocation in St. Clair County, the following buildings, among many others planned and erected by him, are entitled to particular mention: The Horace Mann, Irving, Washington and Webster Annex schools; the Plymouth Congregational, Washington Place United Presbyterian and the First Methodist churches; the Josephine and Metzger buildings; the Horse Sales Pavilion at the National Stock Yards; Priester's Sanitarium; the stores of Dr. Doyle, M. Esserman and T. L. Fekete; the Joyce residence; the residences of J. W. Kirk, C. T. Jones, John A. Campbell, Charles G. Desleth and Judge E. C. Kramer, East St. Louis, the J. A. Farmer home, at Belleville, and the Joyce mausoleum.

In politics, Mr. Frankel is a steadfast and earnest supporter of the Republican party, but has never bent his partisan zeal toward the attainment of any personal preferment. He is thoroughly informed in regard to public affairs, and takes an active interest in the material, educational and moral welfare of the community. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., B. P. O. E., I. O. O. F. and K. of P. Personally, he is

a man of gentle nature, and of quiet and unassuming deportment.

FREES, George W., was born in St. Clair County, October 5, 1866, the son of George and Katherine (Fauth) Frees, natives of Germany, who came to America and located at the place of his birth. George attended the public schools and helped his parents in the work of the homestead until he was eighteen years of age, when for a time he assisted neighboring farmers. At length he secured employment in the Mercersboro mines, which occupied his attention for five years. His employment was either at the Freeburg or Mercersboro coal fields until 1889, when his parents moved to Belleville. Here Mr. Frees was employed as a bartender for six years, after which, for twelve months, he engaged in the insurance business, but in August, 1897, embarked in the saloon business, continuing thus until June, 1905.

On May 26, 1896, Mr. Frees was married to Elizabeth Etteldorf, a native of Germany, and of this union two children have been born—Walter M. and Teressa. In his political views Mr. Frees is a Republican. He belongs to the C. K. of I. and U. C. U. fraternities, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

FREIN, Henry P., one of the energetic and progressive business men of St. Clair County, was born in St. Louis, Mo., September 2, 1857, son of Peter and Angelica (Kellerman) Frein. His early education was acquired in the parochial and public schools, supplemented by courses at St. Francis College and Illinois Normal, at Normal. After being graduated from the latter institution he taught school at Vandalia and Du Quoin for three years, and for fourteen years was identified with the public schools of Paderborn and Smithton, his worthy career as an instructor thus covering a period of seventeen years. In 1887 he became one of the founders of the Smithton Creamery Company and purchased the entire stock in 1898, since which time he has devoted his whole time and attention to that business. By his industry and conscientious methods he has established an excellent trade, and now conducts two branches besides the main plant. All of his butter is manufactured at the central plant in Smithton, one of his products being the famous Diamond brand.

In politics Mr. Frein supports the Democratic party, and in religion is a consistent member of the Catholic Church. On May 16, 1882, he married Mary Nehring, who was born in Smithton, Ill., and there obtained her education in the parochial and public schools. They are the parents of the following children: Dr. Henry J., John J., William P., Clara, Arthur, Cecelia, Clemens, Louisa and Elmar.

FRITZ, Conrad.—As a pattern maker who has conducted a business of his own in Belleville for the past year, Conrad Fritz has the advantage of extended experience, and of having learned his trade under an exacting European taskmaster. He was also educated in Germany, where he was born in 1851, and in 1872, at the age of twenty-one, sought a larger field in the United States, until establishing his present business being employed in the pattern department of Pump & Skein. His own shop is well equipped, and his prospects for a successful future are practically assured. Mr. Fritz is a man of family, having a wife, formerly Mrs. Poranthal, and two sons, George G. and Walter.

FUESS, Joseph, President of the First National Bank of Belleville, this county, and also of the Fuess-Fischer Company, an extensive dry goods concern, was born in Baden, Germany, March 10, 1842. He is the son of Joseph Fuess, who came from Germany to St. Clair County, where he died in 1879. Joseph Fuess worked on the home farm until he was sixteen years old, attending the public school during the winter months. Then he came to Belleville with his parents, and was a pupil in the Rau & Noetling school for one year. In April, 1861, he enlisted for three months' service in the Union army, and was mustered out November 1, 1865. His first enlistment was in the Ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and his re-enlistment was in the Forty-third Illinois Regiment, in which he was made Second Sergeant. He was promoted to be Second Lieutenant, to fill a vacancy caused by the battle of Shiloh, where he was on duty as Orderly Sergeant. Subsequently he was made First Lieutenant to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his predecessor. On his re-enlistment, after the first three years' service, he was advanced to the Captaincy of Company E, Forty-third Regiment, Illinois Vol-

unteer Infantry, at Little Rock, Ark. He participated in the battles of Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing), and Corinth, taking part in all the engagements of his regiment without receiving a wound. At Shiloh the regiment suffered terrible loss, going into battle with but eight companies, aggregating 268 men. In the charge made during the first hour at Shiloh, the loss in killed amounted to one-fifth of its strength.

After his discharge from service, Mr. Fuess returned to Belleville and engaged in the dry goods business on East Main Street, under the firm style of Espenheim, Fuess & Company, which later became Fuess, Espenheim & Fischer. It continued thus until 1900, when Mr. Espenheim retired from the firm and the title was changed to the Fuess-Fischer Company. In 1883 the concern moved into his present building, 30 by 140 feet in dimensions, and containing two stories and a basement. The company has been twice incorporated, the last time being in 1900, when the capital stock was reduced to \$60,000, and Joseph Fuess was elected President and W. J. Fischer, Secretary and Treasurer. Besides these officials, C. A. Hoehner and H. F. Weingaertner are stockholders. Mr. Fuess has always devoted most of his time and attention to this business, which employs thirty-five people. Since 1874, when it was organized, Mr. Fuess has also been a stockholder in the First National Bank of Belleville, of which institution he has been President since 1879.

Mr. Fuess has been twice married. He was first wedded in Belleville to Eliza Fischer, a sister of his partner in the dry goods store, and a daughter of Joseph Fischer, an old resident in the county. She died in 1879, having had five children. In 1881 he married his first wife's sister, Anna Fischer, by whom he has had four children. The family home is at No. 212 South Charles Street. Mr. Fuess is a member of the B. P. O. E., the G. A. R., and many social orders, in which he has taken an active interest.

The facts stated in this narrative make expressions of favorable comment almost superfluous. The life itself speaks more significantly than words. A steadfast and gallant soldier of the Union, a clear-headed and upright business man and a useful and progressive citizen, Mr. Fuess has made a record which reflects credit on the city of his residence.

FUNK, Adam, a retired farmer of St. Clair County, whose early industry has given him the privilege of spending his later days in ease and comfort, is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where his birth occurred October 11, 1830. His parents were George and Katherine (Rhode) Funk, who were born in the same town as their son. When the latter was three years of age he came with his parents to the United States, the family locating on Section 14, Freeburg Township, where the father had taken up 700 acres of land. At the death of the latter, Adam Funk added more than 200 acres to his estate, and now owns over 1,000 acres in St. Clair and Clinton Counties, his possessions in the latter county amounting to more than 110 acres. Since his father's death he has resided at the home farm on Section 14. In politics Mr. Funk supports the Democratic party and held the office of Supervisor in 1860.

In 1858 Adam Funk married Katherine Rhode, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and the following children were born to them: George and Adam (twins), Henry, Mary and Charles. Mrs. Funk died in 1871. In 1872 he was united to Christiana Schnur, whose birth occurred in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and they are the parents of the following children: William, Philip, Anna, Katherine, Emma, Louis and August.

GALLENBECK, A., grocer, 1245 St. Louis Avenue, East St. Louis, was born in Germany, September 25, 1859, a son of Ferdinand G. and Minna (Koelbel) Gallenbeck. His father was a decorator. The future East St. Louis merchant was educated in Germany, came to America twenty-five years ago, worked for a time for A. Moll, the St. Louis grocer, and in 1889 located in East St. Louis, where, with William Rohm as a partner, he has attained success as a grocer and liquor dealer. He is a Republican, a member of the German Evangelical Church, an Elk, a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the East St. Louis Liederkrantz, a German singing society. He married Ida Rueckert, in St. Louis, November 27, 1889, and he has a son named Oscar, who was born May 2, 1901.

GANSMANN, John, of the firm of Gansmann & Mueller, brick manufacturers (Swansea), Belleville, was born in 1863 at O'Fallon, Ill.,

and was educated in the schools of that place. His father, Nicholas Gansmann, commenced the manufacture of brick in 1872 on the site of the Gansmann & Mueller Works. Mr. Gansmann's partner is Mr. J. A. Muller. The plant has a capacity of 16,000 brick per day. Mr. Gansmann understands the business thoroughly and has met with great success. In 1886 he married Miss Anna Meyer, a native of Belleville, and the following named children have been born to them: William, Francis, Nick, Lillie, Katy and Louisa. In his religious belief Mr. Gansmann is a Catholic.

GARVEY, William, who is the proprietor of a saloon at the corner of Broadway and Fifteenth Street, East St. Louis, this county, was born in Chicago, Ill., in the year 1870. His father, Martin Garvey, was a native of England, and his mother, Susan (Radeky) Garvey, was born in New Albany, Ind.

In 1876 William Garvey came to East St. Louis with his parents, and his father was employed in a rolling mill. After finishing his public school course, William joined his father in the mill. Subsequently, for two years, he worked as a huckster. He then became connected with the city fire department as foreman of No. 3 engine house, and filled this position for six years. On January 31, 1903, he established himself in his present location, where he conducts an up-to-date saloon and pool room. Mr. Garvey was married in 1891 to Caroline Schwald, who was born in Germany. They have one child—Freddie—who has gained considerable notoriety as a whistler.

GAUCH, Jacob C., was born in St. Clair County, in 1851, a son of Jacob and Mary (Skaer) Gauch, both natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1842, where the father engaged in farming and was very successful. Jacob C. was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common school. At the age of twenty-four he left the farm, coming to Belleville in 1889, and two years thereafter, in connection with Mr. Gundolo, opened a livery and undertaking establishment. He is President of the firm, and has contributed largely toward the founding of an important and profitable business.

Mr. Gauch was married in Belleville to Mary Brandenburger, and the following children

have been born to them: Otto H., Irving, Henrietta and Olga. Otto H. is bookkeeper for the St. Louis Kregal Casket Company. Mr. Gauch belongs to the following fraternal organizations: Knights of Pythias, Federal Royal Americans and Howa Gowa.

GENT, Frederick J., foreman of the mounting department of the Belleville Stove Company, is a native of St. Louis, and was born in 1863. Compelled to earn his own living at an early age, he found employment in his native town with the Charter Oak Stove Company, and during his six years with this establishment advanced from a minor to a responsible position. About twenty-one years ago he came to Belleville and accepted a position as Superintendent of the mounting department of the Belleville Stove and Range Company, his length of service being the best guarantee of his ability and faithfulness. In 1888, Mr. Gent was united in marriage to Lena Bentrup, of St. Louis, and two children have been born to their union—Edna and Myrtle.

GEYER, Louis, contractor of brick work in Belleville, this county, and one of the foremost in his line, was born March 25, 1856, at Red Bud, Ill., a son of Fred and Rosa (Wolfram) Geyer, natives of Saxe-Weimar, Germany, and born in 1826 and 1831, respectively. The father learned the mason's trade in his native land, and in 1865 established a contract brick business at Belleville. He became one of the leading contractors in the county, and, with characteristic foresight, began to teach his son the business when the boy was only thirteen years old. His days devoted to learning the mason's trade, the lad attended school at night, thus laying a foundation both of labor and education, the worth of which has been thoroughly tested in his mature years. At the age of twenty-eight he was taken into partnership with his father, and when the latter died in 1892, assumed entire charge of the large business. Among the undertakings due to his constructive skill may be mentioned the brew-house of the Star Brewing Company, the Ohnes & Yung Buildings, the Benson and Douglas schools and the St. Luke Parochial School; and the Barthel and Stookey residences, as well as the Dr. Bechtold residence at O'Fallon, valued at \$12,000, and the Romeiser Building, recently

completed. His reputation as a master workman is by no means confined to Belleville, for evidences of his skill are seen in all of the towns of St. Clair County. At present he has under way a bank building at Freeburg, having previously erected in that town the Evangelical church, and the \$4,500 residence of Mr. Reichert.

On November 4, 1880, Mr. Geyer married Sarah Meyer, who was born in Nashville, Ill., and is the mother of three children, of whom Rosa, born November 5, 1881, died in January, 1886. The living children are G. William, born September 12, 1883, and Ophelia, August 12, 1885. Mr. Geyer is a Republican, and in religion is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a highly respected and thoroughly appreciated citizen, enjoying the advantages of an occupation which perpetuates him in the history of the community, and which enables him to encourage and employ a considerable number of high-class workmen.

GIESSING, Fred, one of the leading public men of East St. Louis, this county, and one of the most prominent merchants of Southern Illinois, was born at Iron Mountain, Mo., August 17, 1863, the son of Charles and Mary (Hoehn) Giessing. His father is a native of Germany, but removed to this country when quite a young man. He settled in Missouri in 1847, long before any of the railroads which now cross the State were projected. In fact, the number of houses was very limited, and the elder Giessing at first occupied a hut constructed of branches of trees, covered with the skins of wild animals, which were plentiful around Iron Mountain at that date. When Fred Giessing was three years of age, his parents removed to Valley Forge, Mo., where his father embarked in the milling business. From a small beginning, this mill became one of the largest and strongest in that section of the State. Fred Giessing attended the schools of his native place, and later pursued courses at the Farmington College and Johnston's Commercial College, St. Louis, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1883.

The family of Giessing consisted of seven boys and one girl. The boys, all of whom were active millers and mill owners, were called the Milling Brothers. Fred Giessing was the fifth member of the Milling Brothers, and, on ac-

count of his adaptability to the work, had particular charge of the books of the general store, while the other brothers managed the mill and farm. After his graduation Fred Giessing assumed charge of the books of Giessing & Sons, the milling firm, to which the general store and other interests were added in 1888. It was the mercantile department to which he paid particular attention. Mr. Giessing also took an active interest in the educational work of his section and acted as School Director for years, serving as Secretary of the Board. Later he was appointed Postmaster, under President Harrison, and held the position for six years.

Desiring a larger field of action, Mr. Giessing removed to East St. Louis, in 1894, and became connected with the Schaub Hardware and Iron Company, a leading firm of Southern Illinois. He was elected Secretary of the company in 1898, and the same year was chosen a Director of the Southern Illinois National Bank. Mr. Giessing represented the Third Ward in the City Council, having been elected to the place on the Citizens' ticket. He was also President of the East St. Louis Retail Merchants' Association for two years, and Vice-President of the Illinois State Retail Merchants' Association. He has been a member of the Board of Managers of the Protestant Hospital Association for eight years. In religion, Mr. Giessing is a member of the German Lutheran Church. In politics, he is an ardent supporter of Republican principles, following the precepts of his father, who, at an early date, was one of the three Republicans of his county in Missouri.

On June 14, 1894, Fred Giessing married Anna K. Schaub, daughter of George and Elizabeth Schaub, one of the oldest and most respected families of this city. Four children blessed the union, but only two are now living.

GITHER, Richard, grocer and meat merchant of East St. Louis, this county, is a native of Woodstock, Ill., and was born August 22, 1873. His parents were Jacob and Theresa (Speaker) Gither, and his maternal grandfather, William Speaker. The family came to Illinois at an early day, and Richard had few advantages of any kind, save those which he created for himself. At the age of nine he began to work for a butcher at Quincy, Ill., learned the trade in a thorough manner, and remained

with his first employer for twelve years. With this practical experience, he came to East St. Louis in 1892, worked for Christ Rohn, Sr., for three years, for John Herman a short time, and for Charles Ketter about a year and a half. In March, 1903, he established a business of his own at No. 328 North Tenth Street, and now carries a full line of meats, vegetables, and general groceries.

Mr. Gither is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum. On October 17, 1894, he married Celestine Dauer, who was born, reared and educated in East St. Louis, and who is the mother of four children—Edith, Richard, Rosalie and Jacob.

GOEDDE, Charles B., is a native son of East St. Louis, this county, and to say that he is one of its most progressive citizens would be stating a fact which past events have fully demonstrated. Mr. Goedde, who is now Treasurer of city, enjoys the distinction of being the youngest man ever elected to such an important place in East St. Louis. He was born within the limits of the town on May 27, 1865, when the city extended to Tenth Street on the east and when Illinois Avenue was the northern limit. He came of sturdy German stock, and, inheriting the progressive and tenacious characteristics of his father, soon after reaching his majority evinced those sterling qualities which only successful business men possess. His father, Bernhardt Goedde, was born in Prussia, but became a pioneer settler of this section. His mother, Adelaide (Wetterer) Goedde, a native of Baden, Germany, came to this country when quite young. His maternal grandfather was Henry Wetterer, a Nationalist of Baden, and his paternal grandfather, Clemens Goedde, was also a friend of liberty in Prussia.

"Charlie" Goedde, as he is familiarly known in this part of the country, attended the local schools of East St. Louis until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the lumber firm of B. Goedde & Company, which was established by his father. He remained in the office until 1892, when he became a manager of the company, and it was mainly through his efforts as such that it became one of the leading concerns of the kind in Southern Illinois. The firm has recently established a planing mill in connection with the great lumber yards.

Politically, Mr. Goedde is a Republican, but he was elected to the office of Clerk of the village of New Brighton, Clerk of Centerville Station Township, member of the Centerville Station Drainage Commission, Alderman from the Sixth Ward and Treasurer of the city of East St. Louis, successively, on a non-partisan ticket, by the votes of Democrats and Republicans alike. Fraternally, Mr. Goedde is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Knights of Pythias, B. P. O. E. and the Modern Woodmen. In June, 1901, he married Erna Ropiequet, of Belleville, who was born, reared and educated in that city. They have an interesting family of two children, Bernice and Gladys. Mr. Goedde is of a retiring disposition, but straightforward and scrupulously honest. At no distant day, it is understood, the people of this section will call him to a higher position than he at present holds. They claim that he would greatly advance the interests of East St. Louis if placed at the helm of the city as its Mayor.

GOTTSCHALK, Louis, President and Treasurer of the Gottschalk Grocery Company, Belleville, Ill., was born in Germany in 1860, came to America in 1881 and, in 1882, became connected with the old Gundlach grocery business. William A. Twenhoefel, Jr., Vice-President of the Gottschalk Grocer Company, was born of German parentage in Cincinnati, Ohio. Henry Stoltz, Secretary of the Company, is a native of Belleville. After selling groceries for the late Henry Gundlach during 1882-83, Mr. Gottschalk was, in 1883-85, a clerk in the First National Bank of Belleville. On August 4, 1885, he succeeded to the management of the grocery business of his former employer. In April, 1906, the store was removed from 200 East Main Street to the Rentschler Building, 116-118 East Main Street, its present location. Mr. Twenhoefel was a clerk for Mr. Gundlach and later for Mr. Gottschalk till the Gottschalk Grocer Company was incorporated, March 10, 1906, when he became a stockholder in the concern, and is now (1906) senior partner in the firm of William A. Twenhoefel & Sons, real estate dealers. Mr. Stoltz also clerked for both Mr. Gundlach and Mr. Gottschalk. Eugene Weingartner, another stockholder, had been for more than ten years a salesman in Mr. Gottschalk's employ. The Gottschalk grocery ranks as the most attractive establishment of its

kind in Belleville. Its fixtures are modern, and its large stock comprises goods of the highest grade. In fact, very few grocery stores in large cities could compete with it in quality of goods in all lines. The business, under Mr. Gottschalk's able and progressive management, is growing rapidly. Three delivery wagons are required to serve its patrons, many of whom have bought their food supplies from Mr. Gottschalk ever since he took the business in hand. His every effort is to insure complete satisfaction to his customers. Mr. Gottschalk was married in 1897 to Miss Emily Tie-
mann, of Belleville.

GRAF, Hugo, one of the prominent business men of Belleville, this county, was born in 1866 at Peru, Ind., in whose public schools he received his education. His parents were Henry and Ernestine (Kraus) Graf, both of whom were natives of Germany. Mr. Graf came to Belleville in 1890 and followed the trade of a molder, working in that capacity at the Belleville Stove Works until 1899, when he organized the St. Clair Laundry. In 1902 he disposed of his interests in that business to Wisskamp Brothers, but two years later he again embarked in the same line of business, which he has continued to follow. In 1891 he married Emma Skaer, who was born and educated in St. Clair County.

GRAF, William A., who is engaged in the liquor business in Marissa, St. Clair County, was born in Louisville, Ky., August 28, 1878. He is a son of Peter and Philippina (Houk) Graf, natives respectively of Germany and of Louisville. Mr. Graf pursued his early studies in St. Anthony's School and St. Xavier College, Louisville, after which he followed various occupations until 1898, when he enlisted in the United States Regular Army, Troop I, Second Regiment, in which he served two years in Cuba and one year in this country. In 1901 he settled in Marissa and engaged in his present business. On November 24, 1903, William A. Graf was married to Julia Buechler, who was born and educated in Belleville. Mr. Graf's political views are in harmony with the doctrines of the Democratic party. His religious creed is that of the Catholic Church.

GRANER, Louis, civil engineer, residence No. 101 Wabash Avenue, Belleville, was formerly

City Engineer of Belleville and was long County Surveyor of St. Clair County, his incumbency of the latter office dating from 1877. He was born in St. Clair County, February 12, 1853, a son of George F. and Louise (Guentz) Graner, the former a native of Hesse-Cassel, the latter of Leipsic, Saxony. George F. Graner, who was born in 1822 and died in 1875, became a civil engineer before he came to America. Locating in St. Clair County in 1849, he gave his attention to surveying and surveyed many of the important farms of the county. He gave private instruction in mathematics, and had for his pupils several men who became well known. Under President Lincoln he was a United States Surveyor. Louise (Guentz) Graner came to this country in 1848. She bore her first husband one son, Justice Henry Guentz, of Belleville. The subject of this sketch was her only child by her second marriage. She died in 1880. Louis Graner was educated in the public schools of his neighborhood and studied surveying under the tutelage of his father. His first professional work was done as an assistant surveyor on the Cairo Short Line Railroad. Later he had charge of the survey of the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad, from Belleville to the river. From time to time he has been identified in a professional capacity with other railway and public work. He was married May 28, 1876, to Miss Augusta Meyer, a daughter of August Meyer, a merchant of St. Louis, Mo., where she was born August 11, 1858.

GRAY, Charles McL., Secretary and Manager, Southern Illinois Construction Company, 106 North Main Street, East St. Louis, and Victoria Building, St. Louis, and a Vice-President of the Union Trust and Savings Bank, East St. Louis (residence 1238 St. Louis Avenue, East St. Louis), was born and reared at Olney, Ill., and in 1890 entered business life as a contractor and builder. He is one of the most progressive men in his line in his adopted city, and fine buildings there and elsewhere are monuments to his skill as a contractor and builder.

GRIFFEN, Charles, Postmaster of Grass Land, and substantial farmer of St. Clair County, was born February 20, 1845, son of Joseph and Sally Ann (Collins) Griffen, the former of whom was a native of Clinton, Dutchess County, N. Y., and the latter of Greenville,

same State. The paternal grandfather was also born in New York State. On the maternal side the grandparents were Joseph and Hannah (Silkman) Collins. In 1820 the father moved to Randolph County, Ill., making the journey with one horse and a wagon. After remaining there a short time he disposed of his property and went to Turkey Hill, this county, where he bought a farm and resided for six years. He again sold his property and purchased 120 acres of land on Section 14, Shiloh Valley Township, and there remained engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in October, 1874, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Charles Griffen received his early education in the public schools of Shiloh Valley Township, supplemented by a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College. After returning from the latter institution he engaged in farming on the old homestead, where he at present resides. He is the youngest of twelve children that comprised the family of his father, and at the latter's death he became heir to 400 acres of land, that being his share of the estate. To this he has added 240 acres, all of which is located in Shiloh Valley Township. Here he has a highly cultivated and well improved farm—the result of industry and uprightness—and he is both popular and highly esteemed. In politics Mr. Griffen is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, has been School Trustee since 1889. In November, 1890, when Grass Land was created as a postoffice, he was appointed its first Postmaster, and has filled the office acceptably ever since. In June, 1873, Mr. Griffen was united in marriage to Martha M. Park, who was born in Shiloh Valley Township, and in whose public schools she received her education. The Griffen household includes the following children: Cyril A., Myrtle A., J. Boon and Charles Laclede.

"GRIFFEN, Joseph (deceased).—The family from which Joseph Griffen is descended was of Welsh origin, and at an early date came to America, and settled in the State of New York. His father, Jacob Griffen, resided in Dutchess County, N. Y., and in that part of the State was born Joseph Griffen, on the 23d of September, 1796. His birthplace was the town of Clinton, in Dutchess County. His father afterward moved with the family to Al-

bany County, N. Y. He secured an ordinary common school education. He left home at the age of nineteen and began life on his own account, without any means on which to rely except his own industry and energy. He went to the western part of New York State, and for about a year was employed on a farm in the vicinity of Rochester. When he reached the age of about twenty-one he determined to strike out for the West and find what opportunities existed in a new country. His first trip to Illinois was made by way of the Ohio River, which he descended in a flat-boat. His first stopping place in this State was in the vicinity of Kaskaskia.

"After a couple of years he returned to New York, making the trip in a one-horse wagon. But after remaining in the East a short time he came back to Illinois, making the entire journey on horseback. When he first came to Illinois he was employed part of the time in a saw-mill at Walnut Hill. He managed to accumulate a little money, and after returning from New York invested his means in a stock of goods, which he sold throughout the county, carrying the goods around in a one-horse wagon. In those days stores were scarce to what they are at the present time, and often the settlers' only opportunity to purchase goods was from the itinerant merchants who traveled over the country. In exchange for his goods he was obliged to take considerable produce, money at that time being a scarce article. He sold this produce, especially large quantities of honey, at advantageous prices, and gradually obtained sufficient money with which to buy land in Horse Prairie, in Randolph County. He lived there till his removal to St. Clair County. On coming here he first resided on Turkey Hill, and there two of his children are now buried. In the year 1828 he purchased for \$400 the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 14 of Township 1 north, Range 7 west. He had not then sufficient means to make the whole payment on the land. The place was subsequently his residence till his death. At the time he moved on this land only a small part was under cultivation. Mr. Griffen worked industriously at improving the farm. He was a man of great energy and activity. He had good business qualifications, and, at the time of his death, was one of the largest land-owners in Shiloh Valley. His first



Joseph Taylor

marriage took place in February, 1826, to Mrs. Mary Shepherd, whose maiden name was Foulks. Her death occurred on the 5th of February, 1841, at the age of thirty-nine. She was born in Pennsylvania on the 5th of February, 1802. His second marriage was on the 13th of October, 1841, to Sally Ann Collins, who was born near Greenville, N. Y., on the 1st of December, 1805. This marriage occurred at Amsterdam, N. Y., while Mr. Griffen was in that State on a visit to his brother.

He had in all twelve children, whose names are as follows: Jacob Fardon Griffen, born on the 6th of February, 1827, died on the 15th of November of the same year; Smith Griffen, who was born in 1828 and died in 1831; Harriet Jane Griffen, born August 10, 1831, and died the succeeding 15th of November; Joseph Griffen, who was born in 1832, and is now living in the Shiloh Valley; Caroline Griffen, born in 1834, and died in 1835; Sarah Ann Griffen, born March, 1836, now residing in Macon County, the wife of James H. Alexander; Mariah Griffen, now Mrs. William D. Howard, of Lebanon; Rachel Griffen, who was born in 1840 and died the same year; Boon Griffen, who was born July 27, 1842, and died May 4, 1862; Alletta Griffen, who was born in 1843 and died in 1844; Charles Griffen, born February 20, 1845, and Jane, who was born in January, 1849, and died in September of the same year. Boon Griffen was a student at McKendree College at the time of the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. He enlisted at St. Louis in a Missouri regiment, not then nineteen years old, and was in three months' service under General Fremont. After the expiration of his term of service he returned to his studies, but died of consumption in 1862, while a member of the college graduating class. He would have graduated had he lived till June.

For a number of years subsequent to 1841, Joseph Griffen served as Justice of the Peace, and in that capacity gave satisfaction as an upright man, and a just and impartial magistrate. He was a man who believed in upholding the rights of others, and never, if he could prevent it, would he allow the weak to be imposed on by the strong. He was respected as good neighbor and a worthy citizen. His religious views coincided with those of the Baptist

church, though he was an active member of no religious denomination. He was seldom away from home and paid close attention to his business affairs. He was originally a Whig in politics, and was attached to that party till the dissolution of the Whig organization, and the foundation of the Republican party, when his views on the subject of slavery led him to become a Republican, and he acted as such during the remainder of his life. He was never ambitious to hold public office, preferring to devote his time to his business and farming operations. He was interested in agricultural matters, and was a good practical farmer. He assisted in organizing the Fair Association of St. Clair County, and was the first President of the society. By industry and good business management he secured considerable wealth, and at the time of his death owned over 1,200 acres of land in St. Clair, Washington and Macon Counties. His homestead farm in the Shiloh Valley partook of the general excellence of the land in that part of the county. He died on the 24th of October, 1874, at the age of seventy-eight years, one month and one day. His widow survived him till the 7th of April, 1876, when she died at the age of seventy years, four months and six days. As an honest man, a kind neighbor, and a useful citizen, his name deserves perpetuation in this work." (Brink's History, 1881.)

GROMBACH, Philip, coal oil inspector, was born in Rheinphalz, Germany, June 4, 1832, his parents being also natives of that country. Philip came with a sister to Belleville when he was ten years of age. His education was chiefly received there, his home being in the family of an aunt during his school days. When still a youth he hired out as a teamster, afterward purchasing a team of horses and working for himself for thirty-five years. On October 25, 1856, Mr. Grombach was married in Belleville to Annie Wall, who was born in Niederkirchen, Germany, and of this union there were five children: three sons—Jacob, Henry and August; and two daughters—Mrs. Otto Hartmann and Mrs. Jacob Schopp. There are also fifteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Grombach celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at their home on North Church Street, October

25, 1906, with a family reunion. In his political views, Mr. Grombach is a Republican. He was first appointed coal oil inspector in 1898.

GROMMET, Philip, a retired and highly respected farmer of St. Clair County, was born June 25, 1833, at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, son of Philip and Mary (Ilkenhan) Grommet, both of whom were natives of the same place. He came to the United States in his early youth and was eighteen years old when he located in Monroe County, Ill., where he worked for three years. He then returned to Germany for his parents, who came with him to this country and purchased a farm near Freedom, Monroe County, where they resided until their death. In 1865 Philip Grommet enlisted during the Civil War in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of hostilities, when he returned to Monroe County, and for the following eight years conducted his father's farm. He then moved to Neosho County, Kan., and purchased about 400 acres of land, on which he farmed and raised cattle and horses. In 1901 he sold his property and moved to St. Paul, Kan., remaining there for one year, then returning to Smithton Township, where he at present lives near his son William, in peaceful and well merited retirement. In his religious belief he is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, in politics he is a Republican, and socially is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Select Knights. In May, 1860, Mr. Grommet was married to Jonetta Haas, who was born and educated in Germany. They are the parents of the following children: Philip, William, Charles, George, Katherine, Adolph and Mary.

GROMMET, William J., a railroad contractor, farmer, and stock-raiser, was born July 25, 1862, in Monroe County, this State, and was educated in its public schools. When eleven years old he went to Kansas with his parents and worked on a farm for the following twelve years. He then returned to Smithton, and after his marriage operated the farm of his mother-in-law. In 1901 he bought a farm comprising 102 acres on Section 29, Smithton Township. A year later he became associated with his brother, George J., in railroad construction, and together they bought an outfit, their first work being at Cape Girardeau, Mo. Since then they

have been very busy and have in their employ about forty men. Mr. Grommet is at present connected with the Alton & East St. Louis Electric Railroad, and is located near Alton. He is a stockholder in the St. Clair County Horse Breeders Association and is a member of the Smithton Hunting Club. In religion he is affiliated with the Lutheran Church, in politics is a Democrat, and fraternally, belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Turnverein. On April 29, 1886, Mr. Grommet was married to Louisa Schaefer, who was born in Smithton Township and there educated in the public schools. This union resulted in the following four children: Anna L., George H., Carl W., and Nettie M.

GROOM, John, Manager of the Green Mound Mine, and one of the forceful and highly respected citizens of Belleville, this county, was born in the city named, in 1857, and received his education in its public schools. He is the son of Robert and Mary (Emory) Groom, both of whom were natives of England, and upon coming to the United States the father engaged in engineering. At the age of twelve John Groom entered upon the same occupation which he followed for many years, finally accepting a position as Superintendent of the Consolidated Coal Company, which operates the Green Mound Mine, located near Belleville. The coal is mined with machinery, necessitating the employment of fifty men, the mine having the capacity of hoisting 300 tons per day. Mr. Groom has continued to fill this responsible position with unusual ability, energy and fidelity, and possesses the entire confidence of his employers with whom he has been so long connected. In 1875 he was married to Mary Dickinson, whose birth occurred in Missouri, and to them the following children have been born: Robert, William, Ollie, and Mrs. Anna Masse.

GRUENEWALD, Frank N.—The hardware business, of which Frank N. Gruenewald is manager and proprietor, is one of the oldest landmarks in Belleville, having been established here by his father, Joseph Gruenewald, who, with his wife, Helena (Rabo) Gruenewald, emigrated from Germany in 1850, settling on Government land upon which Belleville has since been built. The store

thus started, and which has continued uninterruptedly for fifty-four years, has passed through all the stages of pioneer merchandising enterprises, increasing its stock as the arrival of settlers created a demand, and branching out from time to time until it included such additions as cutlery, sporting goods, mining and electrical supplies, paints and oils. As the son, Frank N., arrived to years of discretion, he was taught to make himself useful about the store, assuming larger responsibility as his father grew older, and finally succeeding to the business upon the death of the latter, July 26, 1899. By this time he had had nineteen years of experience, and had become one of the best known men in the business in St. Clair County. Mr. Gruenewald is public spirited and enterprising, and although never active in politics, is a valued member of the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Knights of Illinois, Western Catholic Union and Kronthal Liedertafel. In 1893 he married Pauline Munie, who was born and educated in Belleville, and to whom have been born two children, Frieda and Cyrilla K. Mr. Gruenewald enjoys the kind of reputation which comes from industry, good judgment, integrity and practical results, and that he may continue to benefit the community by the exercise of these admirable traits is the wish of his friends and business associates in Belleville.

GUENTHER, George, proprietor of a grocery, meat market and liquor store, 1600 St. Clair Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill., was born in East St. Louis, June 27, 1859, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. He began business life as a stock-dealer, and followed successfully the example of his father, who was one of the original drovers in this part of the State. When the first boom struck East St. Louis, he laid out Guenther's addition, which he managed to good advantage. He has served the city as Alderman, representing the Seventh Ward. He married Miss Louise Engelhardt, and they have five children.

GUIGNON, Jules B. (deceased), founder of the Donavan-Guignon Abstract Company, of East St. Louis and Belleville, was born in St. Genevieve, Mo., September 17, 1848, and died in East St. Louis, September 14, 1905. He was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Hanton, in St. Genevieve, on September 22, 1861. To that

union eight children were born, all of whom are living: William Guignon, Edwin Guignon, Mrs. Mary (Guignon) Gay, of Richmond, Ind.; George Guignon, Mrs. Laura (Guignon) McHenry, Mrs. Blanche (Guignon) Coffey, Charles and Archibald Guignon. Mr. Guignon took up his residence in East St. Louis in the spring of 1889. He was the originator of the Donavan-Guignon Abstract Company, with offices in East St. Louis and Belleville. He was of French descent and always took an active interest in the French societies in St. Clair County. On account of illness he was compelled to retire from active business about three years before his death. He was buried from the Catholic Church, of St. Genevieve. The family residence is at 2600 Bond Avenue, Belleville.

GUNDLACH, Frank, member of the firm of Gundlach & Company, funeral directors and liverymen of Belleville, and representative of a family established in Illinois in 1844, was born in the town where he now resides, in 1856, a son of Philip P. and Josephine (Weingaertner) Gundlach, natives of Germany. The elder Gundlach emigrated from the Fatherland during the summer of 1844, bringing with him a thorough knowledge of the cooper's trade, at which he worked for some time after locating in Illinois. Later on he embarked in the grocery business, still later purchasing the farm near Carlyle, Ill., which since has been his home. In his youth Frank Gundlach learned the carriage maker's trade, but after following the same for a short time, worked on the farm with his father for about ten years. Deciding to become an embalmer and undertaker, he secured the most thorough training possible in St. Louis, studying under four different masters of the art of embalming, and receiving a local and State diploma. His present business was started about fourteen years ago in partnership with J. C. Gauch, and a few years later A. D. Baldus succeeded to the interest of Mr. Gauch, the former having since then had charge of the livery department, while Mr. Gundlach is Secretary and Treasurer of the business, and Superintendent of the funeral department.

Mr. Gundlach is an active Republican, and is one of the most prominent fraternalists in St. Clair County, being associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Court of Honor, the For-

esters, etc. He is also a member of the benevolent society known as the Good Samaritans. Mr. Gundlach married Pauline Ganz, of Carlyle, Ill. He is an energetic and upright business man, a master of his particular line of work, and possesses the tact and discretion indispensable to success in a grewsome but necessary calling.

GUTH, Elias G., proprietor of a general merchandise store in Mascoutah, this county, was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 3, 1841. That country was also the birthplace of his father and mother, John Philip and Susan (Schmidt) Guth. His parents came to the United States when their son, Elias, was but three years old and settled at Beardstown, Ill., where the latter in due course pursued his studies in the public schools. The father followed his vocation of a cabinet and furniture maker.

At the age of eighteen years Elias Guth went to Nashville, Ill., where, for five years, he was occupied in teaching school and clerking in a store. He then came to Mascoutah and taught the public school for eight years. In 1875 he embarked in merchandising on rented premises, but is now located in a building which he has owned for a considerable period of time. For more than twenty years Mr. Guth has been a member of the School Board, and for five years has served as its Secretary. Elias G. Guth was married June 29, 1863, to Louisa Tuegel, who was born in Prussia, Germany, and received her education in a parochial school after coming to the United States. They have two children living: John H., of St. Louis, Mo., and George E., residing in Mascoutah.

GUY, Everett W., florist, of Belleville, this county, was born in Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, in 1856, and at an early age accompanied his father to Missouri, where they engaged in fruit and flower growing for several years. Equipped with practical floricultural and horticultural experience, he came to Belleville in 1883, started a small greenhouse at his present location and began the hard struggle of establishing a business among strangers, with little capital to back him. At the present time he utilizes 20,000 feet of glass, his principal trade being in cut flowers, of which he carries all the popular varieties. His substantial yearly

income is augmented by the shipping of flowers to St. Louis and adjoining towns.

In 1882 Everett W. Guy married Jessie F. Bowen, a native of Montgomery, Hamilton County, Ohio, and of the union two children have been born—Mary Louise and Jane Elva. Mr. Guy is in no sense a politician, determining his vote largely upon the personal character of candidates for office. Fraternally, he is connected with the St. Clair Lodge, No. 24, A. F. & A. M., and the Modern Woodmen of America.

HAGEN, Very Rev. Henry John, Rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, Belleville, and Chancellor of the Belleville Diocese, was born in Germantown, Clinton County, Ill., May 21, 1861, a son of Theodore H. and Margaret (Kreke) Hagen, natives, respectively, of Oldenburg and Hanover, Germany, who came to America in their childhood and were married in Germantown. Henry John Hagen received his primary education in the parochial schools of his native place, and at thirteen years of age entered St. Joseph's College at Teutopolis, Ill. There he was graduated at sixteen and began the study of theology in St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee, Wis. He finished his education in the famous University of Innsbruck, Austria, graduating in 1883. In September of that year, he was ordained a priest at Alton, Ill., by the late Bishop Baltes. His first pastorate was at Mt. Vernon, Ill., and he also had charge of missions at McLeansboro and Okawville. During the six years in which he thus served, he was instrumental in advancing the welfare of the missions mentioned. In October, 1889, he was transferred to the cathedral at Belleville, and, in 1890, was appointed Secretary to Bishop Janssen. The financial matters of the diocese usually pass through his hands and, being thoroughly informed in business affairs, he is successful in this, as in other departments of his work. Rev. Mr. Hagen recently returned from six months' European travel. The reception tendered him warmed the heart of every person present, when he was welcomed back home in September, 1906. Several thousand people participated. A special car over the East St. Louis & Suburban Railway brought Father Hagen and the Reception Committee, composed of members of St. Peter's congregation, to Belleville. He was escorted

from Race Street to the cathedral lawn by a band, through streets lined with people. At the lawn, which was beautifully decorated, Father Hagen was welcomed in fitting speeches by George C. Rebhan and Dr. E. M. Irwin, and responded in a manner that still further endeared him to his fellow citizens of Belleville.

HAGIST, E. R., successor to E. Hagist & Son, dealers in general merchandise, Mascoutah, Ill., was born on the paternal farm, west of that city, August 17, 1857, the son of Ernest Hagist, Sr., and Elizabeth (Grey) Hagist. He was sent to the best schools in the county, and when he had completed his education, he was taken by his father as a clerk in the store. He soon gave such evidence of his fitness for a mercantile career that, in 1880, he was admitted to a partnership in the business, to which he has since succeeded. He married Miss Mary Richter, daughter of Fred Richter, of Mascoutah, and they have had born to them four children: Oscar, Alma, Herman and Theodore. Mr. Hagist is a man of much public spirit and has given much attention to local educational affairs. Ernest Hagist, Sr., was born in Baden, Germany, in 1828, came to America in 1851 and located on a farm near Belleville, becoming a resident of Mascoutah in 1860.

HALLORAN, John, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, June 24, 1844, a son of Patrick and Margaret (Canty) Halloran, both natives of County Kerry, Ireland. The son attended the public schools of his native place and at the age of thirteen, in 1862, came to the United States and located in East St. Louis, where he was employed as a fireman on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad for two years, and then worked for a transfer company as driver for some years, when he joined the police force and, after serving three years, was appointed License Inspector, a position he held for two years. For two years he was Lieutenant of Police, and later served as Chief of Police under Mayors Joyce and Winton's administrations for four years. He then conducted a grocery and saloon at Bond and Fourth Streets for four years, at the end of that time moving to St. Clair Avenue, where he engaged in the same business for five years. In 1894 he retired from active life and now resides at No. 505 North Eighth Street. He was one of the first ticket collectors at the east end of Eads

bridge. In his religion he is a Catholic, and politically, supports the Democratic ticket. In August, 1874, Mr. Halloran was married to Miss Celestine Eckmann, a native of St. Clair County, where she was educated in the public schools. The following children have been born to them: Margaret Ellen, now Mrs. Albert Smith; Mary Stella, John, Jr., and Elizabeth.

HALSTEAD, Alexander, M. D., D. D. S., First National Bank Building, residence 617 Sycamore Street, Belleville, Ill., was born in Shiloh Valley Township, December 15, 1853, a son of A. S. and Eliza J. (Scott) Halstead. A. S. Halstead, Sr., settled in the county in 1808 and died in 1854. Dr. William Scott, the maternal grandfather of Doctor Halstead, located in Shiloh Valley in 1814. Dr. Halstead was reared principally in St. Clair County and was educated at McKendree College. He passed an examination for a cadetship at Champaign, but changed his plans and attended the School of Pharmacy at St. Louis. Later, for two years he was a student at the St. Louis Medical College. After he had had some successful experience as a dental practitioner, he re-entered the St. Louis Medical and Missouri Dental Colleges, and was graduated from both institutions. He has not practiced medicine, but has given his attention entirely to dentistry. He is a member of the Illinois and Missouri State Dental Societies. For a time, before locating in Belleville, he was in dental practice and general merchandising at Mascoutah. At Belleville, while advancing to the foremost rank in his profession, he established a notable business as a florist, which is continued by his son, Charles Chester Halstead. Doctor Halstead married Miss Kate Kunz, daughter of Charles Kunz, of Mascoutah, April 20, 1879. He has been prominent in local affairs, as pages of this work show, and was honored by his fellow citizens by election as Mayor of Belleville, in which office he has served with signal ability and credit.

HAMILL, Charles, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Prairie Du Long Township, St. Clair County, was born in Freeburg Township, this county, March 15, 1833, his education being chiefly obtained by attending public school in the winter terms. His father and mother, John and Mary (Canning) Hamill, were of Irish nativity, as were also his grandparents, Wil-

liam and Margaret (Adams) Hamill. In the fall of 1832 William Hamill settled in St. Clair County, took up a claim, and at the time of his death, in 1884, owned more than 600 acres of land. John Hamill also lived in this part of the county.

At the age of seventeen years Charles Hamill left home, and spent seven years with his brother in Indiana. He then returned to the home farm, which he has since occupied himself in cultivating and improving. He has 133 acres of land in Prairie Du Long Township, and owns a number of acres in Perry and Randolph Counties, this State. He has served as County Supervisor and School Director.

Charles Hamill was married in December, 1858, to Sarah Kelley, who was born and schooled in Sullivan County, Ind. The following children resulted from their union, namely: George, Warren, Laura, Monroe, Consadore and Russell. The political views of Mr. Hamill are in accordance with the policies of the Republican party. His religious connection is with the Baptist Church.

HAMILTON, John C., a merchant of Marissa, this county, where he is also President of the First National Bank, was born in Chester, S. C., January 26, 1829. He is a son of John and Sarah (Elder) Hamilton, both natives of South Carolina, and a grandson of Robert and Martha Hamilton, who were of Irish nativity. After attending the common schools of St. Clair County until he was twenty years old, he engaged in farming on property inherited from his father. In 1893 he moved to Marissa, and entered into the general merchandise business. Until 1903 he was a stockholder in the Exchange Bank of Marissa. In that year the First National Bank was organized there with a capital of \$50,000, and Mr. Hamilton became its President, in which capacity he still continues.

John C. Hamilton has been twice married. His first wife was Margaret Meek, to whom he was united March 19, 1857. She was a native of Randolph County, Ill., where she was educated. On March 24, 1896, Mr. Hamilton wedded Susan Caldwell, who was born in Kentucky and received her education in Marion County, Ill. Mr. Hamilton is the father of the following children: William M., Ella (Mrs. Henry), John Albert and Robert E. Politically, he is a Republican, and his religious connection is with the United Presbyterian Church.

HAMILTON, (Hon.) Robert Sherman, who is engaged in the practice of law at Marissa, St. Clair County, was born near that place, December 25, 1865. He is a son of Robert H. and Lucy A. Hamilton, the former a native of Chester County, S. C., and the latter of this county. Of his paternal ancestors, the great-grandfather, Robert Hamilton, and great-grandmother, Martha (Ross) Hamilton, were born in County Antrim, Ireland, the grandparents, John Hamilton and Sarah (Elder) Hamilton, being natives of Chester County, S. C. Mr. Hamilton's great-grandparents on the maternal side, Archibald and Mary Thompson, were of Irish origin; his grandparents, Moses Thompson and Lucy (Henderson) Thompson, were born in Abbeville County, S. C. His more remote ancestors were Scotch, and left Scotland for Ireland at a period not definitely known, but supposed to be during the religious persecutions of the Scotch Presbyterians.

On his marriage to Mary Ross, in 1791, Robert Hamilton came from Ireland to America and settled in Chester County, S. C., where he became a planter and a slaveholder. There his son, John Hamilton, was born, in 1794; and there, in course of time, the latter married Sarah Elder, who gave birth to Robert H. Hamilton on July 29, 1826. About this time John Hamilton began to realize the iniquity of human slavery, and, being outspoken in his convictions, further residence in the South became distasteful. Accordingly, in 1831, he left that section, moved to Illinois, and settled in Randolph County, near Sparta. Thence, in 1834, he moved to St. Clair County, and established his home on the present old homestead of the Hamilton family (now owned by his son, John C. Hamilton), where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. Here Robert H. Hamilton was reared to manhood, and in 1851, was wedded to Lucy A. Thompson. He was engaged in cultivating his farm near Marissa until his retirement from active work and removal to Marissa, where he and his wife now reside. They have six children living, namely: Sarah J. McCreight, Lucy E. White, Mary H. Church, Anna Myrtle Hissong, Martin M. Hamilton and Robert Sherman Hamilton.

Robert S. Hamilton attended the public schools and the Marissa Academy, after which he entered Monmouth College, whence he graduated in 1892. After teaching for a year or two in the Marissa Academy, Mr. Hamilton



He Peggmeier Jr.

studied law and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1895. In politics, he is a Republican. He was elected in 1902 as State Senator from St. Clair County, being the Forty-ninth Senatorial District, and is its Representative in the Upper House. Mr. Hamilton has served with signal ability and fidelity to the best interests of his constituents, in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth General Assemblies. He was assigned to the following committees in the Forty-third General Assembly: Chairman of the Committee on Educational Institutions, "to visit educational institutions," and member of the Committees on Building and Loan Associations, Education and Educational Institutions, Judiciary, Judicial Apportionment, Judicial Department and Practice, Labor and Manufactures, Mines and Mining and Railroads. In the Forty-fourth General Assembly he served as Chairman of the Committee on State Normal Schools, and was a member of the following committees: On Appropriations, Building and Loan Associations, Civil Service, Education, Judiciary, Judicial Department and Practice, Labor and Manufactures, Mines and Mining, Railroads and Warehouses and to visit State Charitable Institutions. At the election of November, 1906, Mr. Hamilton was re-elected to the State Senate for a second term, receiving a plurality of 2,750 votes over his highest competitor.

Senator Hamilton has upheld the dignity of his office, reflecting credit both on himself and the people whom he has represented in St. Clair County—the Mother of Counties of the great State of Illinois.

HAMMER, Sol., of S. Hammer & Co., proprietors of "The Hub" Clothing Company, Collinsville and Missouri Avenues, East St. Louis, was born at Czarnekau, Germany, April 26, 1858, a son of Samuel and Mary (Kerstine) Hammer, his father being a merchant. Both parents were natives of Czarnekau. They came to America in 1868, when their son, Sol., was about ten years old, settling in Franklin County, Ill. Sol. Hammer was educated in Germany and at Memphis, Tenn., but began his business life as clerk in a general store at Tamara, Ill., when he was fifteen years of age, and engaged in business for himself at DuQuoin at twenty, after having clerked a year at Murphysboro. In 1880, he removed his business to Murphysboro, and was in trade there, or trav-

eling for a wholesale clothing house for several years. He lived in St. Louis during 1898-99. In the latter year, with a partner, he opened a store at Collinsville and St. Louis Avenues, East St. Louis. The firm was Bernstein & Hammer, and the store was called "The Hub." The enterprise was moved to Collinsville and Missouri Avenues in 1900. In 1901, Mr. Hammer bought the interest in this business of Mr. H. Bernstein, and the firm has since flourished under the style of Hammer & Co. The business has been built up from a small store, carrying a stock of \$7,000 to \$8,000, to one of the largest clothing houses in Southern Illinois, carrying a stock of \$100,000. Mr. Hammer's religious affiliations are Jewish, and he worships at Dr. Harrison's Temple, St. Louis, Mo. In politics, he is independent. He is a Mason, a Woodmen and an Elk. He married March 18, 1901, Tessie Benjamin, a native of St. Louis, and they have a son named Stanley, and a daughter named Karleen.

HANENSTEIN, John, a successful meat merchant of O'Fallon, this county, and a resident of the town since April 2, 1904, is of European ancestry, and was born on the other side of the Atlantic in 1872. His education was received in the public schools of his native land, and he prepared for the future by learning the cabinet maker's trade, following the same for a time after arriving in America. After locating in St. Charles, Mo., he turned his attention to the butchery business, and was so successful that he established himself in that line at O'Fallon. By doing his own butchering he is independent of all other concerns of the kind, and his present prosperity would indicate a promising future. In 1894, Mr. Hanenstein married Elizabeth Retter, of St. Louis, and has one daughter, Elizabeth.

HANS, John, one of the prominent and most successful farmers of Mascoutah Township, was born June 11, 1831, at Rheinpfalz, Germany, and obtained his education in the public schools of that place. His parents were Henry and Anne (Haner) Hans, both of whom were natives of Rheinpfalz, Germany. Mr. Hans emigrated to the United States in 1858, came to St. Clair County, and rented a farm situated in Shiloh Township. This he industriously worked for six years, when, in 1864, he purchased a tract of 150 acres in Mascoutah, which has since (for

a period of forty-two years) remained his homestead. During the years of his industrious life on this farm he has added to his estate by purchasing an additional 100 acres in Mascoutah Township and 100 acres in Lebanon Township. In politics, Mr. Hans is a Republican, and in his church affiliations, an adherent of the Evangelical Church. In November, 1854, he was united in marriage to Barbara Reiger, a native of Rheinpfalz, Germany, where she received her education. To Mr. and Mrs. Hans have been born four children: Barbara, Anna and Mary (who are living at home), and Elizabeth (who died April 2, 1887, leaving two daughters).

HARDING, William, a pioneer coal miner and operator, now residing at East St. Louis, this county, was born in Somersetshire, England, October 29, 1829, and attended the public schools at that place. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Cox) Harding, who are also natives of that shire. His paternal grandfather was a Samuel Harding, an Englishman, and one of the very earliest Wesleyan Methodists who listened to the preaching of John Wesley. In August, 1850, when twenty-one years old, William Harding came to the United States and located in Lucerne County, Pa. There he worked in the coal mines until November, 1856, in that year coming to St. Clair County, where he continued to be employed in the mines until 1860. In the latter year he became associated with Joseph Emery, of Belleville, and they operated seven different coal mines until 1891, when they disposed of their interests to the Consolidated Mine Company of St. Louis. They were both, however, retained as Superintendents, Mr. Harding having charge of the work connected with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Later he was transferred to the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and then sent to Danville, Ill., where for five years he was with the Big Four and Wabash lines, retiring from active business February 1, 1898. A short time afterward he and his wife moved to South Dakota, remaining there until the spring of 1892, when they located at East St. Louis, and have since made that city their home. Mr. Harding owns considerable property here and resides at No. 539 North Thirteenth Street. In his church affiliations, he is a Free Methodist, and politically, is a strong supporter of the Prohibition party. He cast his

first presidential vote for Lincoln, and was a faithful Republican until the organization of the Prohibition party.

On July 13, 1851, at Pittstown, Pa., Mr. Harding was married to Elizabeth Fear, who was born May 27, 1832, in Somersetshire, England, where she received her education. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harding: Sarah (Mrs. Smith); Joseph; Thomas, deceased; John; William Franklin; Samuel G.; James J., deceased; Frederick B.; Robert H.; Walter C., deceased, and Philip.

HARTMANN, B., proprietor of the Star Brewing Company, Belleville, St. Clair County, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1841. In 1872 he acquired an interest in the Star Brewing Company and, with his brother, Hubert, conducted the business under the firm name of Hartmann Brothers. In 1887 Mr. Hartmann acquired the sole ownership, the concern being incorporated as the Star Brewery Company. Under Mr. Hartmann's management the business of the brewery has been marked by steadily increasing prosperity. Mr. Hartmann and his wife (*nee* Anna Von Berg), have been blessed with eight children, viz: Hubert, Christiana, Bernhard, Hans, Hermann, Anna, Louisa and Rolf.

HARTMANN, Frank, with his brother, Henry, the owner and proprietor of bowling alleys and a liquor establishment in O'Fallon, this county, was born in Missouri in 1873, a son of Charles and Josephine (Kessler) Hartman. The elder Hartmann came to America at an early day, and settled on a farm in Missouri, near Boonville. His sons removed to Belleville in 1890, where they engaged in coal mining near O'Fallon.

Frank Hartmann continued to work in the mines until 1900, when he invested his earnings in a retail liquor establishment, at Carbon (Alma), Ill., two miles west of O'Fallon, which he still conducts. Henry continued working in the mines until January 1, 1904, in which year the two brothers invested in the finest business block in O'Fallon, where they conducted a saloon, bowling alleys, billiard and pool room, until 1905, when a younger brother, John, bought part of Frank's interest and since then the place of business has been conducted by Henry and John. The balance of the build-

ing space is rented to a meat market and restaurant.

Frank Hartmann, brother of Henry and John, was born in 1873, and in his youth had the same advantages and environments as the younger brothers. His business career has also run in the same groove. He also is a Knight of Pythias, and has no political aspirations. In 1896 he was united in marriage with Katie Reaka, a native of St. Clair County, who is the mother of four sons and one daughter: Charley, Albert, Walter, Arthur and Clara.

Henry Hartmann is not connected with any particular political party. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men. In 1902 he was united in marriage with Anna Wunders, of O'Fallon.

John Hartmann is a single young man and has no special political aspirations.

HARVEY, I. S., contractor and builder of East St. Louis, this county, was born in Indiana in 1864, and there attended the public schools. He is a son of Isaac Harvey, a native of Scotland, but who subsequently came to America and engaged in farming in Indiana. I. S. Harvey followed railroad work for ten years, and in 1896, started a planing mill and engaged in building and contracting. In the spring of 1904 he erected a large two-story building, sixty by seventy-four feet, at the corner of Converse and Twentieth Streets, where he manufactures sashes, doors and blinds for use in contract work. He does all kinds of building and conducts a general contracting business.

Politically, Mr. Harvey is a Republican, and served his party as Alderman of the Second Ward for two years. In his social connections he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1884 Mr. Harvey was married to Alice Martin, who was born in Kentucky, and they became the parents of the following children: Ella, Frank, Isaac and Roland.

HASSLER, George, was born in Belleville, Ill., December 2, 1856, a son of Jacob and Johanna (Moser) Hassler, natives respectively of Tyrol, near Switzerland, and France. His paternal grandparents were Joseph and Mary (Yaeger) Hassler, natives of Germany. George received his education in the public schools of Belleville, and when seventeen years of age was employed by Adolph Koch, under whom he learned the barber's trade, and in this employ-

ment he remained four years. Later, for one year, he was in the employ of George Blum, and on August 8, 1882, opened a barber shop at No. 114 West Main Street, where he has since remained. He has been engaged in this business longer than any other man in Belleville.

On January 11, 1880, Mr. Hassler was united in marriage to Barbara Igel, and four children have been born to them, namely: John, Clara, and Elanora. On June 20, 1899, he married, as his second wife, Emma Rosenthal, who was born in Belleville, and educated in the public schools of the town. One child, Otto, has been born of this union. In his religious affiliations, Mr. Hassler is a member of the Catholic Church.

HAUMESSER, Benjamin, an enterprising and prosperous grocer of East St. Louis, this county, residing at No. 2647 Bond Avenue, and well and favorably known throughout the city, is a native of Clinton County, Ill., where he was born November 14, 1868. Mr. Haumesser is a son of Benjamin and Wilhelmina (Beck) Haumesser, natives of Germany, the former being born in Baden, and the latter, in Hessen. The paternal grandparents, George and Elizabeth (Haumesser) Haumesser, were also natives of Baden, while the birthplace of the maternal grandparents, Conrad and Catherine (Beck) Beck, was in Hessen. All of these ancestors were people of the sturdy Teutonic type, and were moral, upright, industrious and thrifty members of their several communities in the Fatherland.

In early youth Benjamin Haumesser attended the public schools of Carlyle, Ill., and assisted his father on the home farm. Until 1887 his life was spent under the paternal roof, but at the age of eighteen years he left the scenes of his childhood, and located in East St. Louis, where he secured a position as delivery boy in a grocery store. In this line of work he continued for seven years, and in 1894 opened a shoe store, which he conducted until the following year. Then, his health having become impaired to a considerable degree, he sold his stock and good will in the business, returning to work in the concern of his former employer in the grocery trade. In this connection he continued until February, 1901, when he succeeded his employer as proprietor. In 1893 the business of Mr. Haumesser had developed to

such an extent that he extended his operations by opening a branch store in Alta Sita, a suburb of East St. Louis, and from the outset, this undertaking proved to be a great success. He is now conducting two stores, the main concern at No. 316 East Broadway, East St. Louis, and the branch in Alta Sita. In both places he is meeting with most satisfactory results, and his business capacity, energy and honorable methods of dealing are recognized by all.

On December 26, 1893, Benjamin Haumesser was united in marriage with Annie Arnold, who was born in East St. Louis, where she received a good public school education. One child, Arnold, has resulted from this union. In religious belief, Mr. Haumesser is an adherent of the Evangelical German Church. Politically, he is a steadfast supporter of the Republican party. At the election held in the spring of 1905, he was elected Alderman of the Second Ward of East St. Louis on the Citizens' ticket. Whether in domestic business or public matters, Mr. Haumesser is a credit to himself, his family, and to that stalwart German-Americanism which is so strong an element in the national life and prosperity.

HAUSMANN, Joseph P., was born in St. Clair County in 1867, a son of Peter Hausmann, who came to the United States in 1846, at once locating in this county, where he has since followed the industry of farming. In 1898 Joseph P. came to Belleville and opened a grocery store, and now carries a full line of groceries, provisions and seeds. In 1892 Mr. Hausmann was married to Anna Berkel, a native of Georgetown, and they are the parents of the following four children: Stella, Edwin, Alfonso and Adalade.

HAY, John B.—Judge Hay is one of the fortunate men of Belleville. He is fortunate in having a substantial parentage, a goodly endowment of intellect and feeling, a liberal education acquired through the resourcefulness of his youth in attaching himself to one of the learned professions, and in passing his days in a community which needed his rugged strength of mind, his unfailing honesty and his broad professional equipment. The numerous positions of trust and responsibility which he has been called upon to fill are the best guarantee of his public spiritedness and ability, no less than of the good judgment and appre-

ciation of his fellow townsmen. The house in which Judge Hay was born in Belleville, January 8, 1834, was situated upon the site of the present City Hall. There are few native sons of the town now living whose birth antedates his. His people on both sides were among the very early settlers of Illinois, and came to Belleville with almost the first arrivals. The establishment of the paternal family in the States is due to the spirit of adventure which animated the great-grandfather, Major John Hay, who was born in Canada, and eventually located in Detroit, Mich., where John Hay, the grandfather, was born and reared. John transferred the family ability and resourcefulness to the wilderness of St. Clair County, where he married a Miss Poupard, and where his son, Andrew Hay, the father of Judge Hay, was born. Andrew Hay installed a stock of general merchandise in a rude building in the embryo community of Belleville, and for years his barrels and cracker boxes supported human agitators gathered to discuss the weighty political and social problems which disturbed the community. He was the typical old-time store-keeper, the great essential in all pioneer localities, and most intimately connected with all phases of early municipal life. Mr. Hay married Emily Morrison, who was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., a daughter of William and (La-Porte) Morrison, the former a native of Meadville, Lancaster County, Pa., and the latter born in St. Genevieve, Mo.

The meager fortunes of the store-keeper made necessary the early launching of his children upon their wage-earning careers. John B. was no exception to the rule, and at the age of fourteen he began to work in a printing office, and not only learned the trade, but spent his leisure in reading law, which resulted in his admission to the bar in 1851. For six months he was editor of the "St. Clair County Tribune," but journalism proved not to his liking, and he turned his attention to a general practice of law. In 1856 he was a candidate for State's Attorney on the Fremont ticket, and in 1860, was elected District Attorney for the counties of St. Clair, Madison and Bond. He was a delegate to the convention at Decatur, in 1860, which declared for Abraham Lincoln and nominated the Elder Yates, for Governor; was re-elected District Attorney in 1864, and upon the expiration of his term in 1868, was sent to Congress, succeeding himself from the same

district in 1870. In 1872, and again in 1880, he was a candidate for Congress, but on both occasions was defeated by a small majority. In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield Postmaster of the city of Belleville, serving one term, and five years later (1886) was elected to the office of County Judge of St. Clair County, and in 1901 was chosen Mayor of the city of Belleville. Before the expiration of the term he was again elected County Judge, his term to expire in 1907, and, in order to assume this larger responsibility, he resigned the mayoralty. In 1906 Judge Hay was re-elected for another four-years term.

The marriage of Judge Hay and Maria Hinckley was solemnized in Belleville, October 15, 1857. Of this union there are two sons, John and William Sherman. Judge Hay has led an eventful and unusually useful life, and now, when more than seventy-three years have passed over his head, he still seems at the zenith of his powers, which argues well for the preservative qualities of industry and mental activity. Deep and accurate knowledge of law, native shrewdness and ability, and unswerving integrity have made him an excellent and successful lawyer and an admirable Judge. High personal character, finely rounded convictions and a strong sense of duty, make him a valuable citizen. That his career bridges the distance between the crude past and the resourceful and splendid present, is a matter of congratulation on the part of himself, the city of Belleville and St. Clair County.

HECKER, Arthur, one of the best known and most substantial farmers of St. Clair County, was born November 6, 1842, at Baden, Germany, son of Frederick and Josephine (Eisenhardt) Hecker, who were born at Baden and Manheim, Baden, Germany, respectively. The paternal grandparents were Joseph and Wilhelmina (Von Lueters) Hecker, the former a native of Baden, while the latter's birth occurred at Munich, Bavaria. On the maternal side the great-grandfather was Edmond Eisenhardt, who was born at Ladenborg, Germany, the grandparents having been Edmond and Margaret (Wideman) Eisenhardt, whose birth occurred at Baden, Germany. The father came to the United States and located near Summerfield, this county, where he purchased a residence and 400 acres of land located on Section 3.

Here he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred March 24, 1882.

Arthur Hecker was the eldest of nine children, and he, with two others, came to America with their father. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools, supplemented by a course at McKendree College. He left that institution on the 26th of May, 1861, going to Chicago and enlisting in the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, which was commanded by his father, Colonel Frederick Hecker. After serving ten months, he was discharged on account of disability, and returned to St. Clair County to take charge of the old homestead. After the death of his father he assumed control of the entire property, which aggregates 238 acres, and continued farming until he was appointed Assistant Grain Inspector under Governor Tanner.

Arthur Hecker is a Republican in politics, and socially, is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, Modern Woodmen of America, the G. A. R. and A. O. W. On October 4, 1864, he was married to Marie Eisenmayer, who was born in Mascoutah and educated at the Methodist Episcopal Female College, Jacksonville, Ill. Shortly after being married he removed to Claremont, Richland County, this State, operating a flour mill there from 1864 to 1868. To Mr. and Mrs. Hecker have been born the following two children: Estella, who became the wife of Albert Berger, a prominent attorney of Kansas City, Kan., and Harold, who is a graduate of McKendree College (class of '05).

HECKER, Friedrich Karl Franz.—Although a concise biographical sketch of Colonel Friedrich Hecker, a noted patriotic leader of two hemispheres, and for the last thirty years of his life a resident of Summerfield, St. Clair County, will be found in the first volume of this work ("Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois," page 228), the following reminiscence of a visit to Colonel Hecker at his home at Summerfield, by his fellow patriot, the late Col. Carl Schurz, as given in condensed form by the correspondent of a St. Louis (Mo.) paper, will, no doubt, have an interest for many readers in St. Clair County. After referring to this story as the first mention by Colonel Schurz of his visit to the vicinity of St. Louis, the correspondent says:

"He (Schurz) had lately visited Mazzini and

Kossuth as two of the men he thought greatest in the world. His first work in St. Louis was to hunt for the third. So he crossed the river and found Fred Hecker on his farm, near Belleville, Ill. Schurz was a fairly good judge of heroes, even in his youth, and he never changed his mind about Hecker's rank among them, though he did find out very soon a number of things about Hecker which are better known still to many who knew him in St. Louis and Belleville than what Schurz knew of his greatness as an orator and a leader. These things Schurz tells with great candor for the first time they have been thus candidly put into print.

"Schurz knew of Hecker's appearance only from engravings which had been scattered all over Germany and treasured by thousands as mementoes of the republican rising in South Germany in 1848. They represented him to fit the popular imagination of the heroic. Schurz found him in a log cabin, in a gray woolen shirt, baggy trousers and carpet slippers, shaking with chills and fever and exploding in successive outbreaks of wrath at the climate and the difficulties of work on the farm. Mrs. Hecker, who met the visitor at the door, showed herself in the dress of a farmer's wife, a woman of beauty and refinement. She warned the guest that, while her husband wished very much to see him, he might use peculiar language as a result of a habit he had when out of sorts. This explained itself when, on rising from his chills and fever to greet his guest, Hecker said: 'Hello, here you are at last; but what brought you to this accursed country?'

"When asked if he thought the country really accursed, Hecker said that it was a good enough country without the chills and fever, but certainly accursed with them. Then, separating the two, he turned the resources of his extraordinary vocabulary on the chills and fever. When he was out of breath he told Schurz that this was what he had to expect from an old revolutionist who had to live on quinine pills.

"He quieted down before dinner, and when dinner was ready, brought in the two farm hands to dine with the family and the guest, to show that, with liberty, fraternity and equality, one man was as good, politically and socially, as another. After the politics of the United States and the world at large had been

discussed, and the dinner was over, Hecker found something had gone wrong on the farm for which one of the men whom he had just shown liberated was responsible. Then Schurz reports that fraternity did not prevent the great liberator from giving the offender a dressing down, which, for fluency, vigor and richness of language, he would not have thought possible if he had not actually heard it."

Commenting still further on Colonel Hecker's "fluency" and "richness of language," as an orator, the correspondent adds:

"When he turned himself loose before an audience he was carried away by his own flow of ideas, expressed in a flow of words which swept any sympathetic audience irresistibly with him. Perhaps no one but Victor Hugo in French has gone beyond Hecker's German. In closing a Fourth of July speech at Trenton, Ill., in 1871, he suddenly changed from the commonplace to the imaginative and called up before the minds of his hearers a mighty spirit to speak to them of the future.

"*'I am the destiny of the old world—I am America,'* he said, *'and I will plant the banner of the deliverance of humanity in every land. I will take away hunger from the lands of the east. See, I have given them the potato and the golden ear of maize. I have healed their fever-shaken bodies with the bark of the cinchona. With balm of healing herbs I have restored their bodies, and with the aroma of tobacco I have beguiled their cares. With woods and dyes for use and for ornament, I have adorned their houses and I have completed their ships. The steamer, the tamed leviathan and the lightning's writing are my work, and from seashore to seashore my sons have laid iron strands until they have encircled the globe. . . . The iron-cuirassed ship and the ram of bronze and the monitor are the children of my brain, and I have taught the laws of the trade winds, and I pour out the treasures of the depths of the sea and of the land for my people, that it may be multiplied and nourished, while, to protect it, I hold over it and its future this bright banner of the stars and stripes, an emblem of freedom and human dignity for all, that beneath it may be a rendezvous for the free of the earth. And in this sign I will conquer.'*

"The reference to 'cinchona' and 'fever-shaken bodies' goes back to the visit of Schurz

to the cabin near Belleville, and explains a great deal to those who think that a price must be paid for everything, with great strength in any one direction bought at the expense of equal weakness in some other. But the Hecker that Schurz reveals is still heroic, even with the chills and fever."

HEILIGENSTEIN, Christian, one of the energetic and highly respected merchants of Freeburg, this county, was born August 8, 1861, and obtained his education in the public schools of that place. He is the youngest of five children born to Frank X. and Anna M. (Fritz) Heiligenstein, the former of whom was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, France, and the latter of Baden, Germany. At the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to the carpenter trade which he followed for seven years, then purchased a soda-making outfit and for the following twenty years manufactured soda. He disposed of this business to Xavier Sorg, who now conducts it, and in 1900 he bought stock in the Reichert Milling Company, of which he is one of the Directors. This company handles only wheat and manufactures flour, the capacity of the mill being 600 barrels per day.

In politics, Mr. Heiligenstein is a Democrat, and has held various local offices of importance. When twenty-four years of age he was elected Village Trustee, serving for two years, but would not accept re-election because he desired to make public improvements to which the other Trustees objected. One of the benefits to the city which he did succeed in accomplishing was the lighting of the streets. He served as a member of the Board of Education, of which he was President for seven years; was Township Collector for six years, and held the office of Supervisor a similar length of time. Among his other business interests he occupies the position of President of the Randall Coal Company. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Modern Woodmen of America. On November 25, 1880, Mr. Heiligenstein was married to Emma Heizmann, who was born in Freeburg and educated in the public schools of that city, and to them the following six children have been born: X. H., R. C., M. M., Walter, Emma L. and Christian.

HEIMBERGER, H. R., attorney-at-law of Belleville, this county, and ex-member of the

State Legislature, and Secretary of the Belleville Board of Education since June, 1902, was born in the city named November 2, 1870, and on both sides of his family is of German ancestry. The family was established in St. Clair County by his paternal grandparents, Carl Gustave and Mary (La Fontaine) Heimberger, both born in Germany, and the latter in Alsace-Lorraine. His father, R. U. Heimberger, was born on the old homestead in St. Clair County, while his mother, Anna (Hermann) Heimberger, was born in Germany, being the daughter of Joseph F. and Anna (Brosch) Hermann, natives of Bohemia, Austria.

Mr. Heimberger began his industrial life as a clerk in a St. Louis coal office, and commenced his legal training with William C. Kueffner, in December, 1889. Upon the death of Mr. Kueffner, in 1893, he completed his law studies in the office of George C. Rebhan, and since being admitted to the bar in February, 1894, has been identified with several law firms of Belleville. He is now located in the First National Bank Building, and is the City Attorney of Belleville. Since casting his first presidential vote Mr. Heimberger has adhered to the principles and issues of the Republican party, and he was elected to the Forty-first General Assembly from the Forty-ninth Senatorial District by a large majority. On November 10, 1903, he was appointed public administrator of St. Clair County. Mr. Heimberger is prominent fraternally, being identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Royal Arcanum.

On June 22, 1898, H. R. Heimberger married Dina Schloerer, who was born in Belleville November 9, 1870, and is the mother of William McKinley, born November 15, 1899. A thorough knowledge of the science of law, courtesy and consideration in dealing with his many clients, and a personality which inspires confidence and respect, have been potent factors in establishing the enviable professional standing of this popular practitioner.

HEINEMANN, Henry A., was born November 12, 1834, near Attenbach, Germany, a son of George Heinemann, also a native of that country, and received his education in the schools of his fatherland. When seventeen years of age he came to the United States and settled

in New York City, where he resided until the outbreak of the Civil War. His military service extended only over a year and a half, when he was honorably discharged on account of ill health. After leaving the army he came to Belleville, and engaged in the butcher business, conducting a market at No. 128 East Main Street, where he continued until 1895. He then transferred the business to two of his sons and moved to the west end of the city, where he resided until his death, which occurred September 24, 1897. He was interred in Walnut Hill Cemetery.

On December 11, 1862, Henry A. Heinemann was married to Caroline H. Huber, who was born on the Rhine, in Germany, and received her education in Belleville. Her parents were Philip and Wilhelmina (Kelch) Huber, the former born July 9, 1818, in Kekrezhausen, Nassau, Germany, the latter, November 12, 1825, on the Rhine. They are both living and reside with their daughter. Mrs. Heinemann and one brother are the only surviving members of a family of five children. Mr. Heinemann was a Republican, and, in his religious belief, connected with the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally, he was a member of the Order of Mutual Aid.

HEINEMANN, Julius, meat merchant of Belleville, this county, stockholder in the recently completed ice plant, and member of the School Board, was born in that city in 1867, and was educated in the public schools. The son of Henry A. Heinemann, one of the pioneer meat dealers of the town, he began at an early age to learn the business, and has continuously engaged in it for the past thirty years. Associated with his father until 1893, he then started a market of his own, and through good management, fair dealing and economy, has amassed a competence. Mr. Heinemann has a neat and well equipped store, and by attending to his own butchering, insures to his patrons the most satisfactory of meat products.

HEINZELMAN, John.—One of the oldest and most substantial business firms of Belleville is that of Heinzelman Brothers, carriage manufacturers. Established in the early 'fifties by John A. Heinzelman, a transplanted German, the business grew apace from a small beginning,

until its output warranted the infusion of new energy and ability in the shape of the sons of the original promoter, who were taken into the concern in 1865. In 1871 the firm name was changed to Heinzelman Brothers, and in 1902 the enterprise was reorganized with John Heinzelman as President, William Heinzelman as Vice-President, Reginald as Superintendent, and Fred as Secretary and Treasurer.

John Heinzelman, President and senior partner, now retired, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 16, 1841, being two years older than William, the Vice-President. As the oldest son, he was first to learn carriage-making from his father. Having completed his education in the public schools of Cincinnati and St. Louis, he rapidly advanced to a knowledge of the managerial part of the business, with his brother William, eventually succeeding to the entire responsibility of the senior Heinzelman. The son, John Heinzelman, is a worthy representative of his ambitious father, takes a keen interest in the political and public affairs of his adopted town, and sustains, by his advice, study and practical ideas, the progressive reputation of the business with which he has long been associated. His nephews, Reginald, Fred and Ed, now associated with him in business, are natives of Belleville, Ill.

HEINZELMAN, William (deceased).—An enterprise which owes its origin to pioneer energy, and which, after half a century or more of interrupted progress, is representative of the best of its kind in the country, is the carriage manufactory of Heinzelman Brothers at Belleville. The extremes of the business are aptly indicated by contrast of the small and imperfectly equipped shop started by John A. Heinzelman, some time during the early 'fifties, with the varied and elegantly appointed line of equipage exhibited by Heinzelman Brothers at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. Indeed, this exhibit, suggesting the combined research and ability of two generations, is the acme of carriage art, combining strength, harmony and admirable finish.

The elder Heinzelman was born in Germany, and continued his business alone until 1865, when, satisfied that he had developed an industry to which his stalwart sons might well devote their future, took them in as partners, in 1871 reorganizing the concern under the firm



J. H. Thorner

name of Heinzelman Brothers. In 1902 the business was incorporated with John Heinzelman as President, William as Vice-President, Reginald as Superintendent, and Fred as Secretary and Treasurer. The firm manufacture all kinds of vehicles and have a reputation extending far beyond the confines of the State of Illinois. William Heinzelman, Vice-President of the firm, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 24, 1843, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. As were all of the sons in the family, he was trained early in carriage manufacture, profiting by the experience of his highly successful and capable father. He was a public-spirited and liberal-minded man, thoroughly devoted to his business and to his children, who have been christened as follows: George W. (a musician), Mrs. Robert L. Merker, Reginald, Edmund, Fred and Grace. William Heinzelman died November 3, 1904.

HELLER, Jacob, grocer, 312 Tenth Street, East St. Louis, is a native of Germany, his birth having taken place at Alsace in 1860, his parents being George and Mary (Auselm) Heller, who were also born in the fatherland. He came with them in 1867 to Belleville, where he obtained his education in the public schools, at the completion of which he took up the industry of farming and followed that vocation until he was thirty-nine years of age. He then secured the responsible position of wheat buyer and Superintendent for the Harrison Milling Company, at Imb Station, which he retained six years. At the same time he operated a general merchandise store at Imb Station and built up a lucrative trade. He removed to East St. Louis in 1905. Mr. Heller is a stanch Republican in politics, and in 1899 was appointed Postmaster at Imb Station. He was married in 1891 to Lula A. Wilding, who was born in Mascoutah, Ill., and they have one child, Charles. Mr. Heller is a prosperous business man and is highly esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact.

HELLER, William S., Assistant Cashier of the Belleville Bank and Trust Company, and a member of one of the early families of St. Clair County, was born in Belleville, November 20, 1876. He is a son of David B. and Ida S. (Cooper) Heller, natives respectively of Lan-

caster County, Pa., and Belleville. As his name indicates, Mr. Heller is of German ancestry, his family having been established in America by his paternal great-grandfather, Joseph Heller, who reached Lancaster County with little to aid him save youth, health and ability, and who, in his adopted State, married a Miss Bender, of Pennsylvania. His son George, the paternal grandfather, was born in Lancaster County, that State, and married Eliza Cunningham, of the same section of the commonwealth. As a boy, Will S. accompanied his parents to Dallas, Texas., and at the age of seven returned to Belleville, where he attended the public schools until his sixteenth year. He then became a general delivery clerk in the postoffice under Mr. Willoughby, and afterward was connected with a brass manufacturing firm for a year. For the following two years he was bookkeeper for Hartman, Hay & Reis, of the Belleville Nail Mill, and in 1897 entered the employ of the Belleville Savings Bank as clerk. Later he became Assistant Cashier of the Belleville Bank and Trust Company, which position he still holds.

Through his marriage, October 14, 1903, with Huddie Stookey, Mr. Heller became identified with another pioneer family of St. Clair County. Mrs. Heller was educated in Alton, Ill., in Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo., and is the mother of one son, Will Stookey Heller. Mr. Heller is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. With his wife, he is a member of the Baptist Church.

HENRICH, George, a druggist of Mascoutah, this county, was born May 24, 1844, in Jackson, Miss., a son of Frederick and Caroline (Weckesser) Henrich, natives of Germany, who, after coming to the United States, first lived in Tennessee, and then in Mississippi. In the latter State they were engaged in the confectionery business until 1856, removing in that year to a farm at Mascoutah, which had been purchased four years previously, cultivating the land and making it the family homestead until their death in 1876. Their youngest son, William Frederick, is a carpenter by trade, and resides in St. Louis.

George Henrich received his education in the public schools and Normal University, completing his course in the latter institution

when he was but sixteen years of age. He subsequently went to Rentchler, where he taught school for five years before his marriage. He then removed to Mascoutah and was appointed Assistant Principal of the high school, which position he held for five years. He purchased the drug business of Theodore Hattenbach, and has followed that occupation since 1871. He also has been agent for the North American Insurance Company since 1872, the corporation which he represents being founded in 1792.

On March 31, 1885, George Henrich was married to Louisa Harszy, who was born in St. Clair County and educated in its public schools. To them have been born George Philip and Adelia M. C. Mr. Henrich was previously married to Anna M. Theobald, a native of Mascoutah, and five children were born of this union, namely: William P., who is a physician in Mascoutah; Catherine E., wife of K. Kolb, residents of St. Louis; Hilda C. wife of Alvin Knispel, of Bonne Terre, Mo.; Adolphus, now a physician and resident of New Athens; and Luwiga C.

Mr. Henrich is politically affiliated with the Democratic party, and has served as Justice of the Peace for four years. He also held the offices of Notary Public and Assessor of Mascoutah Township, and was a member of the School Board for twenty years. In his religious belief he is an Evangelical Protestant churchman. Socially, he has affiliated with the Masons since 1867 and the Turners since 1874, and also belongs to the Knights of Honor.

HENRY, Albert J., foreman of the Deep Well Water Company's plant at Belleville, is a native of Knoxville, Tenn., and was born in 1852. He was educated in the public schools, and after coming to St. Clair County, in 1866, followed general farming and stock-raising until 1872. Sixteen years ago he was made foreman of the Deep Well Water Company's plant, his length of service evidencing both his faithfulness and ability. He is a man of family, having married Eliza Chance, in Peoria, Kans., of which union there are three children—Wilbur, Lee and Ruthie. Fraternally, he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HERBST, Charles F., blacksmith, Shiloh, was born July 31, 1860, a son of Fred and Catherine

(Schildknecht) Herbst. His father, who was a blacksmith, was born in Germany in 1818, his mother, January 10, 1823. They were married in Germany. Crossing the Atlantic on a sailboat, they ascended the Mississippi River, landing at St. Louis, Mo., in April, 1844. Thence they drove, with oxen, thirty miles to a point in Madison County, Ill., where Mr. Herbst erected a building in which he opened a blacksmith shop. After living there seven years, he died. Charles F. Herbst was educated in the public and private schools in Madison County, but passed most of his youth in the blacksmith shop, for he early developed a desire to adopt his father's trade. After leaving school, he entered the employ of an older brother, who had established himself as a blacksmith. With his brother, he left Madison County in 1878, locating in Shiloh. Mr. Herbst was associated with his brother until 1901, when he engaged in business independently. He was made a Red Man, January 10, 1904, and affiliated with the German Evangelical Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

HERTEL, Charles.—Charles Hertel, the subject of this sketch, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, in 1846. In 1854 his parents, with their children, emigrated to America and located at Belleville, Ill., where they resided two years. They then removed to a farm in Stookey Township and, in 1862, purchased the farm upon which Charles Hertel now resides. The family consisted of the parents and three children. Caroline, the oldest child, died in 1864, at the age of twenty years. Charles is the subject of this sketch and Henry is a successful physician residing at Freeburg, Ill. The father and mother died on the home farm, the former in 1884 and the latter in 1895.

Charles Hertel received his early education in the schools of France, the rural schools of the county and the city schools of Belleville. This was supplemented by instruction under his father's tuition. At Belleville the Messrs. Barnum, Raab and Slade were his teachers. Later he entered the Central Wesleyan College, at Warrenton, Mo., from which he holds the degree of M. S.

Mr. Hertel was married to Josephine L. Wilderman, in 1873, and this union has been blessed with six children: Henry G.; Caroline L., who

died in infancy; Mary L., Garfield E. and Clarence A.

In 1869 Mr. Hertel entered the teacher's profession and taught successfully for many years. In 1894 he was nominated, against his protests, by the Republican party as candidate for Superintendent of Schools. He was elected and his work has been such that he has been three times re-elected. His home, Woodside Farm, is one of the most attractive, productive and best improved farms of St. Clair County. Aside from his profession, Mr. Hertel has achieved eminent success as an agriculturist, stock-raiser and fruit-grower, and he has made many successful and valuable experiments in the above departments.

HERTEL, Henry George, M. D., office 5½ North Main Street, with residence at 526 North Twelfth Street, East St. Louis, was born at Woodside Farms, Freeburg, St. Clair County, August 9, 1874, a son of Charles Hertel and Josephine (Wilderman) Hertel. His father, who was born in Lorraine, France, in 1846, is Superintendent of Public Instruction of St. Clair County. His mother came of a pioneer family in this part of the State. Dr. Hertel was educated at Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo., receiving the B. S. degree in 1895, and the M. S. degree in 1898. His early years were spent on the farm, his years from sixteen to twenty in college, except his summer vacations at home. From the age of twenty to twenty-three years he taught in the Bunsen School, Belleville, and in the East St. Louis High School, when he began the study of medicine and was graduated with the Medical Doctor's degree from Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., in 1901. Since July, 1901, he has practiced his profession in East St. Louis. He is Professor of Hygiene and lecturer on diseases of the chest in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, Mo. He was married at Belleville, June 19, 1901, to Louise Hartnagel, who was born there December 12, 1876. He is an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, a Forster (I. O. F.), and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Tribe of Ben Hur. He was reared in a Methodist household, but is not a member of any church. Politically, he is a Republican.

HILGARD, Charles W. (deceased), was born January 22, 1839, in Belleville, this county, a

son of Theodore and Emma (Heimberger) Hilgard, who were both natives of Bavaria, Germany. After obtaining a primary education in the public schools he was employed by Mr. Hucks, a hardware merchant; later he turned his attention to the insurance business, being for a time agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, with Belleville and vicinity as his territory. During the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, serving for three years and being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in his company. On his return to Belleville he again became interested in insurance, which business he followed until his death, which occurred January 21, 1896. He is interred in Walnut Hill Cemetery.

On March 3, 1880, Mr. Hilgard was married to Anna Heimberger, a native of Bavaria, Germany, who was educated in the public schools of New York. They became parents of Molasch, Harold and Alexander. The eldest son is a First Lieutenant in the United States Regular Army, now in the Philippines. In his political belief the deceased was affiliated with the Republican party, serving two terms as City Treasurer of Belleville, and as Deputy under Sheriff Ropiequet. Fraternally, Mr. Hilgard was a member of the G. A. R.

"HILGARD, Theodore, Jr. (deceased).—One of the early German settlers of St. Clair County was Theodore Hilgard. He was a native of Rheinisch Bavaria, and was born in the town of Zweitruecken. He was educated for the profession of law, but being in sympathy with the Republican movement in 1830, he fell under the displeasure of the Government, and his advancement in his profession was therefore retarded, and patronage from that source cut off. In 1832 he came to America, on a tour of observation. He came west to St. Clair County, and was here so much pleased with the fertility of the soil that he purchased a farm near Turkey Hill, on the Mascoutah road. He then returned to Germany and married, and the next year came back and settled on his farm and resided there until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1872. He was one of the pioneers of the German emigration to America, and was instrumental in having others come here and settle. He married Emma Heimberger. She died in 1860. By that marriage there were eight children, four

sons and four daughters. All the children still survive the parents. Ernest Hilgard is the youngest in the family. He was born in St. Clair County, Ill., January 20, 1845. He was reared upon a farm, where he continued until 1863, when he enlisted for three years in the United States service, in the Forty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and he remained in the service until the end of the war. In 1869 he came to Belleville and engaged in the hardware trade. In 1871 he went into the dry goods business with Messrs. Espenhain, Fuess & Co. In October, 1880, he opened a large dry goods and carpet house on Main Street. January 1, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Scheel, the accomplished daughter of John Scheel, now deceased." (Brink's History, 1881.)

HILL, Christopher Columbus, mining engineer of Marissa, was born near this place in 1854, and received his education in the district schools. His parents were Christopher C. and Elizabeth J. (Austin) Hill, the former being a native of South Carolina and the latter of Middletown, Ohio. His paternal grandparents were Ephraim and Letitia (Brown) Hill, whose place of birth was South Carolina, while on the maternal side his grandparents were George and Mary (Wright) Austin, the former having been born in New York State and the latter in Ohio.

Christopher C. was reared on a farm near Marissa and, being quite young at the time of his father's death, was brought up by his grandfather. On August 18, 1873, he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade and was employed in various country shops for the following nine years. In 1884 he began working in the coal mines as a blacksmith and engineer, and in 1884 took charge of an engine in the Marissa mine, a position he held for fourteen years. In 1898 and 1899 he was employed in several other mines as engineer, and in 1900 the Superior Coal Company was organized, in which he became an equal stockholder and held the position of chief engineer. In 1902 the name of the company was changed to Border's Coal Company, No. 1. Mr. Hill is a Baptist churchman; in politics he is a Prohibitionist, while socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Hill has been married three times. One child, John C., now aged twenty-four, and William Hayes (deceased) were born to him by his first wife, and a daughter, Mary E., aged sixteen years, and Christopher C. (deceased) were fruits of his second union. In 1896 he married Ellen M. Dahling, a native of Baldwin, Randolph County, this State, in whose public schools she received her education. Mr. Hill is a good example of what energy and thrift, combined with perseverance and ability, will do for a man when he has the desire to get ahead in the world. Starting in life as an apprentice, he has advanced to a position where his future is assured, and has achieved that success which should be the object and ambition of every man. It is said that Mr. Hill was first taught by his grandfather to own a pocketbook, and, what is more to the point, to always have something in it. His motto has always been to save what he made, and personally he attributes his success chiefly to temperance and economy. That the latter virtue has proved one of the most valuable assets of his character is evident from a consideration of these facts in his life history—that from the age of fifteen to twenty years his average wages were fifty cents per day, with board, and that from twenty to thirty-five, they never exceeded \$1.50 per day.

HILL, William H., who is one of the most prominent and substantial citizens of East St. Louis, was born in Summerfield, Ill., June 4, 1867, the son of W. H. Hill and Mary E. (Beadle) Hill, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. His father established the family residence in East St. Louis in 1870, and through exceptional capacity, careful methods and diligent attention to his affairs, built up by degrees an extensive and flourishing business as a general contractor. He departed this life in 1893.

The subject of this sketch, who was brought by his parents to East St. Louis when he was three years old, obtained his primary mental training in the public schools of that city, and afterward gained a classical education at Foster's Academy. He subsequently pursued a commercial course at Eastman's College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1887. Having been reared and spent his life in East St. Louis, enjoying ample op-

portunity to observe, with a naturally keen perception, the peculiar features and characteristics of the city, he was confident of his thorough qualification to assume the charge of his father's considerable and varied business interests at the time of the latter's death. This course he adopted, and has since conducted those interests with notable success, becoming generally recognized as one of the leading contractors and business men of Southern Illinois. By constant application and close practical calculation, he has mastered every detail of the work with which he is identified, until he is now regarded as occupying the foremost rank in St. Clair County in his particular field of operations. Among the various enterprises with which Mr. Hill is connected as the principal factor are: The W. H. Hill Lime and Cement Company; the Hill-Gaynord Construction Company; the Queen City Quarry Company; and the East St. Louis Transfer and Storage Company. Of these the most extensive concern is the first named, which does a wholesale and retail business in lime and cement, handling large quantities of both the American and imported products in that line.

On November 5, 1890, Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Jennie Thomas, of East St. Louis, and he and his estimable wife are the parents of two prepossessing and gifted daughters, Gertrude and Ruth. In politics, Mr. Hill is a supporter of the Democratic party, and takes a good citizen's discriminating and unselfish interest in public affairs. In religious belief, he is a Methodist. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masonic Orders. He is held in high esteem as one of the most upright, public-spirited and useful members of the community.

HILL, William H., Sr. (deceased), who was for twenty-three years a greatly esteemed citizen and successful merchant of East St. Louis, was born in Washington County, Pa., June 23, 1843, the son of Henry and Sarah (Wise) Hill, natives of Pennsylvania. The former was an engineer by occupation. He moved with his family from Pennsylvania to the northern part of Illinois when his son William was quite young, and there the latter received his early education in the public schools. In 1870 the subject of this sketch moved to the southern

portion of the State, locating in East St. Louis, where, a short time afterward, he assumed the position of Superintendent of the Wiggins Ferry Company. In this connection he continued until 1875. At that period he laid the foundation of one of the largest enterprises in Southern Illinois, in the line of building material. He secured from the city authorities the right to remove sand from the levee in East St. Louis, south of the bridge across the Mississippi. To this work he applied himself diligently, having, when he commenced operations, but a single team of mules wherewith to do his hauling. He was the possessor, however, of those traits of character which assure success—industry, energy and perseverance—in an abundant degree, and under his vigorous and wise management the undertaking prospered and rapidly assumed extensive proportions. At a later period he added lime and other building material to his steadily increasing trade. To such an extent did the affairs of the enterprise which he had established develop, that in a few years he had the satisfaction of seeing his shipments begin to spread beyond the boundaries of Illinois and Missouri.

In 1866, Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Mary E. Beadle, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, where, in early youth, she enjoyed the advantages of scholastic culture. Two children, Jessie and William H., were born of this union. The latter survives the head of the family, who died December 16, 1893, after a brief illness. Jessie passed away during the year of her father's demise. William H., Jr., a record of whose life, containing further mention of the subject of this sketch, appears elsewhere in this volume, is widely known in connection with the William H. Hill Lime and Cement Company, established by the latter and now ranking as the leading concern of its kind in that section of the country. In politics, William H. Hill, Sr., was a supporter of the Democratic party, and religiously, he was an adherent of the Methodist Church. In fraternal circles, he was identified with the A. F. & A. M., in which order he was a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter. He was a man of strong mind and high character, and his life left a deep impress on the community, whose best interests he did much to promote.

HIPPARD, George, a substantial merchant and mine and land-owner of Belleville, this county, was born in Fourth, South Wales, September 21, 1863, a son of Jacob Hippard, a native of Somersetshire, England. He was self-taught during his early years, but later took a course in mining at Scranton. When but nineteen years of age he came to New Orleans on the steamer "Annie, of Wedbey," and was employed in that city on the levees of the Mississippi River, and also for six months by the Government, as a cook. Later he went to Chicago, where he secured a position as steward on one of the lake steamers plying between Chicago and Buffalo. After this he went to New York City, intending to enter the navy, but, failing in this, he worked for some time on the Erie Canal and in Buffalo; subsequently he was engaged in the lumber trade on the lakes, continuing in this industry until the close of the season. In 1884 Mr. Hippard came to St. Louis and thence to Belleville, where he worked in the coal mines and studied engineering. He was employed as engineer in various mines, and was with William Avery for nine years. About this time he decided to visit his native country of Wales, where he remained for three months. On his return he was again employed in the mines, and in a short time purchased property, but lost \$2,000 in a year's work by the investment. In 1900 he leased ground one and a half miles south of Belleville, where he opened mines, of which his brother has the superintendence. During the year named he purchased the grocery business of John Kissler, located at No. 601 South Illinois Street, Belleville, where he employs three clerks. He also has an interest in the Williamson Coal Company at Carterville; is the Vice-President and general manager of the Carterville Colliery Company, and owns 600 acres of farming and timber land at Coulterville, this State.

On November 15, 1888, George Hippard was married to Elizabeth A. Avery, a native of St. Clair County, who was educated in the public schools. Six children have been born of this marriage, of whom the following are living: Clements W., George Wesley, Clyde Mark and Raymond Avery. Mr. Hippard is politically affiliated with the Republican party, and, in his religious belief, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the choir of

which he is the tenor and has the reputation of being the finest vocalist in Belleville. He generously supplies coal to his church and the Y. M. C. A. free of charge.

HOLDER, (Judge) Robert D. W., long prominent as a lawyer in Belleville, this county, and now Judge of the Circuit Court of St. Clair County, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., February 22, 1847. He is a son of Willis and Fariba (Cook) Holder, natives, respectively, of Georgia and Tennessee. His paternal grandfather, Solomon Holder, and maternal grandfather, Theophilus Cook, were born in Georgia. His grandmother on the maternal side, Elizabeth Caldwell, was a native of North Carolina.

Judge Holder was educated at McKendree College and the University of Michigan, and commenced the practice of his profession in Mascoutah, St. Clair County, his former place of residence, in June, 1875. On March 1, 1877, he came to Belleville. He served as State's Attorney of St. Clair County for two terms—from 1880 to 1888. For one term, from January 15, 1900, to January 15, 1902, he was Master in Chancery. He was elected Circuit Judge of St. Clair County in June, 1903.

Robert D. W. Holder was married August 23, 1877, to Anna E. Barth, who was born and educated in St. Clair County. The Judge and his wife have one child—Jessie M., now Mrs. F. B. Smiley. In politics Judge Holder is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Supreme Court of Honor, Knights of Pythias, Elks, and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

HOPPE, Hugo C., representative of the Star Brewery Company, at Belleville, this county, was born September 16, 1854, in Fayetteville, Ill., and educated in the public schools of the former place. His parents were Conen and Louisa Hoppe, the former of whom was a native of Nassau, Germany, and the latter of Austria. They came to America with the Rev. Jacob Hoppe, grandfather of Hugo C., who was a Protestant minister, and in 1848 settled in Belleville and later in Freeburg. In the former town the father followed the trade of a scenic painter. In 1890 Hugo C. Hoppe became connected with the Star Brewery Company, and at present holds the confidential position of traveling representative. On account



J. E. Thomas

of his genial nature and happy disposition he is known throughout his territory as "Uncle" Hoppe. He is also associated with H. J. Fink in the insurance business.

Fraternally, Mr. Hoppe is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and was a charter member of Lessing Lodge, No. 71, which was organized in June, 1877. His son William has been Chancellor Commander of this lodge, and has the distinction, at the age of twenty-two years, of being the youngest Chancellor Commander elected to that position in the State of Illinois. Mr. Hoppe is very enthusiastic in the work of the order, for the benefit of which he devotes much of his time and attention. He is a member of the Philharmonic Society, the Germania Band, the West Belleville Workingmen's Society, and also belongs to a number of sporting clubs. Mr. Hoppe was married in 1874 to Mary Gruenewald, a native of Belleville, and they have one child, William Morris, mentioned above.

HORNER, Frank M., Superintendent of the City Water Works, East St. Louis, with office at 26 North Main Street, in that city, was born and educated in Ohio, and was brought up to the profession of hydraulic engineer. For many years he was with the American Water Works and Guarantee Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., and was engaged in the construction of water works in many cities throughout the Union. He also bought and sold water works plants, bonds, franchises and he has had an extensive experience in this line, to which he has devoted practically his whole business life. He came to East St. Louis in 1885 to plan and carry out the construction of the plant in that city, and has, by successive reappointments, remained in charge of the system to the present time. Mr. Horner's residence is at 1030 Baugh Avenue.

HORNER, (Hon.) Henry H., lawyer, Lebanon.—The following sketch of the life of Judge Horner was published in "Southern Illinois" in 1894:

"Among the many interesting social features of the city of Lebanon, it is gratifying to note the fact that some of the most eminent professional men of the State were born here. In this connection special mention may be

made of Judge Henry H. Horner, who, at the age of seventy-three, is still a leading light at the bar. His father, a native of Baltimore, Md., was a pioneer merchant of the town nearly a century ago. Judge Horner was among the first graduates of McKendree College, class of 1841. Subsequently he was admitted to the bar and has continued uninterruptedly the practice of law ever since. He was at the head of the law department of McKendree College some years after the death of ex-Governor French. He is possessed of large property interests within the city limits, and owns considerable farming lands outside. His office and residence, for nearly half a century, have been located on the north side of the public square. Mr. Horner has always taken an active interest in the promotion of the city. At his advanced age, he sustains a well-preserved physical constitution and vigorous mental powers. He is respected and esteemed by all classes of the community, and is most favorably recognized throughout the State as a public-spirited citizen and an honorable professional man."

HOSTO, (Rev.) William Henry, minister of the Lutheran Church at Smithton, St. Clair County, was born in Alhambra, Madison County, Ill., January 18, 1861, a son of Edward J. and Clara (Kamphoeffner) Hosto, who were natives of Prussia and Hanover, Germany, respectively. He was the eldest of a family of twelve children, and acquired his early education in the public schools of this country and in a parochial school under the tutelage of his father, supplemented by a college course at Elmhurst, Chicago, and Eden, St. Louis. He had studied for the ministry in college, and after graduation located at Smithton, where, on October 2, 1886, he took charge of the Lutheran Church of that place, the pulpit of which he has since continued to occupy. This is one of the oldest Lutheran churches in St. Clair County. On November 10, 1887, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Apple, whose birth occurred in Summerfield, St. Clair County, where she was educated in the public schools. They are the parents of the following named children: Theophilus, born April 25, 1889; Herbert, born September 23, 1891; Armin, born May 3, 1893; Roland, born February 27, 1895; Raymond, born September 1, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Hosto also have one adopted daughter, Ella Pausch.

HOUSAM, William, ex-Mayor of O'Fallon, was born in St. Clair County, February 14, 1859, a son of Jacob and Margaret (Penn) Housam, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of St. Clair County. He was educated in the public schools of the county, later turning his attention to the business of engineering, in which he has been engaged for the past thirteen years, being in the employ of the James Taylor mines as hoisting engineer.

On September 22, 1881, Mr. Housam was married to Mary E. Dunkerly, who was born in England and received her education in the schools of St. Clair County. To Mr. and Mrs. Housam have been born the following three children: Jessie May, Oscar William and Mary Edith. Politically, Mr. Housam is a Democrat; was elected Mayor, April 21, 1902, and re-elected April 22, 1903, for a term of two years. Socially, he belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the Modern Woodmen of America. His paternal grandfather was Jacob Housam, a native of Germany.

HUBER, Charles C., engineer at the Star Brewery, Belleville, was born September 27, 1864, in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County, Ill., a son of Charles and Sophie (Krieger) Huber, both natives of Germany. He was educated in the public schools, and when fifteen years of age began working on his parents' farm, where he remained until their death, which occurred when he was seventeen years old. After this he came to Belleville, where he was employed for two years as a barkeeper for his brother-in-law, Nick Thomas. Subsequently he was connected with the Reliance Tea Company for two years, then for a short time was employed in a hardware store. Later he secured a position in the Star Brewery, which he still retains, and at present has charge of the large ice plant in that establishment.

On May 31, 1888, Mr. Huber was married to Emma Bassler, who was born January 11, 1867, at Mascoutah, Ill., and received her education in the public schools of that place. Their three children are Leroy, Leona and Sophie. Mr. Huber affiliates with the Democratic party in politics, and socially belongs to the Germania Society, West Belleville Working Society, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

HUCKE, August C., a retired hardware merchant of Belleville, this county, and a resident

of the town for almost half a century, was born in Rotenburg, Germany, April 11, 1835, a son of Mathias and Katherine (Shade) Huckle, natives also of that country. Apprenticed to a confectioner and baker in his native land at the age of fourteen, Mr. Huckle came to the United States when eighteen years old, locating at Pittsburg, Pa., where he followed his trade until 1859. He then came to St. Louis, and soon after to Belleville, starting one of the earliest bakeries in the then small village. Disposing of his business in 1865, he returned to Germany and visited his parents and relatives for a year. Returning to Belleville in 1866, he formed a partnership with Earnest Hilgard in order to establish a hardware business, and in 1867 erected a business place in Belleville, in which they started both a hardware and implement store. Mr. Huckle conducted the same with the success due his enterprise, practical judgment, hard work and economy, and in 1893 turned the business over to his sons, Otto and Albert, since which year he has lived in comparative retirement. The death of Otto Huckle in April, 1901, left Albert the sole manager of the business.

August C. Huckle is a Democrat in politics and fraternally is connected with the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M. On October 28, 1858, he married Ernestine Keim, who was born in Wallduern, Germany, and who was reared and educated in her native land. To Mr. and Mrs. Huckle have been born seven children: Charles, Otto (deceased), Mrs. Lena Eysell (deceased), Albert, William, Ella (at home), and Walter.

HUDDLE, John B., promoter, St. Clair County, was born in Omega, Marion County, Ill., September 8, 1868, the son of Benjamin and Rachel (Kagy) Huddle, natives of Ohio, who came to Omega in 1856, where the father followed his trade of a carpenter for a number of years.

Mr. Huddle received his education in the public schools and at the Iuka High School, after which (in 1891) he came to Caseyville and began to work as a carpenter. On October 6, 1891, he married Anna M. Schmidt, of Caseyville, and of this union four children have been born—Elmer, Rachel, Tolliver and William Trautmann. Of recent years Mr. Huddle has taken up the work of a promoter, his most efficient labor in this connection perhaps being the present street car connection between East

St. Louis and Caseyville. In his political affiliation he is a Democrat. Since 1892 he has been Justice of the Peace, and is now Superintendent of the Alta Sita schools in East St. Louis. He is President of the St. Clair County Teachers' Association, and for the past two years has served on the program committee. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., Modern Woodmen, Red Men and Knights of Pythias fraternities.

HUELBIG, Edward, who is engaged in the grain business in Marissa, St. Clair County, was born at Dutch Hill, same county, October 25, 1855. He is a son of Otto and Lena (Bolgard) Huelbig, natives of Germany, the father having been born in Coburg, Bavaria, January 30, 1830. The grandparents on both sides of the family, Christian Huelbig and Jacob Bolgard, were also German by birth. Mr. Huelbig attended school at Dutch Hill until he was eighteen years old, and then entered the hardware business at Marissa. This he abandoned in 1888 and engaged in the grain trade, being now manager for the St. Louis & Marissa Grain and Elevator Company.

On January 9, 1881, Edward Huelbig was married to Emma Och, a native of St. Clair County, who received her education in the Lenzburg school. They have two children—Bertha A. and Arthur G. Politically, Mr. Huelbig is a Democrat. He held the office of Township Collector for four years, and served for two years as a member of the City Council of Marissa. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

HUNINGER, Rudolph A., Superintendent of the National Stock Yards Company, was born September 14, 1850, in New York City, son of John Martin and Eliza (Pagen) Huninger, both natives of Switzerland, where also was born his paternal grandfather, John M. Huninger. On July 26, 1860, Rudolph moved to Highland, Ill., and lived with an uncle, attending the public school during the winter and working in the summer. In the fall of 1865 he returned to New York; remained there until June, 1866; then went to California, where he resided until July, 1870, and again returned to New York. In October of the last named year he went to Highland, and a few weeks later took up his residence in East St. Louis, working here at va-

rious occupations until the fall of 1871. In the spring of 1872 he was employed at the National Stock Yards, which were then in course of construction, and when they opened for business secured the position of receiving clerk, having charge of the unloading of cattle for five or six years. He held a similar position in the hog house for two years; was for two and a half years in charge of the hog department; was transferred and took charge of the receiving and transferring department; then for the following five years acted as Assistant Superintendent of the yards. Owing to the executive ability he displayed in the discharge of his duties, on October 15, 1904, he was advanced to the responsible position of Superintendent. The National Stock Yards cover an area of 200 acres of land, sixty acres of which are occupied by cattle pens; the daily capacity being 12,000 cattle, 15,000 hogs and 10,000 sheep, while the horse and mule department can handle 2,000 head per day.

Mr. Huninger is a Lutheran in his church belief, is a member of the K. of P., A. F. & A. M. and B. P. O. E. In politics he supports the Democratic party; has been Alderman of the Seventh Ward for two years under Mayor Bader's administration, and for ten years was a member of the Board of Education, his term expiring in 1906. The marriage of Mr. Huninger took place in 1878, when he was united to Mary O'Hara, a native of Ireland, and the following children have been born to them: Elsie, Edward M., Frank George, John Rudolph and William Elmer.

HUNT, Anthony A., lawyer, Arcade, East St. Louis, was born in Belleville and educated for his profession in the law school of McKendree College. For a time he was Assistant Cashier of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, resigning in 1894, on his admission to the bar. He is an able lawyer, and has built up a large and steadily growing practice.

IGEL, John, miller, of Belleville, this county, was born in that place November 14, 1886, a son of John and W. Annie (Seller) Igel, natives of Germany. After completing his education in the public schools he was employed in the blacksmith and milling business until the time of his marriage, when he secured the position of janitor in the Washington School, situated

on Auburn Street. This position he held until his death, which was caused by typhoid pneumonia, on January 23, 1898. He was buried in Green Mound Cemetery.

Mr. Igel was a supporter of the Democratic party, and in his religious belief allied with the Catholic Church. On August 24, 1889, he was married to Minnie Hasselbach, a native of Germany, who was educated in the public schools, and the following children were born of this marriage: Emil, who was born July 30, 1891, and Aurelia, born March 28, 1894.

ISCH, Joseph Peter, a progressive and well-to-do farmer of St. Clair County, was born November 27, 1854, in Centerville Township, where he attended the public and parochial schools. His parents were John N. and Elizabeth (Pfeiffer) Isch, who were both natives of Alsace-Lorraine (then France), and who came to the United States in the early 'thirties, settling in St. Clair Township, near where Birkner Station is now located. There Joseph P. was born, being the oldest boy of nine children. He remained on the home farm with his parents until their death, the mother dying in 1876 and the father in 1877. Two years later Mr. Isch went to Idaho, where he remained three years, during which period he investigated the agricultural prospects of Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. In 1882 he returned to St. Clair County, and after his marriage a year later he returned to Glen Adde, the native home of Mrs. Isch. He conducted a general merchandise store at O'Fallon from 1889 until 1894, when he sold his business and returned to Glen Adde, which continued to be his home until October 15, 1901.

In his religious faith Joseph P. Isch is a member of the Catholic Church, and politically, supports the Republican party, having been a member of the City Council at O'Fallon, as well as Assessor and School Director of St. Clair Township. Mr. Isch was married May 15, 1883, to Mary C. Schmisser, whose birth occurred in Belleville, in whose parochial schools she acquired her education, as well as in the St. Francis Xavier parochial school. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Isch, namely: Severine, Elizabeth, John, Xavier and Zita. The present residence of Mr. Isch was the former home of William Kinney, a former Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, who settled

here with his slaves prior to 1800, and the log house then built (but remodeled) is the present home of Mr. Isch. The maternal grandparents of Joseph Isch were Sebastian and Katherine (Vetser) Pfeiffer, both of whom were natives of Alsace-Lorraine, France. They came to Illinois via New Orleans in 1829.

ITTNER, W. W., was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1876, a son of Anthony and Isabel (Butts) Ittner, natives respectively of Dayton, Ohio, and Kentucky. Anthony Ittner came to St. Louis when quite young, and in 1859 engaged in the manufacture of brick. In 1890 he moved his factory to Belleville, Ill. He has been quite prominent in Missouri politics, having served in both Houses of the State Legislature, and in 1878 was elected to Congress.

W. W. Ittner was one in a family of eight children, seven of whom are living. He received his education in the public schools and Washington University of St. Louis, and also took the degree of M. E. in ceramics at the Ohio State University. He is at present Superintendent of the Ittner Brick Company, which has the largest factory in Southern Illinois, wherein is manufactured all kinds of pressed, molded and ornamental brick. The plant is located on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad north of the city and has a capacity of 30,000,000 brick annually.

JACKSON, John, who is a proprietor of two liquor stores in East St. Louis, owns an interest in the M. Smith & Company grocery store and is a member of the City Council, was born in Cass County, Mo., in 1861, a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Frana) Jackson, natives of that county. After following farming for a considerable period in Missouri, William Zeller, his stepfather, moved with his family to East St. Louis, where the son John became a pupil in the public schools. After his studies were completed, the subject of this sketch was employed for one year (1886) in the rolling mill, but in 1896, he established himself in the retail liquor business. In 1889, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage with Sophia E. Adler, a native of Ohio, and they have had the following named children born to them: Henry C. J., Tillie, John C., Leonora and Lynn. Mr. Jackson takes an active interest in local politics, and has represented the Second Ward for three terms

in the City Council. His fraternal affiliation is with the I. O. O. F.

JACOBS, E. E., Manager and stockholder of a mine located near Belleville, this county, was born in 1868 at Arcola, Ill., where he received his education. After the completion of his schooling he engaged in railroading, subsequently becoming agent for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which position he occupied until October, 1902, when he moved to Belleville and assumed charge of a mine located near Carondelet on the Illinois Central tracks, in which he is also a stockholder. This mine is owned by the Lake Superior Coal Company, of DuQuoin, Ill., and was first opened in 1896. It has a capacity of 300 tons per day, most of the coal being shipped to outside points, and has fifty men in its employ. In politics, Mr. Jacobs has always been a stanch Democrat. He was married in 1892 to Adelaide Willis, who was born and educated in St. Paul, Minn., and this union has resulted in one child, Charles D.

JAMES, William R., was born in Belleville, this county, November 29, 1856, a son of Joseph and Constance (Vincent) James, both natives of England. The former came to Belleville in 1854, and for forty-six terms held the position of sexton of the Walnut Hill Cemetery. William R. received his education in the public schools of Belleville, and later served his apprenticeship as marble cutter with B. Kissel, for whom he worked four years. For the past twenty-seven years he has been in business for himself, doing all kinds of marble and granite work in Belleville and the surrounding country.

On September 19, 1882, Mr. James was married to Emma Kreitner, a native of Belleville, and two children have been born of this union, namely: Alex and Vincent. Socially, he is a member of the C. K. of A.

JANSSEN, (Rt. Rev.) John, Bishop of Belleville, was born in Keppeln, Rhenish Prussia, March 3, 1835. He was educated in the Bishop's College at Glaesdonck and at Münster, taking a theological course at the latter place. The bishopric of Alton had been erected in 1857, with Bishop Henry D. Juncker presiding. While Bishop Juncker was looking for material to further his work in the diocese, he visited the University of Münster and arranged with sev-

eral priests and theological students to join him at Alton, and John Janssen was one of the number. Upon completing his course of study in 1858, the subject of this sketch reported to Bishop Juncker and, November 19 of that year, was ordained a Priest. Immediately thereafter, he was given charge of the German Catholic Church at Springfield and of German Catholics in Sangamon, Morgan and Menard Counties. In 1863, he was appointed Secretary to the Bishop and Chancellor of the Diocese. In 1868, when Bishop Juncker died, he continued in this office until the consecration of Bishop Baltes in 1870. He was then made Vicar-General to Bishop Baltes, and as such continued for sixteen years, or until the latter was called from life in 1886, serving, however, as Rector of St. Boniface's Church at Quincy through 1878-79. When Bishop Baltes realized that he would soon pass away, he appointed Father Janssen his Administrator, and the latter conducted the affairs of the diocese until its division in 1887. Then he was Administrator of both dioceses till the year following. This appointment as Bishop of the Belleville Diocese was made February 28, 1888. April 25, 1888, he was consecrated in the Belleville Cathedral by Arch-bishop Feehan, assisted by Bishop Hogan, of Kansas City, Bishop Fink, of Leavenworth, Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Bishop Chatard, of Vincennes, and Bishop Ryan, of Alton.

JOHNSON, Benjamin, a well-to-do coal operator of St. Clair County, was born November 17, 1837, in Staffordshire, England, and was educated in its public schools. His parents, William and Sarah (Bassett) Johnson, his paternal grandfather, Moses Johnson, as well as his maternal grandfather, Moses Bassett, were all natives of England. In 1869 Mr. Johnson came to the United States and located in St. Clair County, where for two years he worked in the vicinity of Belleville. He then moved to High Prairie, Smithton Township, leased land and sunk a shaft, which he operated for ten years. In 1891 he tunneled a hill, striking a six-foot vein of coal and this he has continued to mine, securing enough coal from it to supply the local trade. In religion he is a Methodist churchman, his political sentiments are Democratic, while socially he is a member of the Knights of Honor. In 1858 Mr. John-

son married Sarah Ann Russell, a native of Staffordshire, and to them have been born the following children: Elizabeth, William Henry (deceased), George E., David D., Arthur, Martha J., Samuel and Alice.

JONES, Jonathan, Jr., a Director and stockholder of the Eureka Coal Company, and one of the young prominent business men of Marissa, was born in 1870 at DuQuoin, Ill., and acquired his education in the public schools of that city and Marissa. He is a son of Jonathan and Kezia (Davis) Jones, both natives of Wales, the former's birth occurring in Llanelly, Brecknockshire. After leaving school Jonathan was employed in the coal mines for several years, and then took up steam engineering. At present he occupies the position of Chief Engineer of the Eureka Coal Company, Mine No. 2, which is located about four miles southeast of Marissa, where the company owns 440 acres of valuable coal land. The plant of Eureka Mine No. 2 is equipped for a capacity of from 1,000 to 1,200 tons per day and the hoisting of coal began in January, 1905. In his church affiliations Mr. Jones adheres to the Methodist faith, while socially he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1893 he married Clara Dial, a native of Marissa, where her education was acquired in the public schools. Of this union the following children have been born: Edna, Herschel, Vernice and Windsor.

JONES, William, General Manager of the Eureka Coal Company, Marissa, Ill., in which he is also a stockholder, was born in Grandfaith, England, in 1865, son of Jonathan and Kezia (Davis) Jones, both of whom are natives of Wales, the father's birthplace being the town of Llanelly, Brecknockshire. At an early age he came to the United States with his parents, who located at DuQuoin, this State, where he attended the public schools. At the age of eleven years he began working in the coal mines of that place, and in 1879 went with his father to Marissa, where they worked in the first mine operated near that city. In 1897 he became a stockholder in the Eureka Coal Company, and since that time has held the position of Superintendent. The mine of the company is situated about half a mile southeast of Marissa, is 120 feet deep and has a

seven-foot vein of coal, and occupies an area of 173 acres. The capacity of the mine is 500 tons daily. It is owned by a stock company organized in 1897, composed of the following members: Jonathan Jones, Sr., William Jones, Charles Jones, John Jones, Jonathan Jones, Jr., and George Scott, all of whom are stockholders. The company has been incorporated as the "Jones Brothers Coal and Mining Company," with Jonathan Jones, Sr., as President and Treasurer; William Jones, Vice-President and General Manager, and Charles Jones, Secretary. John Jones has been engineer of the company. In religion Mr. Jones is affiliated with the Methodist Church, and socially is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Modern Woodmen of America. On September 27, 1887, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Mary A. Cooper, who was born in 1868 in Caseyville, Ky., where she received her education in the public schools. Of this union four children have been born, namely: Clara, Velda, Lillian and Monticello.

JORDAN, Will Frank, editor of the "Belleville Advocate," was born August 2, 1871, in Shelby County, Ky., a son of Rev. Henry F. and Sue L. (Beard) Jordan, natives respectively of Virginia and Mississippi. The former was a son of Rev. Spotswood and Mary Jordan, of Virginia, the latter, a daughter of James Beard, a native of Mississippi. Will Frank Jordan was educated in the common schools, the Louisville (Ky.) High School and Georgetown College, Ky., and at the youthful age of sixteen was employed as a reporter for the "Shelbyville (Ky.) News," continuing at this work for two years, when he went to Louisville, that State, and for three years was reporter for the "Courier-Journal" and "Times." Later he removed to Pana, Ill., where he became part owner of the "Gazette." Two years afterward he went to Chicago, and was employed for four months on the "Chicago Record." Returning to Pana, he became associated with the "Palladium" as city editor, a position which he retained for six years. During this time he contributed to the Chicago, New York and St. Louis newspapers. On August 16, 1899, he came to Belleville, and has since been the editor of the "Belleville Advocate."

In his political belief Mr. Jordan is a Democrat; during his residence in Pana he was a

member of the Democratic Central Committee of Christian County, and served two terms as City Clerk of that place. In his religious views, he is affiliated with the Baptist Church. Socially, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias. On February 25, 1893, Mr. Jordan was united in marriage to Lily May Murray, who was born in Collinsville, Ill., and attended the public schools of Pana. Two children have been born of this union: Irene Luellen and Will Fringer.

JOYCE, Maurice V., City Attorney, East St. Louis, was born in that city October 28, 1873. After gaining his primary education in the public schools in his native city, he entered St. Louis University, where he took the regular course, and gave so much special attention to German that he speaks the German language fluently. He completed a course in law at the Harvard University Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1896, and since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In April, 1903, he was elected to the office of City Attorney, re-elected in the spring of 1905, and in that position has won an enviable reputation as a public officer. In 1904 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of State's Attorney of St. Clair County. Mr. Joyce married Miss Reine Jones, of East St. Louis, November 16, 1904.

JUNG, George, hotel proprietor, Shiloh, St. Clair County, was born in Germany in the year 1873, the son of George and Catherine (Doll) Jung, natives of the same country. Mr. Jung received his education in his native land, and when a youth emigrated to America, arriving in St. Clair County in 1891. Here for more than a year he found work in a coal mine, but on September 2, 1902, purchased the "Shiloh Hotel," which he has since conducted. In connection with this hostelry is a large and beautiful park, which, especially in the summer season, is in great demand for the use of picnickers and other devotees of pleasure. In 1893, Mr. Jung was married to Mary Lynder, a native of Germany, and of this union five children have been born: John, Freda, Tracy, Lizzie and Otto.

KALTWASSER, Louis F., grocer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1864, a son of Fred Kaltwasser. When quite young he came with his

parents to Belleville, where his father engaged in the trunk business, and in whose public schools he received his early education. About twelve years ago he opened a general grocery, glass and tinware business, in which he is still engaged. He is known as "The West End Grocer," and his store covers Nos. 201-7 North Silver Street, Belleville.

KAMINER, Reuben, was born in Russia in 1867 and educated in the common schools of his native country. In 1886 he came to the United States, and for three years worked in Massachusetts, at the same time studying hard and attending a night school in order to advance his knowledge of the English language. In 1889 he went to St. Louis, where he obtained employment as Clerk in a clothing store, but later removed to Mississippi, remaining there one year, then going to Little Rock, Ark. After staying there a short time he came to East St. Louis, locating on Broadway, where he established a clothing business in a little store, twelve by thirty-six feet, which he called the "Blue Front." There he remained until the disastrous cyclone, which caused so great a damage to business houses and residences in that locality, and in which he lost everything he possessed. Still later he opened another store on a somewhat larger scale at No. 330 Broadway, and there continued in business until the close of the year 1903. In that year he promoted and designed plans for the present building now occupied by him on Broadway, at the foot of Collinsville Avenue. It is a handsome building, fifty by one hundred feet, including basement, first floor, balcony, and second floor, all of which he occupies. Here he carries on a clothing business known as "Kaminer's Outfitters for Men and Boys," and through the medium of advertising and liberal treatment of customers, he has had the satisfaction of seeing the business grow until it has become the largest of its kind in the city. He has ten employes who are always kept busy.

Socially, Mr. Kaminer is affiliated with the fraternal organizations of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Redmen of America, A. O. U. W., Foresters, and the Eagles. In 1895 he was married to Miss Pauline Lasker, who was a native of St. Louis, and two children have been born to them, Frieda and Blanche.

KAMPMEYER, August, a merchant of French Village, St. Clair County, Ill., was born in this county in 1858, and received his early education in the public schools. He is a son of Casper H. Kampmeyer, who was born in Hanover, Germany, and Mary (Reipschlaeger) Kampmeyer, also of German birth. Casper Kampmeyer came to this country in 1840, and settled on a farm in Caseyville Township, St. Clair County. August lived on the farm with his parents until he reached the age of thirty years. He then left the farm and went on the road as salesman for the Buckeye Harvester Company, with which he remained a year, after which he located in French Village, and purchased a small general merchandise concern. Six months later he built a new store, and doubled his former stock. In 1902 he made an addition to the store. At present the building and its contents are valued at about \$6,000.

August Kampmeyer was married in 1889 to Katherine Warning, who was born and schooled in French Village. Their children are named Elizabeth and August, Jr. Mr. Kampmeyer is serving his third term as a member of the School Board. Socially, he is connected with the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

KANZLER, Herman A., A. M., Professor of Modern Languages, was born April 29, 1880, in Belleville, son of George F. and Mina (Keil) Kanzler, both natives of the city named. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of Belleville, after which he took a preparatory course for two years in St. Louis College, for the following two years attended Christian Brothers College in further preparatory work, the succeeding four years being spent in college work, with the final earning of the degree of B. A. In order to perfect himself in foreign languages, of which he has made a special study, he made a trip to Europe, where he spent the two succeeding years in acquiring that knowledge. Returning to St. Louis in 1903, he took the degree of A. M. and accepted the position of Professor of Modern Languages in the Christian Brothers College, teaching German, Spanish and French.

In religion, Prof. Kanzler is affiliated with the German Protestant Church, and politically, he supports the Democratic party. He was married September 9, 1903, to Clara Hassen-deubel, a native of St. Louis, Mo., whose early

education was acquired in the public schools, supplemented by a course in Victoria Institute. The paternal grandfather of Prof. Kanzler was Carl Frederick Kanzler, who was born in Germany in 1820, and died in Belleville in 1869. Professor Kanzler is one of the most competent teachers of modern languages in the State, having acquired a thorough education in the best schools of Paris, Madrid, Toulouse and Rome.

KARLE, Louis F., liquor dealer, a native of East St. Louis, was born April 29, 1868, and owes his education and business training to the opportunities of his home town. His parents were Frank and Theresa (Geideman) Karle, both natives of Europe. The former came to St. Louis in 1854, thereafter conducting a hotel business for the balance of his active life. He was a stanch Republican, and his good judgment and intelligent public service helped to shape the early government of East St. Louis, more especially in his capacity as member of the first City Council. In 1897 he became owner and proprietor of the Klondyke Bar, at No. 107 Missouri Avenue. He is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally, is connected with the Red Men and the Eagles. In November, 1894, he married Mollie Harris, of Mattoon, Ill.

KARR, Adam, President of the Karr Supply Company, Belleville, St. Clair County, one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in this country, was born in that place September 23, 1862. He is the son of Adam and Catherine (Leist) Karr, natives of Bavaria, Germany. After obtaining his primary education in the Belleville public schools, he pursued a three years' course in the St. Louis University, and was then employed by Theodore Karr as clerk in a leather store in Belleville for about five years. At that period he became a partner in the concern, and changed the retail business to that of a mill and machinery supply house. The venture was a success from the outset, and the company has constantly increased the volume of its transactions. Five years after becoming a partner, Mr. Karr added heating and plumbing to the work of the establishment, and at that period the concern was incorporated as the Karr Supply Company, with headquarters at No. 129 West Madison Street, Belleville. For five years the company had



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offices in East St. Louis and St. Louis. The enterprise furnishes employment to a large force of men and has attained a high repute in the plumbing line, and especially in the building of heaters for use in many of the large cities of the country. The enterprise, small at the beginning, has developed into a great factor in the building world. The company has made a specialty of hospital work, in which it has met notable success. Its operations are carried on with military precision, an expert corps of engineers being maintained, who feel a pride in their occupation and in the firm which they represent. The work of the concern is now wholly directed from Belleville. Besides the President, the officials of the company are Theodore Karr, Treasurer; and William J. Schlegel, Secretary. In the supervision of his employes, Mr. Karr is strict, but aside from working regulations, is very generous, and his men are devoted to him personally. His influence over them is remarkable, and partly through its exercise he has succeeded in building up an enormous business. He is one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of St. Clair County.

Adam Karr was married to Kate Flach, of New Orleans, a daughter of Joseph Flach, President of the New Athens Milling Company. Five children have resulted from this union, namely: Amelia, Adam, Margaret, Edward and Joseph. Politically, Mr. Karr is a Republican. He is a member of the Belleville Liederkranz, the Kronthal, and the German singing societies of St. Vincent's Orphan Society.

KARR, Theodore, Treasurer of the Karr Supply Company of Belleville, dealers in house heating apparatus, is a native son of that place. He was born December 12, 1845. As his name indicates, he is of Teutonic ancestry, and his parents, Adam and Katherine (Leist) Karr, and his paternal grandparents, Wendelin and Katherine (Schaefer) Karr, were born in Germany, as was also his maternal grandfather, Jacob Leist. Adam Karr learned the shoemaker's trade in Germany, and after locating in Belleville, established a shoe manufacturing plant, which he conducted until his retirement from active life in 1883, his death occurring November 1, 1890. There were six children in his family.

Theodore Karr owes his education to the public and private schools of Belleville, and

more especially to that spirit of enterprise and determination which prompted him to combine study with an unusually early attempt at self-support. He was thirteen when he began to make himself useful in a general way in his father's store at Belleville, and later was advanced to clerk. The Karr Supply Company was incorporated in 1886, with Adam Karr as President, Theodore Karr as Treasurer, and William J. Schlegel as Secretary. The firm deal in apparatus for hot water and steam heating, and have one of the largest trades in their line in St. Clair County. Mr. Karr is a Republican, and in religion, is a member of the Catholic Church. In September, 1878, he was united in marriage with Martha Bauer, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and to them have been born six children: Theodore, Jr., Mary, Katherine, Amelia, George and Lydia. Mr. Karr is one of the progressive and public spirited men of Belleville, and in an enviable degree enjoys the confidence and support of his fellow townsmen.

CASTEL, Mike, was born in Germany, October 15, 1854, a son of Adam and Margaret (Eichmann) Kastel, both natives of Germany. During his infancy he was brought by his parents to St. Clair County, where they settled on a farm five miles west of Belleville. When about fourteen years of age he went to St. Louis, Mo., and was there employed in a mattress manufactory for two years; later, was for two years assistant engineer in the Anheuser-Busch Brewery in that city, and subsequently went to Dubuque, Ia., where he learned the baker's trade, remaining there for six years. He was also employed as a baker for one year in Chicago. In 1883 he opened a bakery in Belleville, locating on West Main Street, where he conducted the business until 1893. He then purchased the residence and business block at 317 North Church Street, where he conducts a grocery store, and has, in connection with this, a large line of confectionery and bakery goods. In politics, Mr. Kastel is affiliated with the Democratic party, and in his religious belief he is a Catholic. Fraternally, he belongs to the Bankers' Life Insurance Company. On August 7, 1886, Mr. Kastel was united in marriage to Miss Mary Eisenheffer, a native of St. Clair County, who received her education in the parochial schools at Millstadt. Mr.

and Mrs. Kaster are the parents of the following named children: Frederick, Katherine and Mary.

KEECHLER, Albert L.—Albert L. Keechler's standing and achievements are pointed to with pride by those fond parents of his home town who wish their children to become first class citizens, through an emulation of his example. All admit that his record is well worthy of the best efforts of those who wish to reach exalted positions in their chosen field, by personal efforts, and industry and honesty in all things, as well as a high regard for the rights of others. From water-boy, at the National Stock Yards, to the position of President of the National Live Stock Association of America, the greatest organization of its kind in the world, representing as much capital as any other industry on earth and covering more territory than any other business enterprise in the Western Hemisphere, is an achievement well worthy of the noblest efforts of the best material in the country, or even of the youth of any land.

Albert L. Keechler was born in Columbus, Ohio, March 13, 1860. His father, Louis Keechler, was a native of Germany, and his mother, Maria (McCamish) Keechler, was born in Kentucky. Mr. Keechler finished his education in the common schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and came to St. Louis in 1874, about the time ground was broken for the great stock yards. He was born without the legendary silver spoon, and, as a consequence, early in life displayed vigor, energy and industry—traits absolutely necessary in the achievement of success in any line. Upon his arrival in the city, he noticed that workmen had just commenced to grade for the yards. After surveying the field, he concluded to cast his fortunes with the enterprise. He accepted the menial position of water-boy, but, as soon as the opportunity presented itself—being genial, sociable and spirited—rapidly rose from one place to another, so that when the yards were completed, his services were requested by several cattle firms. He then severed his connection with the yard company, and accepted a position with Irons & Cassidy, afterward Scruggs & Cassidy, with whom he continued until 1889, when the firm was incorporated under the name of Cassidy Brothers Live Stock Commission Company. Mr. Keech-

ler became a stockholder and Director in this concern, and now has charge of, and sells, all the cattle consigned to it in the quarantine division. On January 1, 1903, the name of the company was changed to Cassidy Brothers—Southwestern Commission Company. Upon him devolves much of the routine work of the office, yet Mr. Keechler, on account of his perfect familiarity with all matters of detail in such a concern, finds ample time to carry out successfully the special work of his division.

Mr. Keechler has served three terms as President of the St. Louis National Live Stock Exchange, also several terms as Vice-President of the National Live Stock Association, and at a recent meeting of that body was unanimously elected President of the society for the coming year. The selection of Mr. Keechler in this capacity is a fitting tribute to the unswerving fidelity, work and energy bestowed by him upon the live stock interests of the country. Mr. Keechler has devoted his life to the business. Among the stockmen of the country, he is recognized as an authority—a man who loves his profession, and takes an interest in the welfare of all connected with the business. Yet with all his devotion to the interests of his business and the advancement of the stock industry, generally, Mr. Keechler finds time to meet and greet old friends, form new acquaintances and take an active interest in all affairs which tend to advance the educational, business and political interests of East St. Louis. He has served six years as a Director of the Public Library, and eight terms as President of the Board of Education, to which place he was always elected without opposition. He is a member of many clubs and societies, and among the fraternities may be mentioned the Knights Templar, Elks and M. W. A.

Mr. Keechler was born a Democrat, and religiously adhered to that political faith after reaching his majority. He is affable, genial, sociable, kind and honest, believing heartily in the maxim that it is better to give than to receive; is fond of the company of acquaintances, caters to the wishes of friends and prides himself in the appellation, "A1," a homely term applied to him by all. He is an actor of ability, and a polished after-dinner speaker. On October 4, 1880, Mr. Keechler was married to Emma Hake, the pretty and accom-

plished daughter of the late Ex-Mayor S. S. Hake, of East St. Louis. To this union were born four children, viz: Earl, Irene, Henry and Irma, of whom only Irma survives. She is now thirteen years of age.

KEELEY, Michael J., a contractor of East St. Louis, this county, was born September 3, 1865, in County Galway, Ireland, and was there educated in the public schools. On the maternal side of the family his great-grandparents were William and Elizabeth (Ryan) Gavin, and his maternal grandparents were John and Kate (Noone) Gavin, all natives of County Galway, Ireland. On the paternal side the grandparents were John and Kate (Rafferty) Keeley, also of the county named. The parents, Patrick and Mary (Gavin) Keeley, were born in County Galway. At the age of fifteen years Michael came to the United States and located in Boston, where his uncle lived, and was there employed in the Boston Revere Rubber Company for two years, during which time he attended night school. He then went to St. Louis, learned the stone cutting trade, at which he worked for four years, and later was appointed Foreman of Street Improvements in St. Louis, being the first to be employed in that capacity. In 1888 he cut the curbing on the levee between the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Wabash Railroad, and in 1890 did all the surface work on Missouri Avenue, from the Relay Depot, and on Main and Third Streets from Missouri Avenue to Broadway. He then went to Dwight, Ill., where he put in seven miles of sewerage, and in the same year he paved two miles of streets, with sewerage, at Alton, Ill. In the fall of 1893 he worked as superintendent for Francis McCabe, with whom he remained until 1897, when he formed a partnership with Thomas Burk, and they built Sixth Street, from Broadway to St. Louis Avenue, and bricked Missouri Avenue, from the Relay Depot to Thirteenth Street, besides sewerage all of the Lovington addition. He paved Columbia Place; put four and a half miles of sewer in Granite City, and two miles of sewer and four and a half miles of granite walk at Madison. In 1902 he and Mr. McCabe dissolved partnership and Mr. Keeley has since been an individual contractor. He has paved numerous streets in East St. Louis, and he is in constant demand on account of the excellence of his work for granite paving and sewerage

construction. In church affiliations Mr. Keeley is a firm believer in the Catholic faith, and in politics, has always supported the Democratic party.

KEIM, Heinrich, a highly respected resident of Smithton, St. Clair County, and former hotelkeeper of that town, was born June 1, 1834, in Bavaria, Germany, son of George and Margaret (Wunder) Keim, who were also natives of that place. He emigrated to the United States and in 1848 located in St. Louis, Mo., where he worked as a clerk for some time and then engaged in the saloon business, of which he disposed in 1856. In that year he took up his residence in Smithton and there purchased a hotel, conducting the same until 1900, when he sold out to his son-in-law, Herman J. Baetje, with whom he has since made his home. On February 20, 1854, Mr. Keim was married to Anna Mary Buechel, a native of Prussia, whose education was obtained in the public schools of Germany. Of this union the following children have been born: Bertha and William (both deceased), Anna, Susan, William, Clara, Mary and Henry.

KEITEL, Frederick, was born on the Rhine, Germany, in 1833, a son of Sebastian and FredERICA (Schiffman) Keitel, both natives of Germany. He received his education in the schools of his native land, and on coming to the United States located in St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in gardening until 1868, when he came to Lebanon, where, in 1867, he had purchased a farm of ninety acres south of the town. In 1869 he planted a large vineyard on his farm and opened what is known as "Concordia Park," popular as picnic grounds. This is one of the most delightfully shady retreats in the State; here nature and art are combined to attract and charm. Here he has erected a large dining-room, dancing hall, and has provided various amusements for the public. He is still interested in the work of gardening and is also engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of wine.

In 1857 Mr. Keitel was married to Elizabeth Roeder, who was a native of Germany, and died in 1886. On October 12, of that year, he was united in marriage to Magdalena Shweikhardt, of St. Louis, Mo. The family comprises nine living children, namely: Matilda, Calvin,

Albert, Oscar, Ida, Alfred, Arthur, Augusta, Elizabeth, Amelia (deceased). Mr. Keitel has served as School Trustee for a number of years. Politically, he is a Republican.

KERCHNER, (Dr.) F. W., a popular and progressive young physician of Millstadt, Ill., was born in Belleville, January 16, 1871, and there obtained his preliminary education in the public schools, after which he attended the State University of Chemistry, from which he received the degree of B. S. in 1894. He then took a four years' course in the Marion Simmes Medical College at St. Louis, where he held the position of Assistant Physician in the Female Hospital for fifteen months. Subsequently he moved to Belleville, where he practiced for a time, and in 1901 came to Millstadt, which he has since made his home and where he has established a lucrative practice. Owing to his superior abilities in his profession he was appointed a member of the Health Department of Millstadt. Socially, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the I. O. O. F. In 1898 he married Amelia Snyder, whose birth occurred in Belleville, Ill., and to them have been born one daughter, Cornelia. The parents of Dr. Kerchner are Frank and Adeline (Schmidt) Kerchner, the former of whom is a native of Germany, and the latter of De Sota, Mo. The father resides in Belleville, where he held the office of Mine Inspector.

KEYWORTH, Thomas, who for nine years has occupied the position of janitor of the public school building of Marissa, this county, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1845. He is a son of William and Anna (Boyd) Keyworth, both of whom were born in Yorkshire in 1802. After attending the public schools of his native place until he was nineteen years old, he served an apprenticeship as hairdresser and wigmaker. In 1869 he came to America, and entered the employ of J. C. Elms, under the "Southern Hotel," in St. Louis, Mo. There he was employed as a hair dresser for more than three years. He subsequently worked in a like capacity for J. M. Campbell, corner of Fifth and Locust Streets, for about the same period, and then moved to Marissa, where he opened a barber shop. After conducting this for seventeen years, he sold out and entered the public service as school janitor.

Mr. Keyworth was married in 1867, to Alice Singleton, who was born in Tickhill, Yorkshire, in 1847, and received her early education in the public school of her native place. Mr. and Mrs. Keyworth have the following children: Fannie (Mrs. Morganthaler); Mary (Mrs. Wiltshire); Emma (Mrs. Gray); Nellie (Mrs. Brown); Blanche (Mrs. Landgraf); George and Alice.

KIRCHER, Henry Adolph, hardware merchant of Belleville, a machinist by trade, and holder of important political offices in St. Clair County, is a native of Cass County, Ill., and was born in 1841. After completing his education Mr. Kircher learned the machinist's trade, worked at the same for three years, and then enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for three months. Re-enlisting in the Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, he served until the close of the war, and for meritorious service was commissioned Captain of Company E, Twelfth Missouri Independent Volunteers. Upon returning to Belleville, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, an office which he retained four years. He then became interested in the hardware business which had been established by his father, Joseph Kircher, and Henry Goedecking, in 1848, and which is now operated under the firm name of Kircher & Son.

Mr. Kircher is independent in politics. He was Mayor of Belleville from 1877 to 1878, and has served as Recorder and member of the Board of Education. For twenty years he has been a Director in the Belleville Savings Bank, and since the death of Edward Abend, President of that institution. Through his marriage with Bertha Engleman, of Belleville, three children have been born into his family: Harry Bertram, Joseph Casimir and Theodore Englemann Kircher.

KIRK, James W., editor "East St. Louis Daily Journal," residence, 1117 Pennsylvania Avenue, East St. Louis, was Auditor of East St. Louis, 1872-78, and was for many years City Comptroller; was Librarian of the City Library, 1879-81, and is now one of the Directors of that institution. He was born at Byron, N. Y., and was first engaged in reporting and editorial work on the Batavia (N. Y.) "Spirit of the Times," and later on the "Union and Advertiser," Rochester, N. Y. He came to East St.

Louis in 1871 and attached himself to the "Gazette," and was correspondent for the "St. Louis Times" and the old "Missouri Republican," and, later, for the "Globe-Democrat." After laboring on the "Gazette," as writer, editor and publisher, as occasion required, till 1890, he established the "Daily Journal." Not long afterward the paper was taken over by a stock company (Frank P. Fox & Co.), in which Mr. Kirk is a shareholder. Mr. Fox, a native of St. Louis and long connected with printing interests there, has charge of the publishing department. Under Mr. Kirk's editorship and Mr. Fox's able management, the "Journal" is one of the leading newspapers of Southern Illinois.

KLEMKE, Charles, was born in Prussia, Germany, April 3, 1862, a son of Johann and Louisa (Hertle) Klemke, both natives of that country. He obtained his education in the schools of his native land, where he also learned the shoemaker's trade, spending also three years as a soldier in Germany. He came to the United States in 1888, arriving in Belleville on July 7 of that year, and was employed in a coal mine and brick yard for one year. He was in the employ of W. Glaser for six years and after this he opened a shoe factory, with Bernard Huth as a partner. This was the first factory of the kind in Belleville, and was situated on Main Street. A year and a half later Mr. Huth purchased Mr. Klemke's interest in the business, and he then entered the employ of Mr. Glaser, with whom he remained two years. On November 22, 1897, he engaged in business for himself, opened a boot and shoe store at No. 1321 West Main Street, which he successfully conducts, and where he has all the repairing to which he can attend, employing two assistants.

In his religious belief Mr. Klemke is a member of the Evangelical Christian Church, and socially, belongs to the Knights of Pythias. In 1884 he was married to Wilhelmina Riesenweber, a native of Prussia, Germany, where she received her education. Four children have been born of this union, namely: Eliza, Olga, Alvina and Johann.

KLEMME, G. D., who is identified with the foundry business in Belleville, this county, is a native of Germany, where he was born July

27, 1861. Germany was also the birthplace of his father and mother, Henry and Dora (Elbrechter) Klemme. Mr. Klemme came to this country in 1867, and learned his trade in the Pump and Skein Works here. In 1883, he became connected with the Eagle Foundry Company, of which he is President and Treasurer. The company was incorporated in 1886. He is also Treasurer of the Wilson Steel Range Company, which was organized and incorporated in 1902, for the manufacture of steel ranges and nickel plating.

In 1886, G. D. Klemme was married to Maggie Metzler, and their union has resulted in eight children, as follows: Lenora, Maurice, Alvin, Clara, Whelan, Roland, Alice and Viola. Fraternally, Mr. Klemme is a member of the K. of P. and M. W. A.

KLOESS, John J., Secretary and Treasurer of the Kloess Brick Company, of Belleville, is a native of that place, born April 18, 1863. Until his fourteenth year an attendant at the public schools, he began his industrial career in the brick yard of his father, John Kloess, taking a minor position, and learning the business with thoroughness and dispatch. His industry was rewarded by promotion to Assistant Superintendent, and he was thus employed for several years, or until about the age of thirty-five. In 1899 he built a brick manufactory for himself, and July 16, 1902, consolidated his business with that of his brother, William, thenceforth operating under the firm name of the Kloess Brick Company. The officers of the company are: William Kloess, President; John J. Kloess, Secretary and Treasurer; and Julius Kohl, Superintendent. The firm manufacture 20,000 brick per day in their western yard, and 25,000 in the eastern plant. They are one of the largest concerns of the kind in St. Clair County, and enjoy an enviable reputation for business stability.

Mr. Kloess is a Republican in politics, and in religion, a member of St. Paul's Church. On January 19, 1887, he was united in marriage with Annie Hottman, a native of Belleville, and of the three children born of this union, Hannah and Rudolph are deceased—Tillie, born February 7, 1895, being the sole survivor.

KLOESS, William, President of the Kloess Brick Company, and one of the best known

brick manufacturers of the county, was born at Belleville in March, 1873, a son of John and Katherine (Mueller) Kloess, natives of Kreutznacht, Germany. John Kloess came from Germany in 1849, and at once became identified with the business life of Belleville as an experienced baker. Becoming interested in the development of coal in the county, he operated in this direction at irregular intervals from 1857 until 1895, and in 1862 started the brick manufacturing business in Belleville. He was the fortunate possessor of sons who inherited his thrift, energy, and ability, and in 1899 transferred his business to William and Julius J., who continued together until the retirement of the latter in 1902. At that time John J. Kloess, another son, who had established a brick manufacturing business of his own, succeeded to the interest of Julius, consolidated his enterprise with that of his brother, and admitted J. J. Kohl, a brother-in-law, as Superintendent of the combination. William Kloess became President of the new company, and John J., Secretary and Treasurer. John Kloess, the elder, died May 22, 1904, his wife having preceded him July 31, 1896.

William Kloess began to assist his father in the coal business at the age of fifteen, and his education from that time was irregular, and the result of his willingness to combine work and study. In 1895 he turned his attention exclusively to brick manufacturing, and is now at the head of a concern which is able to ship 45,000 brick per day. He is possessed of energy, good judgment, and through knowledge of his business, and personally is popular and influential.

KNOBELOCH, George (deceased), who at the time of his death, in October, 1873, was a retired farmer, residing in Belleville, this county, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1825. He received his education partly in his native land and partly in the public schools of his adopted country. Politically, he was in harmony with the doctrines of the Republican party. In church membership he was a Lutheran, and altogether an upright man, enjoying the full confidence and respect of the home community.

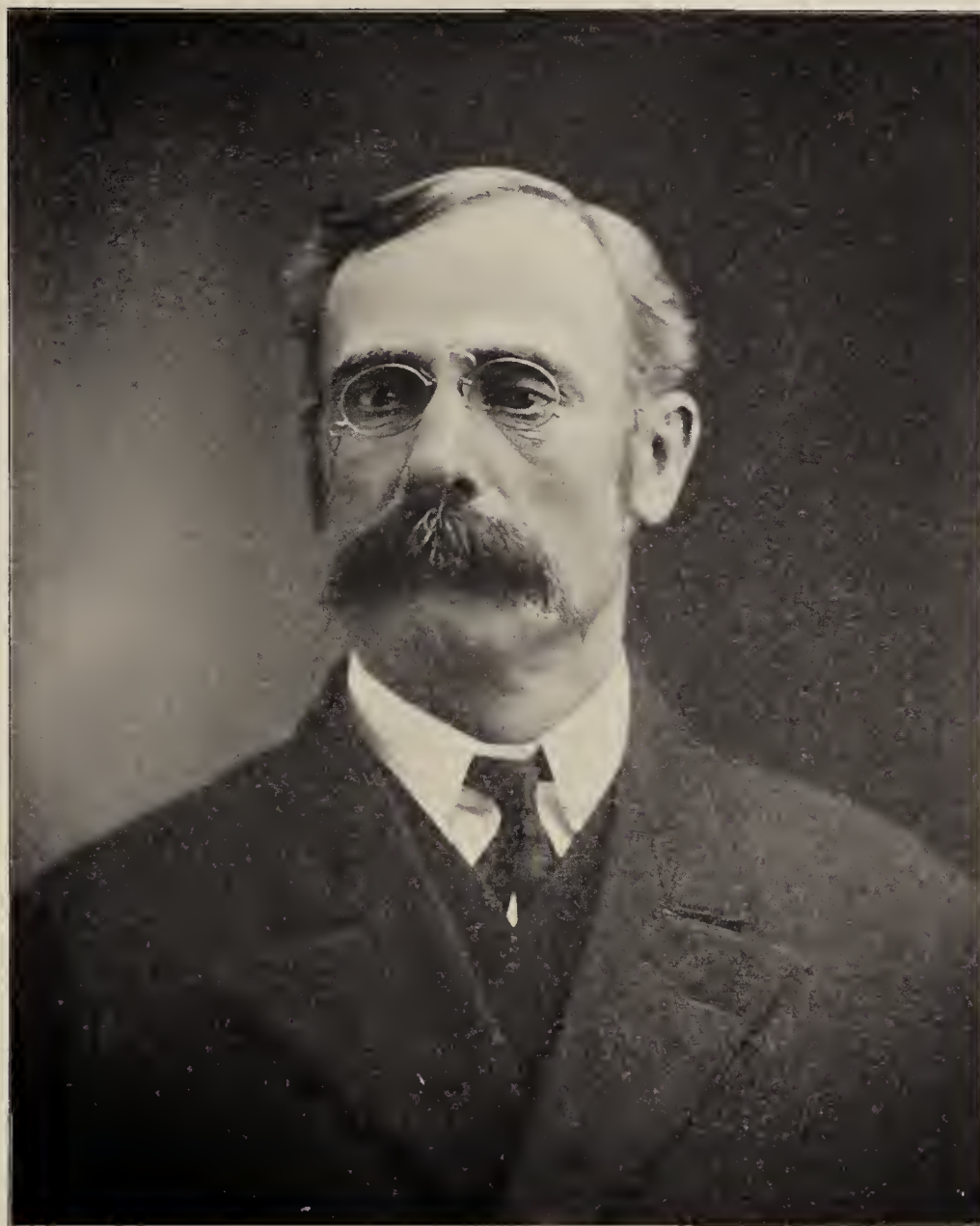
In 1864 Mr. Knobeloch was married to Katherine Hage, a native of Germany, whose mental instruction was obtained in its public schools. Her parents, Philip and Elizabeth Hage, were

also German-born. Mrs. Knobeloch came to the United States at the age of four years, with her parents, who settled in St. Clair County. She lived in the country until 1879, when she moved to Belleville and resided on North High Street until 1897. Since that year she has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. John E. Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Knobeloch were the parents of the following children, namely: Adolph, George, Mrs. John E. Thomas, Emma (Mrs. Davis) and Walter.

KNOEBEL, Thomas, Ph. G., pharmacist, 209 Collinsville Avenue, East St. Louis, was born in Belleville, August 30, 1859, the last but one in order of birth of ten children of Carl Knoebel. He was graduated from the Belleville High School in 1876. Accepting a clerkship under Adolph Finke, of East St. Louis, he entered the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, where he was graduated with honorable mention in 1880. Later he took a special course in microscopy in the same institution. In 1881, he bought the drug stock and fixtures of Mr. Finke and began his successful career as a pharmacist, in 1888 removing his stock to his present location at No. 209 Collinsville Avenue. He was prominent in securing the enactment of the pharmacy law of Illinois, is a member of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, of the American Pharmaceutical Association and of the St. Louis Club of Microscopists. Possessing marked literary talent, and having views on many subjects of interest to progressive people, he is a welcome contributor to the city and county press. He married Miss Minnie D. Eslaman, of Belleville, March 20, 1883.

KNOX, Charles Gordon, the controlling force of the great National Stock Yards, St. Louis, was born at Yonkers, New York, in 1852, and is, consequently, fifty-four years of age. He is the son of Isaac H. Knox, who is also a native of New York. Charles Gordon Knox was educated in the University of Bonn, Germany. After completing his education, he became connected with New York bankers and financiers who dealt extensively in foreign securities, and here laid the foundation for acquiring that knowledge which so admirably fitted him in after years to assume the management of the diverse interests which he controls so creditably at the great St. Louis National Stock Yards.



J. R. Tinsel. M.D.

He remained with the New York financiers until 1873, when he became imbued with that idea of the advancement of the great West which has dominated so many of the leading spirits of the older States. He knew that there were many fine fields in this section awaiting rich harvests, and, after consulting with his father, Isaac H. Knox, who was then Treasurer, and subsequently President of the National Stock Yards, he accepted the position of Chief Clerk of the corporation, in 1873, and has remained with the institution ever since. By his close application to details, his diligent attention to the interests of the corporation and his untiring devotion to the work of making the St. Louis market a pride to the officers of the company, and an object of rivalry among the great stock markets of the world, Mr. Knox began to climb the ladder which has placed him in command of the flourishing institution and its kindred business interests.

In 1889 Mr. Knox was appointed Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and in the spring of the same year, was made President of The Stock Yards Bank. He is also a Director of the Mechanics National Bank and the Commonwealth Trust Company of St. Louis. The connection of Mr. Knox with the National Stock Yards practically dates from its birth in 1873. In that year, of course, the business of the yards was small. Soon, however, with the addition of local packing houses, and the invasion of the Southwest Territory by local stock men, the St. Louis National Stock Yards began to crowd to the front and bid for business with the strongest competitive fields of the country. New life was injected into every department of the yards, and the Board of Directors of the company could find no stronger figure in this section, or even in the country, to assume general command of their interests than Mr. Knox who had grown up with the institution. He knew every detail from bottom to top, and could be trusted to work every string which would materially advance the interests of the yards. He was also placed at the head of the Stock Yards Bank, an institution which has a larger surplus than any other bank in Southern Illinois and does more business, on the same amount of capital, than any other bank in the State. It is generally believed that the popularity of the yards and its standing among the shippers of the country were

earned mainly through the efforts of Mr. Knox. Be that as it may, it is certain that he was one of the leading spirits in the advancement of the institution at all times. One of its most decisive steps forward was the concentration, through his personal endeavors, of the St. Louis horse and mule market at the National Stock Yards. Mr. Knox's attachment to the yards has certainly brought the name of the place into remote sections, and placed it in a favorable position among stockmen who, under ordinary circumstances, would not have had opportunities for learning of its accommodations, conveniences and general standing.

Mr. Knox is a man of extreme modesty, yet by judicious orders and systematic work, he has created a corps of managers at the yards who, in carrying out his ideas and aims, transact business with the precision of clock-work. He is affable and genial, and by possessing those qualities is beloved by all with whom he has come in contact. Mr. Knox, who was married in 1887, to Edith Sherman, a native of New Jersey, lives in St. Louis.

KOCH, Charles, foreman of the bottling department of the Star Brewery, was born in Hamburg, Germany, March 15, 1868, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. Mr. Koch resided with his parents in Germany until 1889, when he came to the United States, locating in New York, where he remained for seven years. He then went to Little Rock, Ark., for a year and thence moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed by the A. B. C. Brewing Company. In 1903 he came to Belleville and accepted a position as foreman in the bottling department of the Star Brewery Company. Socially, he is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Germania Bund of Illinois. He was married, in 1896, to Martha Durigen, a native of Saxony, Germany.

KOERNER, Gustavus Adolphus (deceased), late a lawyer of the city of Belleville, was born in that city January 17, 1845, and died in St. Louis, Mo., October 24, 1904. He was a son of Gustavus and Sophia (Engelmann) Koerner. His father served at different times as Representative in the General Assembly, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (1846-48), Lieutenant-Governor (1853-57), United States Minister to Spain (1862-64), and in 1868 was chosen

Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. He was distinguished not only as a lawyer, jurist and statesman, but as a man of letters.

The son, Gustavus A. Koerner, acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city, and, in March, 1860, entered Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., where he was a student until 1862, when he accompanied his father to the Court of Madrid. After remaining there a short time, he entered the University of Heidelberg, Germany, where he secured a degree in 1864. Then returning to Belleville he pursued the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1865. Almost from the beginning, he took a prominent rank at the bar. He was not only a well-read and accomplished lawyer, but was well versed in literature, possessed an excellent literary taste and was master of several foreign languages. He was not a seeker for office, but served for a number of years as Master in Chancery of St. Clair County. He acted in association with the Republican party until 1872, but then became a local leader in the "Liberal" movement, and took an active part in the Cincinnati convention, in May of that year, which resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeley as a candidate for the presidency. He thereafter acted with the Democratic party until 1896, when, on account of his views on the currency question, he declined to support its platform, as he also did four years later. Mr. Koerner was married on December 31, 1868, to Mary F. Kinney, a daughter of William C. Kinney, who was a prominent lawyer of Belleville and a son of former Lieutenant-Governor Kinney. Mrs. Koerner was also a granddaughter on the maternal side of Elias Kent Kane, who was a member of the first Illinois Constitutional Convention (1818), the first Secretary of State and United States Senator from Illinois eleven years, dying in office in 1835. Mrs. Koerner, with their five sons and two daughters, survives her husband.

KOHL, Walter John, who is engaged in the drug business in Belleville, this county; was born in that place September 1, 1876. His father, Charles Kohl, was born in Rupersburg, Germany, and his mother, Katherine (Neu) Kohl, in Belleville. At the age of eight years Mr. Kohl worked as a newsboy and continued this occupation until he was sixteen years old.

He was then employed as messenger in the postoffice for a year, when he was promoted to General Delivery Clerk. He then entered Feikert's drug store as an apprentice and after two years went to St. Louis to study pharmacy. The education of Mr. Kohl was received in the public schools and in the St. Louis School of Pharmacy, his studies being completed when he was twenty years old. He was the first student from Belleville to gain the honor of the second prize. He became a registered pharmacist in Missouri when nineteen years old.

After graduating, Mr. Kohl was employed in a drug store in St. Louis, and then became manager of another drug store in Kansas City. From this he came to Belleville, and worked at Kempff's pharmacy five years. In 1903, the Woods Medicine Company was incorporated, of which Mr. Kohl is the President. On October 24, 1903, he established a drug store at No. 100 East Main Street, where he employs one registered clerk and two junior clerks. He handles drugs and druggists' sundries, paints, oils, etc., and makes a specialty of prescriptions.

In December, 1899, Mr. Kohl married Bertha Keil, who was born and schooled in Belleville. They have two children—Aurelia and Leona. He has a notable talent for music, and is skillful with the cello. Mr. Kohl supports the Republican party, and is Evangelical in his religious convictions. Fraternally, he belongs to the K. of P.

KOLB, Philip, a coal-mine operator at Mascoutah, this county, was born in that town February 29, 1848. He is a son of Henry and Magdalena (Blum), natives of Hessen, Germany. In 1863, after completing his studies in the public schools, Philip began to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked until 1869. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits, having rented a farm for ten years. Following this he went into the dairy business, in which he continued five years, and then for ten years conducted a creamery. He had already purchased a farm of 140 acres in Mascoutah Township, which he still retains. Mr. Kolb sold his dairy business, however, and engaged in the butchering line in Mascoutah for two years. He afterward spent four years in the lumber business. In 1895, together with E. R. Hagist, Philip Huckle and Jacob G. Mann, he sunk a shaft just outside of the city limits,

on the east, and struck a coal vein from seven to eight feet thick. The product of this is from 700 to 800 tons daily. The company supplies Mascoutah, but ships most of the output to St. Louis, where it maintains an office. Its officers are: Philip Kolb, President; Jacob G. Mann, Vice-President; E. R. Hagist, Secretary; and Philip Huccke, Treasurer. The other coal mines owned by this company are situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, between New Athens and Lynchburg. One shaft, sunk in 1900, has a vein between six and seven feet thick, and yields 1,000 tons per day. The other, sunk in 1903, about a mile distant from the first, and tapping the same vein, has a daily output of the same quantity.

Philip Kolb was married in October, 1866, to Katherine Reinhardt, who was born and educated in Mascoutah. Their children are Rudolph, and Lena, now Mrs. Beatty, of Mascoutah. Mr. Kolb is a Republican in politics. Religiously, he adheres to the Evangelical faith. His fraternal connection is with the O. O. M. A. and K. of P.

KOLB, William, a merchant, of Lebanon, St. Clair County, was born in Mascoutah, Illinois, October 17, 1869. His parents, Killian and Mary (Heilmann) Kolb, were natives of Germany. Killian Kolb came to the United States at a very early age, with his parents, and spent some time in Pennsylvania. He then came to Mascoutah, where he first followed blacksmithing, and afterward engaged in the merchandise business. When fourteen years old William Kolb was employed by Charles Tiedemann, in a grocery store, and remained with him four years. He then went to East St. Louis and worked two years for Kohl & Niemann. After this he moved to Lebanon, and in 1890 embarked in the general merchandise business, handling also hay and feed.

In 1895, Mr. Kolb was married to Lizzie Bachmann, a native of Salem, Illinois, and a daughter of Adam H. Bachmann of that place. They have three children—Marie, Catherine and Charles William Kolb. Politically, Mr. Kolb is a Republican and has been a very prosperous business man—one who has a future before him in the financial world.

KRAFT, Fred W., the well known publisher of "The Democrat," in East St. Louis, this

county, was born in Lenzburg Township, St. Clair County, February 15, 1863. He is a son of William and Eliza (Leilich) Kraft, natives of Germany. William Kraft was a farmer by occupation, as was also his father before him. The former was brought to the United States by his parents, who came to this country in 1833, locating in St. Clair County, Ill., and settling in Lenzburg Township, on the farm where Fred W. was born. Grandfather Kraft served in the capacity of reader on the military staff of the great warrior, Napoleon, shared in the disasters of the Moscow campaign, and took part in the battle of Waterloo. His son, William, was a man of superior intelligence and sterling traits of character. During the whole of his mature life he was a prominent citizen of St. Clair County, and faithfully and efficiently served the public in several important relations. During the Civil War he performed the duties of enrolling officer in his locality. For nearly twenty years he filled the position of Justice of the Peace for St. Clair County, with signal credit to himself, meriting and receiving the commendation of all classes of people. With equal ability and fidelity, he discharged the duties pertaining to the office of County Commissioner for a period of nine years.

In early youth Fred W. Kraft attended the country district school on Dutch Hill, in Lenzburg Township, continuing his studies through his fifteenth year, and at intervals assisting his father in the operation of the farm. After finishing his schooling, he applied himself for a time to the study of pharmacy, and subsequently turned his attention to agricultural pursuits on the home farm. He was thus engaged until he reached the age of twenty-five years, when he left the homestead and secured employment in the real estate and law office of F. B. Bowman, in East St. Louis. In 1890 he assumed the management of the "East St. Louis Gazette," remaining in this connection for two years. At the end of that period he purchased a half interest in the Southern Illinois Publishing Company, at Belleville, and there conducted the publication of two daily papers—the "News Democrat" and the "Zeitung." After being thus engaged until 1895, he disposed of these interests, and commenced the issue of "The Democrat," in East St. Louis, which he sold in 1898. In 1901 he embarked

in the real estate and insurance business under the firm name of Fink & Co., of which he is President and the controlling spirit.

On September 14, 1903, Mr. Kraft was united in marriage, at Denver, Colo., with Adolphina Boos, a native of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Kraft are the parents of one son, Fred W., Jr., born March 17, 1905. In politics, Mr. Kraft is a steadfast and earnest supporter of the Democratic party, and in the local councils of that organization wields no small influence. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. and the B. P. O. E. His whole life has been spent in St. Clair County, and his career as a man and as a citizen has been such as to win for him the respect and esteem of all who enjoy his acquaintance.

KRAMER, Edward Charles, lawyer, 431 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, was born in Wabash County, Ill., February 1, 1857, a son of Henry and Martha (Calverley) Kramer, the former a native of Germany, the latter a native of England. He was brought up to farm life and was educated in normal schools. He taught school and read law, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1882. He is a member of the East St. Louis Bar Association, the St. Clair County Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. Politically, he is a Democrat, and in religious belief is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, at Grayville, Ill., September 15, 1880, Miss Laura J. Ellis, a native of that place, born April 8, 1858. They have two children: Kenneth Edward Kramer, born June 8, 1892, and Pauline Ida Kramer, born February 26, 1895.

KRANTZ, Jacob.—In 1900, after almost half a century of coal mining in this country and Europe, Jacob Krantz established a flour and feed business in Belleville, in partnership with his son Charles, his store being located on the corner of Switzer and Centerville Avenues. In this comparatively short time he has worked up a profitable trade, has enlarged the capacity of his store, and has the satisfaction of realizing that at any time he may retire from active life, leaving his enterprise in competent and painstaking hands. Born in Nassau, Prussia, Germany, November 20, 1838, Mr. Krantz had

a common school education in his native land, and, following the precedent of boys in his walk of life, he began to earn his own living at the age of fourteen or fifteen. His work was of a gloomy kind, in the coal mines of the country, and in 1865 he came to America, following the same occupation in Perry County, Ind. Six months later he moved to St. Clair County, Ill., worked in the mines around Belleville until 1882, and then became the owner and operator of a coal mine of his own near that city, conducting it until 1900. Disposing of his mining interests to Reeb Brothers, he started his present business, his only son, Charles, having in the meantime developed into an intelligent and conscientious business man.

Two years after coming to America, August 11, 1867, Mr. Krantz married Mary Dirk, who was born and educated in Germany, and who is the mother of four children: Katherine, Charles, Louisa and Hermina. Mr. Krantz is a Democrat in politics, fraternally is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in religion is a member of the Evangelical Church.

KRAUSS, Philip, a prominent brick manufacturer of Freeburg, Ill., was born in that place August 19, 1867, and is a son of Henry and Barbara (Heigle) Krauss, both of whom are natives of Germany. Completing his schooling at the age of fourteen, he started to work in a keg factory, where he remained but a short time, and then for the following nine years was employed in a nail mill at Belleville. He then worked for one year in a brick yard, after which he organized the firm of Snyder & Krauss Bros., brick manufacturers, which continued in existence for three years. Upon the dissolution of this partnership, March 2, 1898, Mr. Krauss again started a brick manufacturing plant at Freeburg, which is the only one of its kind in the city. His trade is entirely local, and his output is about 6,000 bricks per day. In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Masonic order.

KRAUSS, William, a prominent manufacturer of New Athens, St. Clair County, was born in St. Louis, Mo., son of Henry and Barbara (Heigle) Krauss, the former of whom was born in Darmstadt, and the latter in Schobe, Germany.

William attended the public schools until he was twelve years old, when he commenced work in a keg factory, remaining there for five years. During the following five years he was employed in a steel plant and various other places, and then located at Marissa, where he learned the trade of brick making. After working there four years he removed to Freeburg and with his brother Philip engaged in the manufacture of bricks. Three years later the brothers dissolved partnership, and in April, 1902, Mr. Krauss came to New Athens where, with Fritz Zwetselke he again embarked in the brick manufacturing business, which they continued to conduct until the fall of that year, when Mr. Zwetselke retired, and since that time Mr. Krauss has continued to operate the plant alone. Each season he manufactures about 3,000,000 bricks, which are all disposed of in the vicinity of New Athens. Socially, Mr. Krauss is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. On December 6, 1899, he was married to Lena Thebus, who was born in Belleville, Ill., and educated in its public schools. Of this union two children have resulted, as follows: Erma, born September 2, 1900, and Mary E., September 18, 1903.

KREBS, Arthur E., was born April 27, 1858, in Belleville, Ill., a son of Edward Krebs, who came from Germany to the United States and located in St. Clair County in 1856. Here he was very successful as a merchant, and at one time filled the office of Deputy Sheriff of the county. Arthur E., after completing his education in the public schools of Belleville, went to Kansas City and Chicago, where he engaged in the china and glassware business. In 1896, in partnership with Mr. Rodenheiser, he purchased the house-furnishing store of Charles Drees, who established the business in 1860. In 1898 he bought Mr. Rodenheiser's interest in the firm and has since successfully carried on the business, of which he is the general manager under the name of Krebs Bros., china, glass and house-furnishing store. At one time Mr. Krebs was Assistant Postmaster under F. M. Taylor. Socially, he belongs to the Order of Elks, of which he has been Secretary since its institution; is a Director of the Commercial Club and Vice-President of the Retail Merchants' Association.

In 1890 Mr. Krebs was married in Chicago

to Emma Rutz, who received her education in the schools of Belleville, and they are the parents of one child, Wilbur.

KROPP, Leonard, President of the Millstadt Lumber Company, and a prominent citizen of that place, was born in Millstadt, in 1839, a son of Leonard and Catherine E. (Kueffner) Kropp, both of whom were natives of Germany; they came to the United States and in 1836 located in St. Clair County. Here Leonard was reared on a farm and received his education in the district schools, after leaving which he followed the vocation of farming until 1883, when he engaged in the lumber business at Millstadt. He continued in this line of industry until 1903, when the Millstadt Lumber Co. was organized, of which he was elected President. He is now retired from active business life. He is a stockholder in the Millstadt Creamery Co., and has been a member of the Town Board for two terms. Reared as a farmer boy, Mr. Kropp is an excellent example of what energy, ability and industry will do for a man who desires to advance in the world, and he is now enjoying the fruits of his early labor. On June 9, 1864, he was married to Margaret Dewald, and they have two children—Margaret and Leonard F.

KUEFFNER, (Gen.) William C., (deceased), soldier of the Civil War and former attorney-at-law, Belleville, Ill., was born in Rostock, Mecklenburg, Germany, February 27, 1840. His father, Carl Kueffner, was also a native of Mecklenburg. Mr. Kueffner came to America at the age of sixteen years and was located at Memphis, Tenn., at the outbreak of the Civil War. Thence he came to St. Louis, and then to Belleville, Ill., where he enlisted April 20, 1861, in Company D, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in as Sergeant of Capt. Alexander G. Hawe's company, and transferred to Company C, as First Lieutenant, serving three months. He then re-enlisted for three years as Captain of Company B, in the same regiment, and participated in the battles of Saratoga, Ft. Henry, and Ft. Donelson, Tenn., in February, 1862. He was wounded in the head by a gunshot at the Battle of Shiloh, and was taken to the hospital and thence to St. Louis. After his recovery he rejoined his regi-

ment and took part in the Battle of Corinth, where he was again wounded by a gunshot through the breast and removed to the hospital. After the expiration of his second period of enlistment, he enlisted for a third time in February, 1865, as a member of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—one of the last regiments organized for the Civil War—of which he was commissioned as Colonel and on March 13, following, promoted to Brevet Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service, remaining in service until January 27, 1866, when he was honorably discharged with his regiment at Springfield, Ill. In all Gen. Kueffner took part in 110 battles and skirmishes. During a part of the war he was stationed for one year and three months at the Barracks, St. Louis.

Gen. Kueffner was a zealous champion of the principles of the Republican party and, after the war, served for a time as Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate, and in March, 1867, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Belleville District. He later began the study of law in the Law Department of Washington University, from which he graduated on March 8, 1871, after which he practiced his profession in Belleville up to the time of his death. He was twice married, first to Cecelia Mahlinkrodt, a native of St. Louis, to whom he was married in May, 1865, and who died in 1873, having borne him two children—Cecelia W. and Louisa D. On June 3, 1876, he was married to Miss Elise Lorey, who was born and educated in Belleville and who still survives. His death, resulting from an attack of pneumonia, occurred March 18, 1893, and he was buried with the honors due to a veteran of the Civil War, in Walnut Hill Cemetery.

An earnest patriot, Gen. Kueffner took a just pride in his record as a soldier, and was a devoted member of Hecker Post, No. 443, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. Almost his last words, uttered in command of his comrades—the “Boys in Blue”—as he lay upon his death-bed, indicated the deep hold the memories of the war period still had upon him.

KUNZE, Ernst, a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Marissa Township, this county, was born December 31, 1848, at Peterveldt, Ger-

many, son of Frederick A. and Rennata (Schreiber) Kunze, who were also natives of the Fatherland. They emigrated to America in 1854, settling on a farm in Marissa Township less than two miles from Marissa, and there they reared a family of seven children. Ernst was educated in the public school of Marissa Township and has always resided on the home farm. He is the youngest member of the family, and after the death of his parents he became heir to the homestead, at that time comprising 320 acres of land. Since then he has added 80 acres and now possesses one of the largest and most highly cultivated farms in Marissa Township. In 1875 Mr. Kunze was married to Catherine Hotz, a daughter of Johan and Maria Hotz, who was born and educated in Germany. Two children have been born of this union, Gustave and Edward.

KUNTZMANN, Charles J., proprietor of the Owl Saloon, 20 West Main Street, Belleville, was born at Highland, Ill., January 12, 1871, a son of Mathew and Margaret (Appel) Kuntzmann. At nine years of age, he went to Trenton, Ill. He worked in mines and on farms till he was twenty years old, then went to St. Louis, Mo., and there began a connection with the liquor trade that has survived continuously to the present time. He came to Belleville in 1895, and established the Owl Saloon in 1902. He married, in 1898, Caroline Engel, and they have a son named Charles Le Roy Kuntzmann. The family are attendants upon the services of St. Paul's German Protestant Church.

“THE LAND FAMILY. — The family here named are among the early settlers of St. Clair County. Philip, son of Moses Land, was born in Virginia, March 2, 1785. He removed to South Carolina, and there married Elizabeth Fike. The year of the marriage was 1805. He afterwards left South Carolina and went to Kentucky, and from that State came to Illinois in 1816, and settled in St. Clair County, at a point then and now known as Turkey Hill. About the year 1818 he moved to a place on the Kaskaskia, near where Fayetteville now stands, and there he remained until his death, which took place in April, 1857. His wife died on the old place or homestead in 1841. There were six children born to Philip and Elizabeth Land. Their names were Aaron, Cynthia,

Moses, Rebecca, Evaline and Nathan. Aaron and Cynthia were born in South Carolina, Moses, Rebecca and Avaline, in Kentucky, and Nathan in St. Clair County, Ill. Aaron Land married Lucy Dial. Cynthia married Patrick Costello, who died about the year 1841, after which she married Edward McGarren. Moses Land married Louisa Dial. Rebecca died unmarried, about the age of eighteen years. Nathan was twice married; first to Sarah Curtis, in 1845. She died in 1853. He then married Minerva Benwell, daughter of Joseph Primm, in 1858. He was raised on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until after the death of his wife, when he engaged in merchandising in the town of Mascoutah, in which he continued for three or four years, when he sold out and purchased an interest in the flouring mill in Mascoutah, which was built by Messrs. Postel & Eisenmayer, and is now owned and operated by Philip H. Postel. In August, 1862, during the war, he raised a company of volunteers, which were enlisted into the service, when they became a part of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Col. R. M. Moore commanding. The regiment did gallant and meritorious service during the war. Captain Land contracted sickness, which compelled him to send in his resignation, and he was honorably discharged in September, 1864." (Brink's History, 1881.)

LANG, Charles T., Postmaster of O'Fallon, this county, was born in that place in 1867, a son of Theobald and Mary (Dressel) Lang, natives respectively of Germany and St. Clair County, this State. The father came to the county in 1836, where he followed the cooper's trade. Charles T. received his education in the public schools of O'Fallon until he moved to Summerfield, where he now resides and conducts a barber's business.

In 1890 Mr. Lang was married to Emma Schuster, who was born in Summerfield, and to them four children have been born: Arthur, Arnold, Eleanora and Clarence. In his political affiliation Mr. Lang is a Republican, and has always been very prominent in the affairs of the village. In February, 1900, he was appointed Postmaster of O'Fallon, which position he still retains. He has been Village Clerk for six years and Treasurer for four years. So-

cially, he is connected with the following orders: Masons, Modern Woodmen of America and Knights of Pythias.

LARKINS, T. B.—The business reputation of T. B. Larkins, in East St. Louis, is based upon his ten years of effort as a coal merchant, and upon the fact that from a small beginning he has built up a substantial and constantly increasing trade. Beginning in 1894, he conducted his business alone until March, 1903, when he received as partner, James F. Brew, and since has carried on a general jobbing trade in all kinds of coal. Born in East Liverpool, Ohio, where his parents, J. B. and Phoebe (DeWitt) Larkins, conducted a general merchandise store, he accompanied the family to Missouri while still a boy, and there received his education in the public schools, eventually graduating from the Normal School. Removing to Quincy, Ill., he worked at railroading for thirteen years, and from 1886 until 1891 filled the position of yard master at East St. Louis, resigning because of an accident which incapacitated him for physical labor. Recovering his health, he engaged in the coal business before referred to, and now has one of the largest enterprises of the kind in East St. Louis.

Mr. Larkins established a home of his own in 1889, marrying Alma Peeples, who was born in Illinois, and who is the mother of a daughter, Gladys. Genial and approachable, a large share of the success of Mr. Larkins is due to his tact and consideration, no less than to his fairness and integrity, and his thorough knowledge of the coal business.

LATTMANN, William, coal dealer and well known citizen of Belleville, this county, is a native of Hanover, Germany, his birth having occurred there on February 14, 1861, his parents being Conrad and Wilhelmina (Gremell) Lattmann, who were also born in his fatherland. William obtained his education in Germany, and later came to the United States, in 1891, locating in St. Clair County, where he worked at various occupations, including mining, until 1901, when, in partnership with Benhardt Peters he purchased a coal mine situated one mile south of Belleville. This they continued to operate until 1905, when Mr. Lattmann became the sole proprietor. He disposes of all his coal to the local trade in his

home city. In his religion Mr. Lattmann is a consistent adherent to the Catholic Church, and politically, he supports the Democratic party.

LEIBROCK, George, Jr., a prosperous saw-mill proprietor and lumber dealer of Mascoutah, this county, was born in Hassloch, Bavaria, Germany, November 15, 1834, a son of John Philip and Maria Katherine (Schuster) Leibrock, the former being a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Weisenstein) Leibrock, and the latter a daughter of George Schuster, all natives of Bavaria, Germany. George received his education in Germany and the United States, coming with his parents, in 1844, to Mascoutah, where his father purchased a farm two and a half miles south of the town, on which he resided until 1850, when he began operating a saw mill in Mascoutah. This he conducted until 1861, when George took charge of the business, which he still carries on. His mother died on August 28, 1868; his father, on July 10, 1891, and they are both buried in the cemetery at Mascoutah. Mr. Leibrock owns one saw mill on the Okaw River in Clinton County, another in Mascoutah, and in connection with these mills he deals in all kinds of lumber.

On November 15, 1858, George Leibrock, Jr., was united in marriage to Katherine, a daughter of John D. Hoffman, who is one of the early settlers of the county. She was born in Lebanon, St. Clair County, and educated at the Illinois Female College, Jacksonville. The following children have been born of this union: Philip H., who is a physician; Elise D., wife of Dr. E. P. Koch, of Chicago; and Louisa H., wife of Professor James A. Bishop, also of Chicago. Mr. Leibrock votes the Republican ticket and in his religion affiliates with the German Methodist Episcopal Church. Socially, he belongs to the Masons and has taken the third degree, being also a member of the Knights of Honor.

LENZ, August (deceased), formerly President of the Belleville Oil Company, and a retired farmer and merchant of St. Clair Township, was a native of Feldhausen, of the Rhine country, Germany, and was born July 17, 1827. He died April 1, 1905. At the age of eleven he came to America with his parents, Arnold and Annie Maria (Busch) Lenz, natives also of

Germany, and soon after locating in St. Louis his father purchased a farm on the line between St. Louis County and Franklin County, both in Missouri. Here the lad lived until 1848, when he found employment in the "Planter's Hotel" for a couple of years; then was employed in a general store in St. Louis, and later became a partner in the latter establishment. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he enlisted in Company E, Captain Stevens' Cavalry, but owing to an injury sustained while on horseback was unable to enter the service. From 1849 until 1872 he engaged in the mercantile business in St. Louis, and then purchased a farm of fifty acres in St. Clair township, four miles west of Belleville. For years he was one of the successful general farmers and stock-raisers of his neighborhood, but in 1898 sold his farm to his son-in-law, F. M. Priester, who since has converted it into a summer resort, known far and wide as "Priester's Park." On May 1, 1881, Mr. Lenz bought a fourth interest in the Belleville Oil Works, at the same time assuming the vice-presidency of the company, and holding the same until becoming President in 1898. In 1886 he erected the Belleville Nail Works, and after operating the same for three years, disposed of it to other parties.

Mr. Lenz was a Democrat in politics, and served twelve years as a School Director of the St. Clair district. In addition to his substantial business qualifications, the deceased had the social tendencies of his countrymen across the sea, and it had ever been his aim to promote healthful and diversional opportunities in his adopted land. As far back as 1855 he assisted in the organization of the Rhenish Frohsin Singing Society, of St. Louis, and continued ever after as one of its stanch supporters. Fraternally, he was connected with the Masons. On September 21, 1850, Mr. Lenz married Amelia Halbach, of Pittsburg, Pa., and of the union five children were born: William; Rosa, the wife of F. M. Priester; Emma, the wife of William Driver; George, now executor of the estate; and Carl F. Lenz. The two last named are in business in St. Louis. On September 21, 1900, Mr. and Mrs. August Lenz celebrated their golden wedding, which was the occasion of a great demonstration of friends and relatives at Priester's Park.



Herrn. & Wetzger

LEONARD, Henry, proprietor of the "Commercial Hotel," O'Fallon, this county, was born in Clinton County, Ill., in 1860, a son of Edward and Mary (Stockmann) Leonard, both natives of Hanover, Germany. The father came to the United States and followed his trade as a shoemaker, later becoming the proprietor of the Germantown Mill. Henry received his education in the Breese schools and followed the industry of farming in Clinton and Joe Daviess Counties, remaining in the latter county for thirteen years. He then removed to Belleville, where he opened a saloon and later to Aviston, where he became proprietor of the "Aviston Hotel." On March 1, 1903, he took possession of the "Commercial Hotel" in O'Fallon, which he still conducts, profitably to himself and to the satisfaction of his patrons.

In 1886 Mr. Leonard was married to Caroline Vonderah, who was a native of Joe Daviess County, and died in 1897. In the fall of 1898, he was united to Lizzie Dinges. They are the parents of five children, namely: Mary, Ben, Anna, Louis and Gertrude.

LEOPOLD, Joseph (& Bro.).—Joseph Leopold, the well known wholesale liquor dealer of Belleville, this county, was born in the place named, August 7, 1859. He is the son of Joseph Leopold, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and Philipina (Rosche) Leopold, a Bavarian. After receiving his education in the Belleville schools he formed a partnership with his brother, Edward, in the wholesale liquor business, and the firm has since conducted it on a large scale. They are now the importers of no less than eighty different varieties of wines, liquors and cordials.

On October 25, 1883, Joseph Leopold was married to Maggie Rhein, a daughter of Frederick and Charlotte (Nenninger) Rhein, and to them seven children have been born. Mr. Leopold is connected with the Masons and the order of Elks.

Fred Rhein, Sr., Mrs. Leopold's grandfather, was a native of Rheinpfalz, Germany, and came to St. Clair County in 1839, settling on the Georgetown road. The old Rhein farm of nearly 1,000 acres is still in the possession of the Rhein family. Grandfather Fred Rhein was well known in St. Clair County where he was known as a farmer and a stock-raiser and dealer.

LINK, Charles W., Jr., manager of the Lyric Theater buffet, Belleville, a son of Charles W. Link, Sr., was born in St. Clair County October 27, 1874, and there received his early education. The elder Link was engaged in farming in St. Clair County until 1876, when he moved to O'Fallon, where he conducted a saloon and hotel until some time in 1881. He then spent five or six months in Shiloh, whence he came to Belleville in 1882 and continued in the saloon and hotel business. The subject of this sketch became manager of a saloon in Belleville on November 16, 1892, and in 1904-'05 conducted the "Budweiser" bar, garden and theater as proprietor. He is now manager of the Lyric Theater buffet. Mr. Link was a member of Company D, Fourth Regiment Illinois State Militia, for four years, and in 1898 served as Regimental Commissary Sergeant during the Spanish-American War. He was married September 29, 1903, to Cora Long, who was born and educated in Belleville.

LISCHER, George W., a brick manufacturer of Mascoutah, St. Clair County, was born in that place August 5, 1867. His father, Christopher Lischer, was born in Bavaria, Germany, and his mother, Mary (Baltz) Lischer, in St. Louis, Mo. He is a grandson of Conrad Lischer, a native of Bavaria. The name of his grandmother was Hafelie.

At the age of fifteen years Mr. Lischer completed his studies in the public schools. Before this, however, he had learned the trade of a brick mason, at which, when sixteen years old, he was employed in St. Louis at \$3 per day. He worked there about eight years, and then went to Mt. Olive, where he did contract work for four years. He also owned a brick manufacturing plant, of which he disposed in 1895. He subsequently returned to Mascoutah, where he entered into a contracting partnership with Carl S. Mueller; the firm also dealt in lime and cement. Mr. Mueller retired from the partnership in 1899, and Mr. Lischer sold out the lime and cement interest on June 16, 1904. In September, 1902, in connection with John Facht, Mr. Lischer commenced the manufacture of dry-pressed brick. The concern is incorporated, Mr. Lischer being general manager, and Mr. Facht, Secretary and Treasurer. The plant has a capacity of 21,000 brick per day. Thus far, this quantity has proved inade-

quate to supply the demand. Mr. Lischer is a Director and President of the Mascoutah Brewing Company, and a stockholder in the Mutual Creamery Company.

George W. Lischer was married January 12, 1895, to Ida Haering, who was born and schooled in Mascoutah. Their children are: Otto, born May 24, 1896; and Elsa, born November 12, 1901. Politically, Mr. Lischer is a Democrat, and is serving his third term as Mayor of Mascoutah. His religious connection is with the German Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., I. O. R. M., and Arbeiter Verein.

LISTER, James H., mine superintendent, St. Clair County, was born in Yorkshire, England, February 9, 1861, the son of Henry and Harriet (Rowley) Lister, also natives of that country, and grandson of James Lister, of Saxony, and James Rowley, of England. The father, Henry Lister, came to West Philadelphia to become superintendent of a mine, when his son was but three years of age. James H. Lister attended public school and early showed an inclination to follow his father's dangerous occupation. In 1871, when he was but ten years of age, he found employment at O'Fallon in the Alma Mine, and afterward worked under his parent in the Knecht Mine. For three years he was County Mine Inspector in Madison County, Ill. On December 31, 1884, Mr. Lister was married to Ellen Williamson, a native of Caseyville, Ill., and of this union four children have been born—Harry, William, Ruth and Ellen. In February, 1903, Mr. Lister became General Superintendent of the Royal Coal and Mining Company. The mine operated by this company has a vein of coal six and one-half to seven feet, and the average output is 1,000 tons each day. Mr. Lister is a Republican in his politics and belongs to the K. of P. fraternity. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

LOEBELING, Carl, an upright and highly respected farmer of St. Clair County, is of German nativity, born April 20, 1830, and was educated in the public schools of his native land. Emigrating to the United States, at the age of twenty-five years he came to St. Clair County and there engaged in agriculture for the following five years. He worked a farm on

Twelve Mile Prairie for ten years, and then moved to Freeburg, where he also farmed for the succeeding decade. In 1880 he bought sixty-one acres on Hazel Creek, onto which he moved and there resides at the present time. When he purchased the land it was entirely covered with timber and twenty acres still remain uncultivated. On March 18, 1860, Mr. Loebeling was married to Rosina Brown, a native of Germany, where she received her education. To them have been born the following children: Henry, Edward, Theodore and George (both deceased), Emma and Katherine. In his church affiliations Mr. Loebeling is a Lutheran, and in politics he supports the Democratic party. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Henzer) Loebeling, were born respectively in Hanover and Nartan, Germany. His paternal grandfather was Ludwig Loebeling, who married a Miss Koeiltz, and his maternal grandfather was Joseph Henzer, both natives of Germany.

LOELKES, (Dr.) George, a prominent and highly successful physician of St. Clair County, was born February 3, 1845, in Todenhausen, Hessen-Nassau, Germany, son of Jacob and Vilhelmina (Seibert) Loelkes, the former of whom was a native of Niederwetter, and the latter of Wetter, Hessen-Nassau, Germany. After passing through the public and high schools, Dr. Loelkes decided to study medicine, and for that purpose attended the universities of Marburg and Goettingen, Germany. In February, 1867, he came to the United States, and the following year graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. He settled at Belleville April 19, 1868, and has established a fine practice there. In his political sentiments Dr. Loelkes is independent, voting for the candidate whom he considers most competent to hold office, while fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order.

On September 4, 1868, Dr. Loelkes was united in marriage to Emma Helff, a native of Zurich, Switzerland, her education having been acquired in the public schools of Philadelphia. Of this union the following children have been born: Alexander, subsequently a druggist by occupation, died in New York City at the age of thirty-three years; Ferdinand, Walter, Wilhelmine and Rudolph. On the paternal side of the family the grandmother, Christine Voel-

kel, was born in Neiderwetter, Hessen-Nassau, Germany, all of the other immediate ancestors, both paternal and maternal, being natives of the same part of the empire.

LONG, George R., who in 1890 started a household furniture establishment at No. 203 West Main Street, Belleville, and who now has a large local and country trade, is one of his adopted town's successful and honored citizens, as well as a representative of the stability and thrift of the sons of France. Born February 25, 1846, Mr. Long came to New York at the age of twenty-two, leaving behind him his parents, John and Pauline Long, agriculturists in sunny France. After a year in New York he journeyed to Chicago, remained a short time, and then secured a position as teamster and freighter on the plains. Still later he worked on the railroad in Illinois, and in the mines in Missouri and the vicinity of Belleville, for about eleven years. For the following ten years he was a traveling salesman for Kircher & Son, agricultural implement dealers, and in 1890, as stated, established a general household furnishing business at 203 West Main Street. He now occupies four adjoining stores, as well as a large warehouse on Third and Spring Streets. His stock comprises all kinds of household furniture, including stoves, cooking utensils, pictures, wringers, washing machines and sewing machines.

Mr. Long is an active Democrat, and fraternally, connected with the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Knights and Ladies of Honor. On August 11, 1870, he was united in marriage with Mary J. Kimball, a native of St. Francisville, Mo., and who is the mother of nine children: George A., Alice C., Nellie, Cora, Mary Louise, Pauline, Ernest, Eugene, and Francis Joseph. He has lately bought a handsome two-story brick residence at No. 117 East Fifth Street, and is in all regards, one of the most substantial and honorable citizens of Belleville.

LOTZ, George, a leading merchant of East St. Louis, this county, was born in Germany in 1864. He attended the schools of his native place and acquired a fair common school education. At the age of fourteen years, however, after he had read much of the history of the United States and pondered over its remarkable possibilities, he decided to emigrate

to the "land beyond the seas." Arriving in this country in 1878, with a small pocket book, but a heart full of strength and a mind capable of directing his energies, young Lotz lost no time in finding employment in a grocery store. On account of his genial disposition and his social temperament, his failure to thoroughly understand the new language was no particular hindrance to his success. All persons with whom he came in contact were his friends, and it was but a short time before he could converse and transact business very successfully in English. In 1889, after successfully conducting the business of others, he decided to strike out for himself and started a general grocery, hardware store and meat market, at the corner of Baugh Avenue and Second Street. The place was small, yet Mr. Lotz, on account of his fair dealings and his jovial disposition, transacted a fair business. His trade grew to such an extent that he was compelled to seek new quarters. After looking about for some time, Mr. Lotz concluded to select the site at the corner of Second Street and St. Clair Avenue, to which place he removed in October, 1905. The building is 70 by 50 feet, and is one of the largest store rooms in the city. To successfully conduct the business of the establishment, Mr. Lotz employs ten clerks and salesmen.

George Lotz is not a politician in the strict sense of the word, yet he takes a very active interest in all measures affecting the welfare of East St. Louis. In the spring of 1898 he was importuned to become the aldermanic candidate for the Seventh Ward, and consented to make the race. He was elected by a handsome majority and served in the City Council for six years. Mr. Lotz always advocated the reconstruction of the streets of the city, an economical administration and a close adherence to the principles of the Citizen's party platform. He stands high in the councils of that party, and is strongly urged to become its candidate for City Treasurer, in the spring of 1907. Mr. Lotz, who was one of the founders of the Retail Merchants Association, acted as President of that organization for three terms.

In 1900 Mr. Lotz married Mary Murphy, a pretty and accomplished young woman of this city. One child, George J., has blessed their union.

LOUIS, Nicholas, farmer, St. Clair Township, this county, was born in Belleville, Ill., Febru-

ary 22, 1846, the son of Nicholas and Marian Louis, natives of Lorraine (then France), who came to America when about nine years old, and located in St. Clair County with their parents. Mr. Louis secured his education in the parochial and public schools of his native county, and remained with his parents on the home place until he reached the age of twenty-five.

On October 18, 1869, Nicholas Louis was married to Elizabeth Damrich, of Millstadt, St. Clair County, and a daughter of Jacob and Eva Damrich, natives of Germany and early settlers in St. Clair County, and of this union six children were born: Eva, Mary Ann, Caroline, Lena, Jerome, Freda and Julius. After his marriage, for about nine years, Mr. Louis rented a farm, but in 1877 he moved to Section 3, of St. Clair Township. He now owns 145 acres on the Lebanon road three miles northeast of Belleville, beside three other farms in the township, where farm, garden and dairy produce are raised. In his political views Mr. Louis is a Democrat and is a member of the Catholic Church. He is well known and has a host of friends in St. Clair County.

LOVINGSTON, (Hon.) John B., was born in Sulzburg, Bavaria, Germany, February 17, 1840, and died in East St. Louis, July 31, 1897. He was a son of Franciscus Lovington and his wife Crescencia (Maurer) Lovington. He was educated in the common schools of his native village, studying Latin and Greek after school hours at the Gymnasium. His father died while he was in college, and when he had completed his education he came, with his mother and other members of the family, to the United States. They located in Wisconsin, where, for three months, young Lovington attended a subscription school. Later he worked in a country store at a salary of fifty dollars a year. June 1, 1857, he entered the employ of Howe & Rablin, lumbermen, at Dunleith, Ill., later was promoted to general manager, and in 1864 became a member of the firm, which, in 1859, had established a branch at East St. Louis. In 1869, after the death of Lyman Howe, one of his partners, he purchased the interest of the other partner, Mr. Rablin, and from that time until his death was a leader in the lumber trade in East St. Louis. In 1867 he was elected Mayor of the city, and for a con-

siderable time was Treasurer of East St. Louis Township. He was also a Director and Vice-President of the East St. Louis Elevator Warehouse Company, a Director of the East St. Louis Bank (now the First National), the Workmen's Banking Company (now the Southern Illinois National), the Franklin Housebuilding Association, the East St. Louis Railway Company, the East St. Louis and Carondelet Railroad Company, and the East St. Louis Rail Mill Company, and President of the East St. Louis Gas Light and Coke Company. He was a "Democrat of Democrats." In the Civil War period, he sided with the Union, and, when the Home Guards were organized at St. Louis, he became a member and, under Generals Lyons and Blair, helped to save St. Louis and Missouri to the Federal cause. He was born and reared a Roman Catholic, but sympathized with the liberal element of the church. He was identified with his partner, Mr. Howe, in the attempt to establish the Howe Literary Institute. Mr. Lovington married, February 10, 1868, Miss Mary Chartrand, daughter of Joseph Chartrand, Esq., a descendant of one of the first French settlers at Cahokia.

MADDUX, William, was born in St. Clair County in 1863, son of John and Louisa (Tate) Maddux, the former a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the latter of St. Clair County. His education was obtained in the district schools and he subsequently followed farming for twenty years in St. Clair County, to which his father had come at an early day, being one of the well-known pioneer agriculturists. In 1886 Mr. Maddux became interested in coal mining and has since followed that vocation with every degree of success. In 1886 he was united in marriage to Harriet Carr, a native of St. Clair County, and to them have been born the following six children: Lee, Earl, Hazel, Rex, Flossie and Grace.

MANK, Nick, Treasurer and Manager of the Richland Foundry Company, Belleville, Ill., was born in St. Clair County in March, 1869, and has followed the trade of a molder since his early youth. He is a stockholder in the concern which he manages. Mr. Mank was married in 1895 to Lena Spaeth, who was born and schooled in Trenton, Ill. They are the parents of four children, namely: Oscar, Alvena, Lena and Adala.

MANN, Jacob G., a coal-mine operator at Mascoutah, this county, was born in that town, December 3, 1872. He is a son of Jacob and Louisa (Huebsch) Mann, natives of Bavaria, Germany. His paternal grandparents were Philip and Philipena (Murster) Mann, also born in that Kingdom, and his grandfather and grandmother on the maternal side were David and Lena Huebsch, of whom the former was a native of Bavaria. Jacob G. Mann completed his rudimentary studies in the Mascoutah public schools when he was fifteen years old, and then attended the University of Illinois for two and a half years. After this (in 1894) he entered into partnership with Messrs. Huckle, Hagist and Kolb, and sunk a shaft just outside of the Mascoutah limits, where they struck an eight-foot vein of coal. This mine employs 150 men, and produces 800 tons per day. The company owns also two mines on the Illinois Central Railroad, at New Athens, each of which has a capacity of 1,000 tons daily.

On December 8, 1895, Mr. Mann was married to Laura Kannann, who was born and educated in Mascoutah. They have two children—Hugo, born August 8, 1897, and Homer, born July 1, 1900. Politically, Mr. Mann is a Republican. He was elected Mayor of Mascoutah when twenty-four years old, and has served as President of the School Board since 1900. His religious views are Evangelical. Fraternally, he belongs to the M. W. A. and K. of P.

MANTLE, David J. (deceased), was born in Bloomington, Pa., September 1, 1854, the son of George and Harriet (Perry) Mantle, natives of England, who came to Pennsylvania at an early day and moved to Illinois when David J. was a small lad. Mr. Mantle received his education in the public schools of Illinois, and when still very young began to work in the coal mines of St. Clair County. Indeed, all his life he was identified with the development of the coal fields. The last interest he purchased was in the western part of the county and was known as the Oakland Mine, Messrs. Angell and John Siddel being associated with him in this venture.

Mr. Mantle's wife was formerly Ellen Angell, a native of England, and of their union eight children were born—Albert, Charles, George, Arthur, Mary, Alice, Eleanor and Flor-

ence. Mrs. Mantle died September 13, 1892. Mr. Mantle's second wife was Mary (Webster) Hermann, daughter of James and Delia (Enright) Webster and widow of Frank Hermann, of Belleville—a molder by occupation, whose decease occurred February 14, 1899. In his political views Mr. Mantle was a Democrat. He was a charter member of the Knights of Pythias, and belonged also to the K. and L. of H. and I. O. R. M. fraternities.

Mr. Mantle died May 5, 1903, and his remains were buried in Walnut Hill Cemetery. His widow is connected with nine fraternal organizations, and organized or assisted in the organization of most of the number, including the Maccabees, Royal Circle, Knights and Ladies of Honor, etc. She received her education in the young ladies' seminary at St. Charles, Mo., and, with her late husband, took an active interest in matters connected with the public library, contributing numerous volumes and in every way aiding this institution. Mrs. Mantle belongs to the Catholic Church. Mr. Mantle was identified with the Church of the Latter-Day Saints.

MARTIN, William.—For the past sixteen years, or since July, 1890, William Martin has been connected with the Heine Brewing Company's plant at East St. Louis, and for fourteen years (since 1892), has been Superintendent of the bottling department, having full charge of everything connected therewith. A native of the town which has always been his home, and where he has followed various occupations, Mr. Martin was born in 1868, his parents, Charles and Christina (DeMarse) Martin, being also natives of Illinois. The elder Martin was a house mover and raiser, and to this work his son applied himself as assistant for several years, eventually apprenticing himself to a cigar maker, a trade which he found less profitable than he had anticipated. His first connection with the brewery was in a minor capacity, but his faithfulness and adaptability won the approval of his superiors, with the result that he assumed his present responsibility under the most favorable circumstances, and after the best possible training. Mr. Martin renounced bachelorhood in 1892, marrying Louise Robbins, also born in East St. Louis, and he has two children—Lillian and Agnes. He is an energetic and painstaking workman, thought-

ful and considerate of his subordinates, and upright and honorable in all of his dealings.

MARTIN, William Frederick, foreman in the mounting department of the Snyder & Baker Stove Works, Belleville, was born June 17, 1869, in St. Louis, Mo., where he received his education in the public schools. His parents are William F. and Frances (Niechirck) Martin, the former born in Switzerland, in 1842, and the latter in St. Clair County, in 1849. When about thirteen years of age the subject of this sketch started to work in a stove foundry, later going to Bush & Wright's Stove Works, where he remained seven years. Making another change, he entered the employ of the Charter Oak Stove Works, staying with that company until 1890, when he removed to Belleville. He there secured a position with the Belleville Stove Company, which he held for eight years, when, in July, 1899, he accepted his present position as foreman in the stove mounting department of the Snyder & Baker Stove Works, where he has an average of 110 men under his charge during the entire year. His many years of experience have made him a capable and trustworthy workman, with the ability to fill his position to the entire satisfaction of his employers. In his church affiliations Mr. Martin is a Protestant, in politics he supports the Republican party, and socially, is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Stove Mounters' Union. On July 15, 1890, he was married to Louisa Schnella, a native of Waterloo, Ill., where she was educated in the public schools. Four children have been born of this union, namely: Charles W., Fannie L., William H. and Archibald.

MATTINGLY, Preston J., Manager of the Belleville (Ill.) Distillery Company, was born in Marion County, Ky., in 1856, and received his education in the public schools of his native county and Louisville. After completing his schooling he engaged in the distilling business, which he has since continued to follow. In December, 1902, he came to Belleville, and accepted a position as Manager of the Belleville Distillery Company, in which he is also a stockholder. He is a man of energy and keen business ability, and has advanced from the ranks to his present responsible position. In 1880 he married Mary Weyd, a native of Louisville, Ky., and to them

were born the following three children: Louis J., Mary W., and Alma J.

MAUER, Charles.—A resident of East St. Louis since 1871, Charles Mauer has employed his thirty-three years to good advantage, advancing from the position of an humble follower of the tinner's trade to the ownership of a small hardware business in 1878, and subsequently taking his place as one of the foremost dealers in hardware and paints in the city. Though but fifty-one years of age (having been born in Freeport, Stephenson County, Ill., March 28, 1853), Mr. Mauer has been a wage earner for forty-two years, having commenced at the age of eleven to learn the tinner's trade in Pekin, Ill. Turning his attention to milling in 1867, he was thus employed until moving to St. Louis, Mo., in 1870—the following year becoming identified with the town which has since come to regard him as one of its substantial and reliable citizens.

As his name indicates, Mr. Mauer is of German ancestry, his parents, Christian F. and Eliza (Ledermann) Mauer, having been born in Saxony, Germany. He was educated in the public schools of Illinois, in which State the family was established at an early day, and in February, 1889, married a native daughter of St. Louis, whose girlhood name was Anna H. Lueg. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mauer—Charles C. and Edward C. Mr. Mauer has taken a keen interest in the upbuilding of East St. Louis, has aided it by his moderate and industrious career, and by his skill and application has reflected credit upon an ancient and honorable trade. Eminently social in his inclinations, and of a genial and agreeable manner, Mr. Mauer is connected with some of the foremost fraternal organizations in Illinois, being a charter member of the Eureka Lodge, No. 81, K. of P., and a member of the Benevolent Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in religion, a Protestant.

MAULE, Alexander, Superintendent of Mines, and a partner in the John Maule Coal Company, of this county, is one of the most successful of the younger generation of men who are aiding in the development of this great State industry. Born in St. Clair County in 1870, he inherits Scotch thrift and enterprise from his pa-



S. F. Wehr M.D.

ternal ancestry; and from his parents, John and Sarah (Wandles) Maule, of Scotland, received an invaluable early training. John Maule became interested in the coal mines of Illinois soon after arriving from his native land, and in 1879 he opened what has since been known as the Lenz Mine, which hoists 400 tons of coal per day, and employs 100 men. On June 4, 1903, he started a new mine south of Shiloh on the Southern Railroad, which is fitted with electric machinery throughout, and which is unquestionably one of the best equipped and most promising pieces of mining property in Illinois. The daily output of this mine is 1,800 tons, and its operation required the services of 300 men. As Superintendent of these mines, Alexander Maule has a large responsibility, which he discharges with credit and profound understanding. He is a man of family, having a wife, who was formerly Julia Sullivan, of St. Clair County, and a son, John.

MAULE, Frank, a son of John Maule, was born in Caseyville, Ill., February 28, 1865, and was educated in the public schools of Belleville. Later he became engaged in mining and was interested in that line of industry in St. Clair County, and in Indiana. In 1899 he came to East St. Louis and engaged in the ice and coal business, handling all grades of coal, which required the employment of four teams to do the hauling. Fraternally, Mr. Maule is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Red Men and the Eagles.

The marriage of Mr. Maule occurred in 1883, when he was united to Elizabeth Taylor, a native of Belleville. The following children have been born to them: Sadie, Elizabeth, Beatrice, John, Marguerite, Robert, Jennie, Lucille, Dorothy, and Frank, Jr.

MAULE, John, a mine owner and operator in the vicinity of Belleville, St. Clair County, was born in Clackmannanshire, Scotland, January 5, 1836. His father and mother, Alexander and Marguerite (Hall) Maule, were also natives of that country. At the age of fourteen years, after completing his schooling, John Maule came from Scotland to the United States, landing at New Orleans and proceeding thence to St. Louis, where he arrived a penniless and friendless orphan. In that vicinity he secured employment in the coal mines, where he worked twelve

years. He then went to Caseyville, Ill., and sinking a shaft, began mining as a proprietor. Six years afterward he sold out his interest there and sunk another shaft on the Vandalia Railroad, between Caseyville and Collinsville, Ill. This he operated five years, and then disposed of his holding to the railroad company. In 1872, Mr. Maule came to Belleville and became interested in several mines. He now owns the Lenz Coal and Mining Company, five miles west of Belleville, and the John Maule Coal and Mining Company, five miles east of that town, and is preparing to open the largest mine in Illinois. All of his mining properties are on the Southern Railroad.

John Maule was married April 13, 1855, to Marguerite Archibald, who was born and educated in Scotland. From this union six children resulted, namely: Frank, Janette, Marguerite, Alexander, Robert and John. Their mother died August 13, 1870. Mr. Maule was again married November 29, 1870, his second wife being Sarah Wandless, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Lawson) Wandless, who was born in County Durham, England, March 7, 1850. Eight children are the offspring of this union, namely: Elizabeth, William, Alexander, James, Eugene, Edward, Arthur and Mildred. In politics, Mr. Maule is a Republican. Fraternally, he belongs to the A. O. U. W. His religious creed is that of the Presbyterian Church.

MAYER, Frederick, one of the pioneer farmers of St. Clair County, is a native of Germany, where his birth took place May 27, 1841. His father was Frederick Mayer, also a native of the Fatherland, who emigrated to the United States with his family and located in St. Clair County, where he purchased 127 acres of land in Section 17, Smithton Township. Frederick was educated in the public schools of Germany and America, and subsequently devoted his time and attention to agriculture on the old home place, where he still lives with his son Louis.

In 1870 Mr. Mayer was united in marriage to Mary Chuse, who was born in Belleville, Ill., and received her education in the parochial schools of that place. They have one son, Louis, who was born January 13, 1874, and educated in the parochial and public schools of Smithton Township. On October 26, 1897, he mar-

ried Louisa, daughter of Philip and Mary (Heinrick) Quirin. Her birth occurred in St. Clair County, where her education was acquired in the public schools. They are the parents of three children, namely: Verner, born December 11, 1900; Clarence, born December 12, 1902, and Lawrence, born August 26, 1905. Frederick Mayer is an adherent of the Catholic Church, and fraternally, is a member of the C. K. of I.

McBRIDE, William Erastus.—One of the most cultured and public-spirited of the men to engage in agricultural pursuits in St. Clair County, William Erastus McBride, was born in Millstadt Township, this county, August 1, 1849, and died on the farm from which he had never wandered save to secure his education, on January 3, 1893. On the paternal side he came from a family long established in Loudoun County, Va., where his grandparents, John and Sarah (Watkins) McBride, were born and spent their entire lives, and where his father, W. J. McBride, was born March 15, 1808. On the maternal side he is descended from an equally well-known and honored family of York County, S. C., the birthplace of his maternal grandparents, Rev. Thomas and Margaret (Gilbraith) Harrison, and the temporary home of his great-grandfather Harrison, who was born in Georgia, December 13, 1779, and who came to the Territory of Illinois in 1804. His mother, Dovey Harrison, was born on the old Harrison homestead in St. Clair County, receiving her education in the early subscription schools, and developing into a strong and self-reliant young woman. Into her neighborhood came W. J. McBride in 1831, settling on the farm in Millstadt where he died March 15, 1873, and where she herself passed away at an advanced age in May, 1895.

William Erastus McBride was educated in the public schools, at a neighborhood private school, and at McKendree College, from which last named institution he was graduated with high honors. Returning to the home place in Millstadt Township, which he had inherited, he superintended its cultivation for the balance of his life, giving to it the benefit of his practical methods, his scientific research, and his conscientious labor. He was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the little society which grew up in his neighbor-

hood, largely inspired by his zeal and activity, used to worship in the neighboring school-house. A Methodist Episcopal church has since been built on a portion of the McBride farm, and its building was largely inspired by him. In politics he was a Democrat, but office seeking or holding never appealed to his quiet mind, or seemed to offer the kind of opportunity which he sought.

The married life of Mr. McBride was a particularly happy one, for in his wife he found a true helpmate and earnest sympathizer. Mrs. McBride (in her girlhood Jennie L. Thatcher) was educated at McKendree College, of which she is a graduate. Her birth occurred in Marion, Williamson County, Ill., and her marriage September 1, 1875. Her parents, Rev. John and Virginia Boles (Wells) Thatcher, were natives respectively of Connecticut and St. Louis County, Mo., and her grandparents were Richard and Mary (Sappington) Thatcher. The Sappingtons are an old and honored St. Louis family. Mrs. McBride is the mother of four children: Dovey M., now Mrs. O. C. Church; Jennie Olive; William Thomas; and Sadie McBride. The children also received their education in McKendree College, to which the family has ever been loyal.

McCONAUGHY, Franklin A.—A successful attorney and active Republican politician, Franklin A. McConaughy has been a resident of Belleville since 1865, coming here with his father, John B. McConaughy, from Lancaster, Pa., where he was born December 25, 1849, and where he was educated in the public schools and McKendree College. After an arduous service as Medical Director and Army Surgeon during the Civil War, Dr. John B. McConaughy wisely concluded to change his field of effort when peace settled over the land, a decision which resulted in the establishment of his family in Belleville, then a small but promising village. Franklin A. improved this opportunity by entering the law office of Judge Underwood, was admitted to the bar in 1871, and since has engaged in a general practice of law, taking part in the majority of important cases which have marked the progress of the community. He was City Attorney from 1877 to 1879, and has held other offices within the gift of the people of Belleville. In 1876 he was Republican candidate for State's Attorney, but

was defeated by a very small majority, the county going 1,200 against his ticket.

On October 28, 1875, Mr. McConaughy married Lucy Thomas, born and educated in Belleville, and of this union the following children have been born: Malcolm M., Thomas W., John W., Donald K., Elizabeth, Kenneth A. and Helen. Mr. McConaughy's career has been characterized by adherence to the best tenets of his profession, by fairness to clients, and better government for the city. He is respected and liked for his many desirable personal qualities, for his optimism, tact and moderation.

McCRACKEN, Robert X., M. D., Coroner, East St. Louis, is a son of Robert and Cora (Illinski) McCracken, and was born in the historic village of Cahokia in 1864. He was educated at the Christian Brothers School at St. Louis, at Jeradon, at Jesenett, at Valparaiso, Ind., and at Foster's Academy, a commercial school in St. Louis. He studied medicine at the St. Louis Medical College, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1890. He began the practice of his profession at Cahokia and practiced successfully there and in Fayetteville, Ill., until he came to East St. Louis. Dr. McCracken is a lineal descendant of some of the most estimable of the pioneers of St. Clair County. He is a grandson of Robert and Arthouts (Jarrot) McCracken, early settlers at Cahokia, where his grandfather had a distillery. After the death of Grandfather McCracken, his widow married Dr. Brackett. Robert McCracken, son of Robert and father of Dr. Robert X. McCracken, was married early in life to a woman who soon died childless. His second wife was a daughter of the celebrated Dr. A. X. Illinski, and her mother, Ophelia Lebur, was the widow of Dr. Butler when she married Dr. Illinski. Dr. McCracken's father was educated for the law, but gave attention to business, merchandising at Cahokia and East St. Louis. As a gold-seeker in California he achieved considerable success. He died when Dr. McCracken was four years old and his widow married C. W. Droit. Dr. McCracken's office is at 229 Collinsville Avenue, his residence at 542 North Fourteenth Street.

McCULLOUGH, Ralph Eugene, tea and coffee merchant, of Belleville, Ill., was born in that place March 31, 1877, the son of James W. and

Callie McCullough, natives respectively of Florissant, Mo., and Springfield, Ill., who came to Belleville in the 'sixties, where the father became bookkeeper for the nail works. He was also City Clerk for a period of ten years.

Mr. McCullough received his education in the Belleville and St. Louis high schools, and afterward was employed in a brokerage office in St. Louis for the sale of tea and coffee, in which line he continued for six years. In the spring of 1897 he opened a retail tea and coffee store in Belleville, where he likewise made a specialty of roasting coffee to suit the fastidious tastes of his many customers. Mr. McCullough is agent for the "St. Louis Republic" in Belleville, and is also Secretary of the Rinck Manufacturing Company, whose special patent, a cylinder attachment for threshing machines, he is selling.

McDADE, K. W., was born in Mississippi in the year 1878, being a son of J. C. McDade, also a native of that State. He received a public school education and in 1903, with H. E. Ecker and W. N. Rose, purchased the poultry business formerly owned by A. E. Ayers. The firm conducts a general poultry business, making a specialty of raising fowls for the market, and at present own about 200 hens. Mr. McDade came to Belleville about a year ago, prior to which time he was in the employ of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, and was also connected with Nelson, Morris & Co. as bookkeeper.

McGEEHON, Brice, late Postmaster at O'Fallon, St. Clair County, was born in this county in 1855, and obtained his early instruction in the common schools. His father, James K. McGeehon, was a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and his mother, Rebecca (Scott) McGeehon, a daughter of Whitfield Scott, was born in St. Clair County. The former came to this county in 1846, and followed the carpenter's trade for some time. He subsequently practiced medicine for forty years.

Brice McGeehon worked on a farm until he was eighteen years old, and was afterward employed as clerk in a store for thirteen years. He was then engaged in the merchandise business in company with A. D. Bunsen and S. E. McGeehon, but retired from this connection, after two years, on account of his health. He

received his appointment as Postmaster from President Harrison, was reappointed under the McKinley administration, and is at present in the retail shoe business. Naturally, he is a Republican in politics, and has served on the Village Board and Board of Education. In 1895 Mr. McGeehon was married to Susan Weil, who was born in this county, and is by him the mother of Oral May.

McGOWAN, John T., was born October 27, 1865, in St. Louis, Mo., and was educated in the public schools of that city. At the age of fifteen he began as an apprentice in the boiler-making trade, at which he worked for eleven years. On October 15, 1890, he established the "McGowan Hotel" at No. 8 St. Clair Avenue, just opposite the National Stock Yards. His hotel is a large, roomy building containing twenty-five rooms. In politics he is a Republican and has been a leader in his precinct since first starting in business in his present locality. He has served as judge of election since 1900.

Mr. McGowan was married February 7, 1890, to Elizabeth Crake, who was born in St. Louis and educated in the public schools of the city. They have two children—Mary, born in September, 1892, and Joseph, born in August, 1900. Mr. McGowan is a son of Michael and Winnifred (Heffren) McGowan, both of whom were born in Ireland.

McINTYRE, Thomas N., a prosperous and well-known farmer of St. Clair County, was born in 1858, in Randolph County, and there educated in the district schools. His grandparents, John and Margaret McIntyre, both of whom were natives of Scotland, located in Randolph County, Ill., of which they were among the earliest settlers. The grandfather was employed by the Hudson Bay Company as a guide, hunter and trapper. The parents of Thomas N. were John and Catherine (Murphy) McIntyre, the former of whom was born in Paisley, Scotland, the latter's birth occurring in Belfast, Ireland. Thomas N. McIntyre has always been engaged in farming, spending most of his time on his father's estate in Randolph County, but on September 1, 1890, he bought eighty acres of land in St. Clair County, bordering on Randolph County, and within one mile of his birthplace. By industry and economy he has made

a success of his life and has secured enough of this world's goods to be able to retire from active work on the farm which he still owns and manages. He was married in 1882, but became a widower by the death of his first wife in 1899. On October 23, 1902, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Jennie McNabany, who was born at Fort Dodge, Ill., where she obtained her education.

McKINZIE, John, farmer and pioneer resident of St. Clair County, was born in South Carolina in 1823, and came to St. Clair County in 1844, and has resided there continuously ever since, his home for the last thirty-four years being on his farm adjoining the city of Belleville. He was married in Belleville, June 18, 1853, to Margaret Phillips, and they celebrated their golden wedding on June 18, 1903. In November, 1906, Mr. McKinzie celebrated his eighty-third birthday, the event being participated in by his wife, three daughters, two sons, twenty-four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. His children are: James McKinzie, of Williamson County; Mrs. J. Cahoe, of Madison; Mrs. Beinbrinke, Mrs. Otto Nagel and Isaac McKinzie, of Belleville.

McLEAN, Richard, former real estate and liquor dealer of East St. Louis, and now representing the firm of H. S. Taylor & Company, of Rochester, N. Y., is a native of Ireland, and was born in October, 1830. Coming to the United States in 1852, Mr. McLean lived in Newark, N. J., and New York City for ten years, removing then to Macoupin County, Ill., where he operated a farm for four years. His next home was in Nokomis, Montgomery County, Ill., where he engaged in the liquor business for thirty years, and whence he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and continued his former occupation for three years, at No. 330 Broadway. Since then he has engaged in the real estate business on a more or less extensive scale, and at present represents the eastern firm above mentioned. In 1857 he was united in marriage with Sarah Boyle, of Newark, N. J., and of the union six children were born: John R., Dr. William H., Julia, James, Martin and Nellie. Mrs. McLean died in 1883, and Mr. McLean married Kate Cummins, of England, in 1889. In political affiliation Mr. McLean is a Democrat, and in religion a Roman Catholic.

MEEK, Andrew James, a leading citizen of Marissa, Ill., and one of the most substantial and successful merchants of St. Clair County, was born in Randolph County, Ill., July 27, 1840. He is a son of William and Polly Ann (Borders) Meek, natives of South Carolina. Maj. Andrew Borders, great-grandfather of Andrew J. (a record of whose career appears elsewhere in this volume), was conspicuous among the pioneers of Illinois. William Meek was a farmer by occupation, and was also engaged in merchandising. He was a man of sterling character and strict probity, provident, diligent, persevering and justly charitable. His daily life was governed by the dictates of duty, and he enjoyed the respect of all with whom business or social relations brought him into contact. He was regarded as an exemplary member of the community. In political affairs, he was a supporter of the Whig and Republican parties. Religiously, he and his worthy wife were adherents of the Presbyterian faith, and were zealous in their devotion to the work of the church.

In early youth Andrew J. Meek obtained a good education in the public schools, and made himself serviceable on the paternal farm, and in connection with his father's store. When a mere lad he was accustomed to accompany his father to market, and while still in his "teens," drove a peddling wagon to St. Louis. After attaining years of maturity Mr. Meek devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising, in which occupation he continued successfully for several years. In 1871 he located in St. Clair County and entered into the general merchandise business, dealing also in grain. This enterprise he carried on in association with M. W. Borders, under the firm name of Meek & Borders, which was dissolved at a later period. After the dissolution of the above-mentioned partnership, Mr. Meek engaged in the grain and milling trade, which he has followed for twenty-five years with exceptional and pronounced success. In this line of operation he now stands at the head in his locality. The results achieved by him are almost phenomenal, and have gained for him a position of affluence. During his entire business career, he has been located within four miles of his birthplace.

On December 3, 1863, Mr. Meek was united in marriage, in Randolph County, Ill., with Mary Rutherford, of Scotch parentage, who was

born in that county in 1843. She died March 15, 1870. Two children resulted from this union, namely: William, born November 24, 1864; and Thomas, born November 7, 1866. The mother of these children was a woman of noble character, and a devout member of the Presbyterian Church. None named her but to praise. William, the eldest son, is the father of a daughter, Beryl, nine years of age; and his brother, Thomas, has three children—Friederick, Margaret and Gertrude, aged nine years, six years and three years, respectively. On March 30, 1871, Mr. Meek was wedded to Elizabeth Aiken, of Randolph County, Ill., who was born March 15, 1842. Mrs. Meek is also a most estimable woman, an earnest adherent of the Presbyterian faith, and a faithful and devoted wife and mother. To the second marriage of Mr. Meek were born four children, as follows: Minnie Frances (Mrs. Bryan), now thirty-three years of age; Clara Belle (Mrs. Varnes), aged twenty-nine years; Norton, aged twenty-six, who is married; and Margaret (Mrs. Hanna), aged twenty-four years. Mrs. Bryan is the mother of two daughters, one twelve years old, and the other aged nine years. William Meek, the eldest son, is the owner of a one-half interest in the Meek Milling Company, of which he is manager. He is a man of superior business capacity, excellent judgment, and tireless energy, and is considered one of Marissa's most enterprising and valuable citizens. Thomas Meek, his younger brother, also a man of sterling business qualities and vigorous methods, is identified with extensive coal interests, owning 900 acres of mining property. In politics, Mr. Meek was a supporter of the Republican party until 1889. In that year he became a Prohibitionist, and has thus far been mainly instrumental in preventing the establishment of saloons in Marissa, a town of 3,000 population. Religiously, he is prominently identified with the Methodist Church.

Andrew J. Meek has led a very active and busy career, but nevertheless has found time to indulge in occasional recreation, and has traveled widely in the United States and Central America. He is a man of large public spirit, and has been a steadfast and earnest promoter of all sound and wholesome public measures. He is a firm friend of the cause of education, and a generous contributor to all worthy chari-

ties. The lives of few men have been so closely interwoven as his with the growth and welfare of Marissa, a town in which he built the second dwelling house. He is a man of ample fortune, amassed through his own exertions, and, in addition to extensive and valuable coal interests, he is the owner of a number of fine farms, aggregating in area from 700 to 800 acres. Mr. Meek is considered one of the truly representative business men of Southern Illinois.

MEEKER, William, President of the East St. Louis Plumbing Company, was born May 15, 1861, a son of Samuel O. and Catherine (Hooh) Meeker; the former was born in New Jersey and the latter, in St. Louis, Mo. William obtained his education in the public schools and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to the trade of plumbing, in St. Louis, continuing thus employed for ten years. For the following four years he was in business independently and then removed to East St. Louis and engaged in plumbing contracting. He continued alone until 1899, when P. J. Soucy was admitted into partnership and elected Secretary and Treasurer. The East St. Louis Plumbing Company now does two-thirds of the plumbing work in East St. Louis and employs throughout the year from twenty to thirty experienced men.

Mr. Meeker is a Republican in his politics, and socially, is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic fraternity. On June 30, 1879, he was united in marriage to Florence Doddy, who was born in Gillespie, Ill., where she received a public school education. The following children have been born to them: P. W., Florence Easter, Harry, Anna, James, Catherine, Ruth, Prosper, and Theodore.

MENG, John, who follows the occupation of a farmer in Prairie Du Long Township, St. Clair County, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, March 19, 1827, and was a pupil in the public schools, both of the fatherland and the United States. His parents, Conrad and Elizabeth (Mueller) Meng, were natives of Hesse-Darmstadt. Conrad Meng came to the United States when his son John was ten years of age, and settled in St. Clair County. He bought a tract of land consisting of about twenty-four acres, situated in what is now Prairie Du Long Township, and on this farm he died when the

son was fifteen years of age. John Meng then left home, and lived with his brother-in-law for ten years, largely engaged in the dealing of cattle. When he first left home he learned the saddler's trade, which, however, he never followed. Finally he bought a farm of 128 acres in Prairie Du Long Township, and has resided on this property ever since. For two years he served as School Director.

John Meng was married January 9, 1853, to Mary Peter, who was born and schooled in Carlisle, Pa. Seven children resulted from this union, as follows: Louis F., George J., Anna E., Wesley H., Henry, Emma C., and Cora Louisa. Politically, Mr. Meng is a Democrat. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran Church.

MENGES, Louis, was born in St. Louis in 1861, his preliminary education being acquired in the public schools, supplemented by a course in the Jones Commercial College. His parents are Louis and Carolyne (Becker) Menges, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father came to the United States in 1854 and engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi River, but later went into the hotel business. His son Louis followed railroading for nine years, and from 1885 to 1887 engaged in the liquor business in East St. Louis. In 1892 he was appointed Steward of Joliet prison under Governor Altgeld, a position which he held for three years, when he resigned and returned to East St. Louis, there starting the "American Hotel," of which he is still proprietor. Mr. Menges is a Democrat in politics, and has been County Supervisor from East St. Louis, Chairman of the Democratic Committee for six years, and Alderman from the old Second Ward. Fraternally, he belongs to the order of the Eagles. In 1888 Mr. Menges was married to Miss Marguerite Canty, a native of St. Louis, and two children have been born to them, namely: Louis J., and Eugene V.

MERCK, Charles (deceased).—Charles Merck, Jr., was for many years proprietor of a bakery established by his father, Charles Merck, Sr., in 1835, and which since has uninterruptedly catered to the needs of the people of Belleville. The junior Merck was born July 28, 1837, in Belleville, and was one of the city's most honored and upright citizens, being loved by all

who knew him, both in a social and business way. Charles Merck, Sr., and his wife, Louise (Knoebel) Merck, were both born in Germany, coming to this county at an early day. In 1835 the former started in the bakery business with a very small capital on South Illinois Street, but by careful management, energy and a desire to please, he soon overcame any obstacles which beset his path. In its early history this establishment was noted for its excellent quality of ginger-bread and cider with which Mr. Merck served the public, as many of the older inhabitants of Belleville well remember. In 1845 the elder Merck moved his establishment to No. 24 West Main Street, its present location, where he trained his son to be an excellent baker, and to maintain a high standard of cleanliness and purity.

Charles, Jr., developed practical business qualities, and upon succeeding to the bakery not only retained the old trade, but added greatly thereto. In the early 'sixties Charles Merck, Jr., was married to Margaret Kessler in Belleville. Of this, the first union, there were born eight children: Louise, now Mrs. Graf; William P., who died in October, 1903, leaving a widow and one child; Bernhardt; Bertha; George; Fredoline; and Ella and Freda (twins)—the former now the wife of Dr. Bechtold, of Freeburg, Ill. On March 10, 1881, he was again united in marriage to Eugenie Bechtold, who was born in Belgium, and of which union there were three children: Eugenia and Freda, who reside at home; and Herman, who is attending Washington University (dental department), at St. Louis, Mo. Politically, Mr. Merck was a Republican, and served two years as Alderman from what was then the Third Ward. Fraternally, he was an honored member of the Masonic order, and was also a member of St. Paul Evangelical Church. His death occurred October 13, 1901, and cut short a career still rich in promise. The bakery business at No. 24 West Main Street has since been very carefully and successfully managed by his widow, Mrs. E. C. Merck.

MERKER, Henry F., City Engineer of Belleville, this county, was born in that city in 1877. His father and mother, Louis P. and Anna (Schneider) Merker, were natives of St. Clair County. Louis P. Merker was toll-gate keeper on the Lebanon Road for twenty-eight years,

and served also as City Weighmaster and Marketmaster. Henry F. Merker was a pupil in the Belleville high school, from which he graduated, and subsequently pursued a course of study in the engineering department of the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1898. He afterward followed railroad work, and was construction engineer for the St. Louis, O'Fallon & Lebanon Electric Railroad, when the line was being built. Since May 2, 1904, he has served as City Engineer of Belleville. Fraternally, Mr. Merker is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., K. of P., and M. W. A.

MERTZ, Frank Frederick, was born April 10, 1876, in East St. Louis, a son of John and Catherine (Ammon) Mertz, both of whom were natives of Germany. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and at the age of fourteen he started to work in the rolling mills where he remained one year. He then became an apprentice in the tinner's trade, being employed by the C. Hauss Hardware Company, with whom he remained eight years. Later he became associated with the Barbour Hardware Company, in which he became a stockholder and was elected Vice-President. On September 15, 1904, the Barbour Company was merged with the Illinois Hardware Company, and since that time Mr. Mertz has served as Second Vice-President. He is a Lutheran in religious belief and, in politics, a Republican. On November 26, 1898, he was married to Miss Catherine Schmidt, who was born in Belleville, and there educated in the public schools. Their children are William Norman and Harvey.

MESSICK, (Hon.) Joseph B., one of the most able and prominent lawyers of Southern Illinois, and an honored and highly esteemed resident of East St. Louis, St. Clair County, was born in Macoupin County, Ill., January 29, 1847. He is a son of Joseph W. and Sarah E. Messick, natives of Kentucky. Joseph W. Messick was a farmer by occupation, and a man of notable industry, sound judgment and sterling character. In boyhood the son, Joseph B., made diligent use of the opportunities for instruction afforded by the public schools of his neighborhood, and spent his early youth on the home farm, assisting his father in its operation until he reached the age of twenty-one years. He

then applied himself to teaching school for three years, meanwhile reading law. When twenty-four years old he was admitted to the bar and for one year practiced his profession in Carlinville. At the end of that period he established his office in East St. Louis, where he has since continued, with constantly increasing patronage and prestige. Through his optimistic temperament, affable disposition and genial demeanor, he has won hosts of friends in both professional and social circles, and is one of the most popular men in his section of the State. During the Civil War, Judge Messick served as a private in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

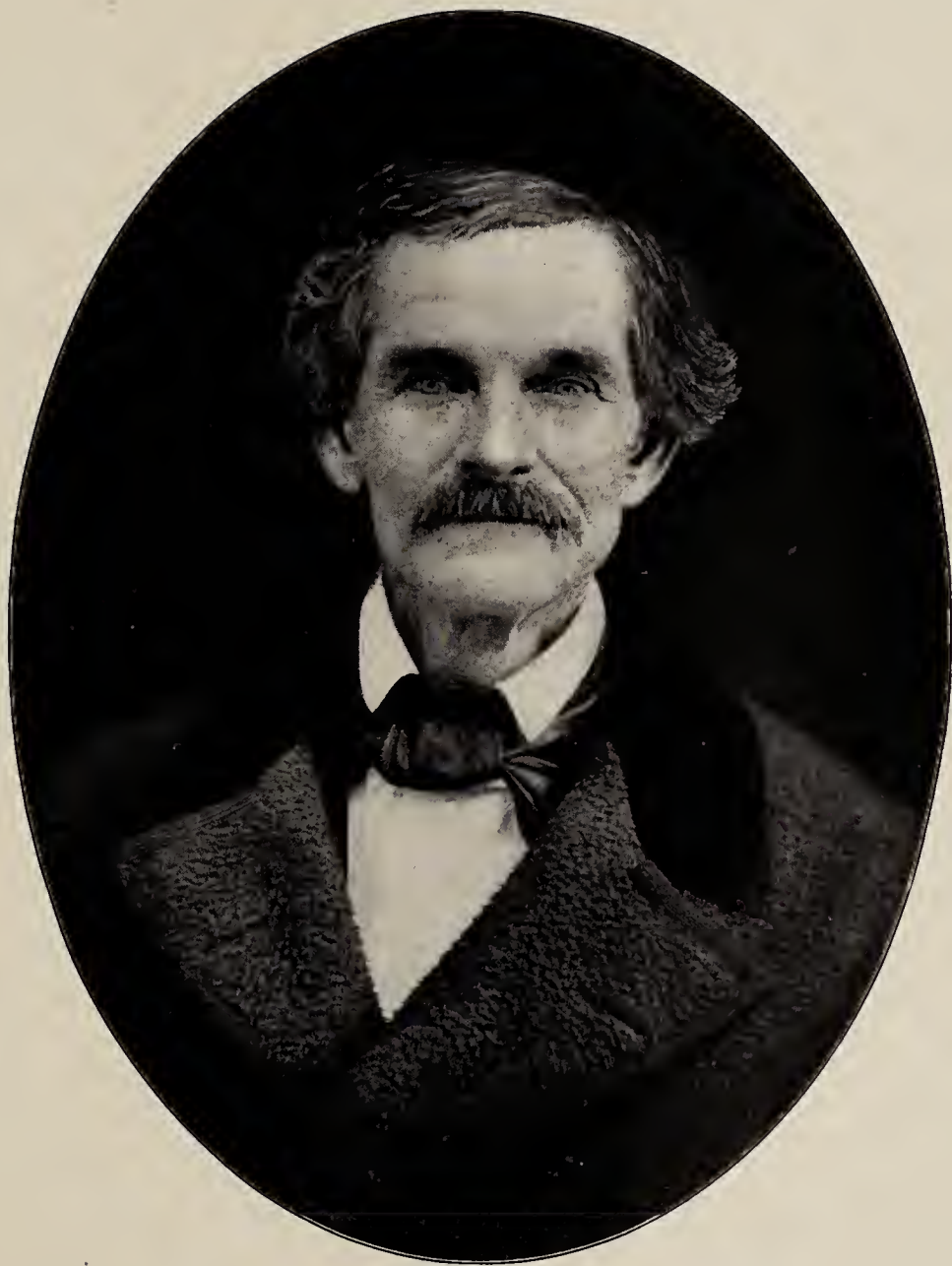
On January 1, 1885, Joseph B. Messick was united in marriage with Sarah P. Woods, a daughter of James A. Woods, of East St. Louis. One son, Joseph B., an interesting and promising youth of eighteen years, is the result of this union. He is a graduate of the Smith Academy, St. Louis, and is now a student in the law department of the University of Illinois.

Politically, Judge Messick is a lifelong adherent of the Republican party, and is one of the potent factors in its State organization, wielding an influence which is perhaps second to that of no man in Southern Illinois. To the interests of that party he has steadfastly devoted his ability, time and financial resources. He was appointed Judge of the City Court of East St. Louis in 1875, and filled that position with signal ability for four years. In 1882 he was elected to the Legislature, was re-elected successively in 1884 and 1886, and served, to the satisfaction of his constituents, in the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth General Assemblies. In January, 1889, he was appointed Commissioner of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester, continuing in this office until 1893, when the State administration became Democratic. He was reappointed to the position by Governor Tanner in 1897, and resigned April 1, 1901. In fraternal circles, Judge Messick is identified with the G. A. R., M. W. A., K. of P., D. O. K. K. and B. P. O. E. His extensive and lucrative law practice is conducted in offices located in the Adele Building on the corner of Broadway and Main Streets, East St. Louis. He is widely recognized as a man who reflects honor upon the community of which he has been so long a power.

METZ, Theodore C. (deceased), for seventeen years a prominent attorney and business man of East St. Louis, formerly a resident of Detroit, Mich., where he served as Probate Clerk of Wayne County, that State, and later associated in law business with Hon. W. S. Forman, at Nashville, Ill., died at his home, in East St. Louis, December 1, 1906, aged fifty years. Mr. Metz was well educated and, in early life, devoted his attention to teaching, serving for a time as Principal of a school at Columbia, Mo., and also as teacher in a Lutheran parochial school in East St. Louis. After coming to East St. Louis, he took a prominent part in the organization of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church in that city. One brother who survives him is a Lutheran minister, and his two sisters married ministers of that denomination. Two brothers and two sisters who survive him are: Otto A. Metz, of St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. Charles C. Metz, of Webster, Minn.; the wife of Rev. Gottlieb Harpe, of Lockwood, Mo., and the wife of Rev. Edward Stroehling, of New Ulm, Minn. Mr. Metz' widow also survives him.

METZLER, Theodore A.—A native son of St. Clair County, and born in Millstadt Township, November 9, 1858, Theodore A. Metzler has devoted his entire active life to agriculture, and since 1896 has resided on a farm containing thirty acres, in St. Clair Township. He was reared on the farm of his parents, Louis and Margaret (Rauch) Metzler, natives respectively, of Hessen-Darmstadt and Kassel-Darmstadt, Germany, who came from the old country at an early day, settling on a farm in Millstadt Township.

That Theodore A. is a self-made man, and in his youth had few advantages other than those provided by his own industry, may be imagined when it is known that he is the sixth oldest in a family of fourteen children, all dependent upon the output of a moderate sized farm. He continued to live at home until his thirty-eighth year, when, on September 3, 1896, he was united in marriage with Ada E. Snyder, a native of St. Clair County, and forthwith established a home on his present farm. His wife's parents, Philip and Clarissa (Stout) Snyder, were born in Bavaria, and in 1860 settled on a 100-acre tract of land three miles southwest of Belleville, where they died, honored and respected. Mr. Metzler has a neat and productive



Edward W. West,

farm, and it is his aim to equip it with modern appliances, and in time to add to its size and general improvements. In politics he is a Democrat.

MEYER, Charles, formerly proprietor of the amusement resort known as "Central Park," in East St. Louis, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1863. He there received his early mental training, and, in 1884, came to St. Louis where he worked in the Southern Hotel for four years, later being employed for three years as bartender for Tony Faust. He afterwards secured employment with the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, with which he remained four years, and then for a like period was proprietor of the Hyde Camp Hotel. He subsequently served four years as mail-carrier between St. Louis and Morse's Mill. After this he traveled six years for the A. Moll Grocery Company, and a year and a half for the Rusmeyer Distillery Company. In 1893 he came to East St. Louis and took charge of Central Park, having an area of ten acres and containing an amusement and dancing pavilion which is one of the finest in the city. He conducted this resort through the season of 1905, and later had a liquor store on Cross Avenue. He is now employed as a commercial traveler. Mr. Meyer was married in 1886 to Amelia Bergman, a native of St. Louis, and they have a family of six children, namely: Amelia, Charles, Loretta, Nettie, Adell and Clara. Socially, Mr. Meyer is a member of the Royal Arcanum. His residence is on Cross Avenue, near Central Park, East St. Louis.

MEYER, George, was born in St. Louis, Mo., October 7, 1868, a son of Julius and Catherine (Hain) Meyer, both natives of Germany, the former a son of Christopher and Elizabeth Meyer, also of German birth. George Meyer was reared by his paternal grandparents from the time he was one year old. He completed his education in the public schools when eighteen years of age, and in 1884 was employed in the office of the "Belleville Post and Zeitung," where he learned the printing trade. Here he remained for two years, after which he was with Mr. Homeyer for two years, and then again entered the employ of the "Zeitung and News." On March 5, 1895, in connection with Julius Bach, he organized the "Morning Rec-

ord," the only morning independent paper published in Belleville. In 1901 Mr. Bach retired from the business, leaving Mr. Meyer as sole proprietor of the paper, which he conducts as a strictly independent sheet, printed in English.

In his political affiliations Mr. Meyer is an independent, and in his religious belief, a member of St. Paul's Free Protestant Church. He belongs to the following fraternal organizations: Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, Good Samaritans, and Fraternal Order of Eagles; is also a member of the Turnverein, Kronthal Liedertafel and Choral Symphony Societies. On March 28, 1893, Mr. Meyer was married to Mollie Brunner, a native of Belleville, who was educated in the public schools of that city. They are the parents of one child, Clarence, who was born January 3, 1894.

MICHAELIS, Herman, a mine operator of Belleville, St. Clair County, was born in Saxony, Germany, June 2, 1850. His parents, John and Roselia (Anke) Michaelis, were also natives of that Empire. In 1872, Mr. Michaelis came to this country and proceeded directly to Belleville, where he went to work in the coal mines. He had an interest in the Pittsburgh mine, and was connected with that and the Western Coal Company for seventeen years. He has been Secretary of the Highland Coal Company since their mine was started in 1890. They employ about thirty-five men. The company is composed of eight members, viz: Christ Neff, Fred Dietrich, August Grosspitsch (Manager), Henry Strothmann, John Wyant, Simon Steger and Louis Staapp.

Herman Michaelis was married May 21, 1878, to Miss Kesselring, who was born and schooled in St. Clair County. They have five children—Sophia, Pauline, George, Walter and Olga. In politics, Mr. Michaelis is a Republican. Socially, he is a member of the Germania Bund.

MICHAELIS, Louis, a mine owner and operator, of Belleville, this county, was born in Saxony, Germany, June 29, 1845. His father and mother, John G. Roselia (Anke) Michaelis, were natives of Germany. Mr. Michaelis obtained his early instruction partly in the Fatherland and partly in the public schools of St. Clair County, where he arrived in the 'sixties.

He came to Belleville when twenty-two years old, and went to work in the coal mines. Two years afterward he secured a share in the Old German Mine, in which he was engaged for three years. He then sold his share and purchased a one-tenth interest in the Western Mine. He is now sole owner of the Pittsburg Mine, which is the Western Mine, reorganized. Mr. Michaelis owns also a half interest in the Superior Mine, which was opened in 1902, and furnishes employment at present to 125 men. The Pittsburg Mine employs about forty men.

Louis Michaelis has been twice married. His first wife was Clara Schmidt, a native of Germany, to whom he was married in Belleville, in 1867. Four children resulted from this union, namely: Clara, Louisa, Otto and Edward. The second wife was formerly Louise Krampfert, who has borne her husband one child, Hugo. Fraternally, Mr. Michaelis is a member of the I. O. O. F.

MILITZER, Ernest, liquor dealer, 1306 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, a baker by trade, and Alderman of the Fourth Ward for four successive terms, is a typical German-American, who was born in Saxony, Germany, August 14, 1848. He was reared on the farm of his parents, Gustave and Wilhelmina (Holtzmiller) Militzer, who were also natives of Saxony, and in the Fatherland secured a practical common school education, finally becoming an apprentice to a baker, which vocation he followed after migrating to St. Louis in 1867. May 24, 1884, he started a bakery of his own on the corner of Fifth Street and Missouri Avenue, soon after taking in as partner his brother-in-law, William Horn, with whom he conducted the Vienna Bakery for seven years. Then having bought the interest of his partner, in 1897 he erected the large brick bakery at 1304 Missouri Avenue, which he turned over to his son, Martin E., in October, 1902. In the spring of 1904, Mr. Militzer built a brick block adjoining the bakery on Missouri Avenue, and July 11, of the same year, started the saloon business which he is now conducting. Mr. Militzer has been a Republican since casting his first presidential vote, and his services as Alderman of the Fourth Ward for four terms have contributed to the accomplishment of marked municipal improvement in that part of the city. In 1875 he established a home of his own, marry-

ing Caroline Preusser, of St. Louis, who died some years later. In July, 1897, he was united in marriage with Frances Blacht, a native of Germany. Of the seven children born into his family, only two are living, Martin and William.

MILITZER, Martin E., Manager and proprietor of one of the largest and most successful bakeries in East St. Louis (at 1304 Missouri Avenue), was born in St. Louis, Mo., January 23, 1876, a son of Ernest and Caroline (Preusser) Militzer, natives of Saxony, Germany, and St. Louis, respectively. Mr. Militzer was seven years old when his parents moved to East St. Louis, and his self-supporting career began at the age of fifteen, when he learned the baker's trade of his father. October 2, 1902, he purchased the business of the latter, and since has enlarged both store and stock, employing, at the present time, five bakers, three of whom comprise the night shift, while he himself works on the day shift. Mr. Militzer has a deservedly large trade, maintaining the same by fair dealing, and the use of the best materials on the market. He is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The marriage of Mr. Militzer and Elizabeth Fairhlinger, of East St. Louis, occurred June 27, 1900.

MILLER, Daniel, chief engineer of the new ice plant at Belleville, this county, was born in 1867 in Germany, whose public schools he attended. His parents were also natives of that country, where their entire lives were spent. Daniel Miller remained in the Fatherland until he attained his majority, when (in 1887), he emigrated to the United States and located in Ohio. He resided in that State but a short time before removing to Milwaukee, Wis., whence he went to Michigan and subsequently took up his residence in St. Louis, Mo. In 1902 he came to Belleville and accepted a position as chief engineer of the Star Brewery Company, which he retained until April, 1904, when the new ice plant was installed in Belleville and he was appointed chief engineer of that concern, the duties of which he is at present fulfilling with unusual ability. In 1903, he was married to Emma Hubert, a native of Belleville, and to them have been born one child, Clarence.

MILLER, Dominick Francis, who is successfully engaged in farming, four miles east of Belleville, St. Clair County, was born in this county on June 16, 1844. He is a son of Michael and Christine (Karlskind) Miller, natives respectively of Alsace and Lorraine, when these provinces were French territory. They came to the United States with their fathers, Peter Miller and Sebastian Karlskind. At the period of their arrival in this country, Michael Miller was fifteen years old and Christine Karlskind was nineteen. Miller and Sebastian Karlskind were two veterans of the Napoleonic Wars. The latter ended his career as a soldier at the Battle of Austerlitz, where one of his eyes was shot out. The former fought through the campaigns until the battle of Waterloo. Peter Miller was under Massina's command at the siege of Genoa.

In 1826, when a lad of fifteen years, Michael Miller came to the United States with his father, and landed at Philadelphia, on the Fourth of July. After living two years in the interior of New York State, the Miller family moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence in 1831, to New Orleans, where the father died. In 1833 Michael Miller came to Illinois and entered eighty acres of government land in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County. In 1834 he made a trip to New Orleans on a flat boat, the passage consuming two months. In 1837, he became a permanent settler in St. Clair County, and in the following year married Christine Karlskind, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. He was honest and industrious, and amassed considerable property, owning 1,200 acres of land in St. Clair County. He died July 16, 1883, aged seventy-one years.

Christine Karlskind, Michael Miller's wife, was born in Langdort, Lorraine, September 12, 1813, and died October 5, 1890. Her family, on arriving in the United States in 1832, settled two miles northwest of Belleville, where the father died in 1846. She was the mother of four sons and two daughters, all of whom reached maturity and prospered. She was a noble woman and her husband often repeated the declaration, "All that I am and all that I have, I owe to my wife." She was a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church. Her children are Magdalena (Mrs. Nicholas Biebel), Peter, Joseph E., Dominick F., William J. and Mary (Mrs. Eckert), all living on Turkey Hill farm.

Dominick F. Miller has 196 acres of choice land, which he has owned about thirty-five years, and upon which he has made many valuable improvements. On this land is one of the most productive coal mines in the county, having an output of 1,500 tons daily. Mr. Miller was united in marriage on February 25, 1873, with Louise Rosenbaum, of St. Louis, a member of a well known family in that city. The children resulting from this union are: Laura M., Oliver E., Eugene W. and Maud M. Politically, Mr. Miller has been a Republican since 1896, and has served as School Director. He is a man of much intelligence and sound information, an energetic and progressive farmer, and is widely respected as one of the most substantial and useful members of the community.

MILLER, Edward P., one of the enterprising young business men of St. Clair County, was born in 1876, at Millstadt, Ill., and was educated in the public schools of that place. His father, L. T. Miller, is also a native of this county. After leaving school Edward P. engaged in the creamery business, to which he has given his entire time and attention, and now occupies the responsible position of Secretary and Manager of the Star Creamery Company. This company was organized in 1897 and handles 3,500 pounds of milk per day, part of which is made into butter. The plant is equipped with the latest machinery and appliances, and the butter is shipped to St. Louis. In 1899 Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Katie Muskopf, a native of St. Clair County, and two children have been born to them—Wilbert and Lillian.

MILLER, (Hon.) James O., lawyer, 22 South Illinois Street, Belleville, was born in Smithton, St. Clair County, June 20, 1861, a son of David D. and Sarah (Burnette) Miller. He was educated in the public schools, in the Belleville High School, at McKendree College and at the Missouri State University, and was graduated from the law department of the last named institution in 1884. After leaving college, he taught school until 1896, then he began the practice of his profession in Belleville. He was elected, as a Democrat, to the Illinois Legislature in 1902, and represented the Seventh Ward in the Belleville City Council, 1903-05.

In 1884 he married Lizzie Smith, of Fredonia, Kan., and they have six children. He is a member of the Elks, the Modern Woodmen and the Mystic Workers and of other social and fraternal organizations.

MILLER, John E., Superintendent of Schools of East St. Louis, was born at Caseyville, St. Clair County, Ill., November 21, 1864. His parents, the late Hon. James R. Miller and Malinda Miller (nee Nicholas), were of hardy pioneer stock and were well known among the prominent Illinoisans of the last century. The first sixteen years of Mr. Miller's life were spent on his father's farm, where he acquired that varied and useful training which can be procured only in nature's own school. He was graduated from the Southern Illinois State Normal University in 1885. In 1905 he was married to Frances Elizabeth Coulter, who had charge of the English department in the East St. Louis High School.

Mr. Miller's entire life has been devoted, either directly or indirectly, to the teaching profession. He taught in the public schools of his native county for seventeen successive years, occupying the positions of primary teacher, country school teacher, Principal of the village school at Caseyville and teacher and Principal of a ward school in East St. Louis. He was, also, for a number of years, Principal of the High Grammar School in the High School Building. In 1902 he was appointed Librarian of the East St. Louis Public Library, which position he resigned two years later to accept the superintendency of the East St. Louis public schools.

In the various city, county and State organizations of teachers he is widely known and recognized as a leader in educational thought and progress. At present he is a member of the East St. Louis Teachers' Association, the St. Clair County Teachers' Association, the Southern Illinois School Council, the Southern Illinois Teachers' Association, the Illinois State Teachers' Association and the National Educational Association. His interest in the history of his native county and State allies him with the St. Clair County Historical Society and the Illinois State Historical Society.

Superintendent Miller's devotion to his chosen profession, and his fidelity to every

trust imposed upon him, have won for him a host of acquaintances and friends who unite in hearty commendation of his life and work. The best and final test of every man's work is the finished product; the young people who have gone from the East St. Louis public schools to higher schools or to various occupations and positions in life, are among Superintendent Miller's warmest friends and supporters. His love for these young people and their admiration and respect for him afford the highest evidence of his success.

MILLER, John H., (of the firm of Miller & Schall), a successful contractor and builder of Belleville, is a native of White County, Ill., where he was born in 1856, of Teutonic ancestry, his parents, Valentine and Gertrude (Newell) Miller, having been born, reared and married in Germany. Valentine Miller, the father, learned the millwright's trade in his youth and, after coming to the United States, found demand for his skill in White and St. Clair Counties, between times, as he worked at his trade, devoting his attention to clearing and tilling a prairie farm. Following his father's example, the son began to work with tools while still a child, and became an expert millwright and carpenter. He located in Belleville in 1890 and began to contract in 1894, and has since erected many of the most noteworthy buildings in the city and its vicinity. Mr. Miller is a painstaking and conscientious workman, and his industry has brought him a competence, as well as the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. In 1877 he married Mary Brissel. The family residence is at 310 Wabash Avenue.

MILLER, J. R., who is engaged in the coal and feed business in Caseyville, St. Clair County, was born in that place in 1870. His father, Dr. Floyd T. Miller, is a native of Maryland, and his mother, Margaret (Blake) Miller, was born in Caseyville. The former came from his native State to Caseyville and was engaged here in the practice of medicine. After pursuing a course of study in McKendree College, J. R. Miller taught school for two years, and then went into the lumber and feed business. In 1893, with F. E. Mukden, he purchased the concern of the City Feed and Coal

Company, at No. 1311 State Street, which is his present business location. Mr. Miller's wife, to whom he was married in 1903, was formerly Clara Hearn, a native of Baltimore.

MILLESON, Calvin D., President and General Manager of the National Livery and Undertaking Company, and extensively engaged in the feed, coal, and milling business in East St. Louis, is a native of Iowa, and was born May 31, 1861. His father, James Milleson, removed from his native State of Pennsylvania to Iowa at an early day, and here the son reached manhood, profiting by the advantage of the district school, and laying the foundation for his sturdy constitution of later years.

On September 18, 1884, Mr. Milleson was united in marriage with Laura E. Cowgill, of Henry County, Iowa, and in 1885 took his wife to Kansas, where he proved up on a homestead claim, and lived until locating at East St. Louis in November, 1889. For a year Mr. Milleson found employment with the Abbott Lumber Company, then became foreman of the wholesale department of Kingman & Company. Four years later he formed the first commission company in East St. Louis, known as the Reynolds Produce Company, later selling out and erecting the building at Nos. 612-614 North Eighth Street, where he established a feed business. In 1901 he removed to his present store on St. Clair Avenue, where he is conducting a general feed and coal business, and where also he has a mill for grinding feed and corn meal for table use. The feed company was incorporated January 1, 1904, with a capital stock of \$25,000. In April, 1904, Mr. Milleson organized the National Livery and Undertaking Company, established the same in a building erected by himself on North Eighth Street, and has since been the President and General Manager. In his feed business he employs eight men, and his feed and livery business nets about \$100,000 per year. He is a member of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, and is prominent and influential in the business circles of both cities.

MOLL, Albert Daniel, was born in Mascoutah, Ill., August 16, 1870, a son of George and Mary (Perrin) Moll, the former born in Perry County, Mo., a son of Joseph and Irene (Kaeirer) Moll, both natives of Baden, Germany. The

latter was born in St. Clair County, a daughter of Frank and Katherine (Pfeifer) Perrin, natives of Lorraine, France. Albert D. completed his education in the public schools at the age of sixteen, after which he worked on his father's farm until his marriage, when he moved onto the property adjoining his father's place, and there, on October 24, 1898, opened a dairy which he has conducted until the present time without opposition. He began this enterprise with no experience and but seven cows, adding to his stock from time to time, until he now owns forty cows from which he obtains about fifty gallons of milk per day. He sells about eight quarts of cream daily and makes about forty pounds of butter per week, for which he finds a ready sale in Mascoutah. His farm is known as "The City Dairy."

On January 10, 1903, Albert D. Moll was united in marriage to Josephine Zinck, who was born in Engelmann Township, and educated in the public school. Three children have been born to them, as follows: Francis, Ado and Emmet. In his religious belief Mr. Moll is a Catholic.

MOLLA, C. C., was born December 9, 1850, in Philadelphia, Pa., a son of Louis and Catherine Molla, both of whom are natives of Germany. He was educated in the public and parochial schools of Philadelphia, and, in 1852, moved to St. Louis with his parents, his father being employed as a slate roofer. At the age of thirteen years he began working in the arsenal at St. Louis, making cartridges for the Union army, and continued thus employed during the war. He then took up steamboating and later railroading, which he followed from 1873 until 1889 as brakeman and switchman, working for nearly all the railroads in East St. Louis. In 1889, at East St. Louis, he engaged in the coal oil business for one year, and then began dealing in ice and coal. His office is located at No. 824 Converse Avenue. He has five ice wagons, all driven by his own family. He does the best ice business among private families of any one in the city, and this, with his coal interests, aggregates \$10,000 a year. From driving a coal wagon he has worked his way to his present enviable position. Five of his sons are married and are associated with him. In politics, he is a Republican, and fraternally, is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Mr. Molla was married August 5, 1871, to Louisa Schneider, a native of St. Louis, who was educated in the parochial schools of that city. They are the parents of the following children: Edward, Charles C., Jr., William, Frank, Louis, Catherine, Cleveland, Joseph Harry, Walter and John. Two girls are deceased.

MONK, Charles A., late an agricultural implement dealer of Belleville, this county, was born April 3, 1842, in Chenango County, N. Y., and is a son of Christopher and Elenor (Callanan) Monk, natives of Albany, N. Y., and of English descent. Mr. Monk was educated in the public schools, has made a success of his line of work, and is recognized as a consistent Republican and Mason—a member of Tancred Commandery No. 50, Belleville. Twice married, he was united with Margaret H. Copeland, of Broome County, N. Y., December 25, 1864, and March 25, 1903, in Chicago, Ill., he married Blanche Russell, a native of Mount Vernon, Ill. In 1904, Mr. Monk sold his agricultural implement establishment and has since lived a retired life, enjoying a well earned rest after forty-two years of close application to business, forty years of which was passed in Belleville, where his name is ever mentioned with honor and respect.

MONTAG, Carl, who is engaged in the printing and publishing business in Mascoutah, St. Clair County, was born in that place October 6, 1861, and received his education in its public schools. His father, Louis Montag, was born in Kirn, Germany, and his mother, Catherine (Offenstein) Montag, in Osthofen, Germany. Jacob Offenstein and his wife, the maternal grandparents, were also natives of Osthofen.

Carl Montag started as an apprentice in the office of the Mascoutah "Banner," July 19, 1875. Subsequently he was employed in the office of the Mascoutah "Anzeiger." He worked as a journeyman printer in St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland and New York City. In 1884, he purchased the "Lebanon (Ill.) Herald," which he published until January, 1885. Then he discontinued the publication there and moved the plant to Mascoutah, where he established the "Herald" the same month, and has since issued it continuously. Mr. Montag served as Post-

master of Mascoutah from 1893 to 1897; City Clerk, 1889 to 1891; Mayor of the city, 1897 to 1899; City Treasurer, 1901 to 1903; and Supervisor of Mascoutah Township, 1902 to 1904.

On June 18, 1891, Mr. Montag was married to Mary Pfaff, who was born and educated in Mascoutah. Mr. and Mrs. Montag have three children: Anna Laura, born March 27, 1892; Elise, born November 16, 1898; and Louis Carl, born December 27, 1904. Politically, Mr. Montag is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., M. W. A., and I. O. R. M.

MORRIS, Daniel E., a blacksmith of Lebanon, St. Clair County, was born in that place July 28, 1856. His father and mother, Ervine and Jane (Manning) Morris, were natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana. Ervine Morris, who came to Lebanon in 1851, followed the trade of a cabinet maker. His son, Daniel, attended the common schools in his boyhood, and after a varied experience, having learned the blacksmith's trade in 1894, located permanently in Lebanon, and engaged in general blacksmithing. In 1900 he became the representative of the Deering Harvester Company in this locality. He also handles plows, cultivators and other farm implements.

In 1894, Mr. Morris was married to Ora King, a native of Missouri. They have three children, namely: Neal Woodford, Pearl Oneida and Charles Oliver. Politically, Mr. Morris is a Democrat and has represented the Third Ward in the City Council.

MOYERS, (Hon.) William J. N., elected Judge of the City Court of East St. Louis in 1903 and again in 1905, was born in Illinois in 1848, and was educated in the common schools and at Ewing College. Since the early days of the Republic those bearing his name have been identified with agricultural and trade interests in the South. His great-grandfather served in a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary War. His grandfather fought in the war of 1812-14 and was under Jackson at New Orleans. His father saw service in a Kentucky regiment in the Mexican War. Judge Moyers's parents were Jacob Nelson and N. S. (Humphrey) Moyers. The former was born in Kentucky, the latter in Illinois. Jacob Nelson Moyers left his native State while still a young man. Like many another aspiring youth, Wil-

liam J. N. Moyers inaugurated his self-supporting career in the school room. While teaching in his native State, he enlisted in the Sixth Illinois Cavalry the last year of the war. Reading law in connection with his educational work, he was admitted to the bar of Kansas in 1872, practiced in that State some years, and in 1881 was admitted to the bar in Illinois and identified himself with legal affairs in Franklin County. Energetic and progressive, and possessing capacity for political effort, he was elected successively State's Attorney, County Judge and member of the Legislature from Franklin County. In 1891 he came to East St. Louis, where he built up a large legal practice. In 1903 he was elected Judge of the City Court, to fill a vacancy, by a majority of 865, and was re-elected in 1905 by a majority of 1,489. He has been described as "a man of high legal attainments, of conscientious regard for the obligation and amenities of the bench, and of unquestioned integrity." In 1871 Judge Moyers married Cordelia E. Kirkpatrick, a native of Franklin County, Ill., and they have children named as follows: Mrs. Rosalia (Moyers) Fair, R. Roy, Mrs. Parres, Zoe, Zenith and Earl.

MUELLER, Solomon, was born in Neihoffen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, March 6, 1836, a son of George C. and Elizabeth (Herr) Mueller, both natives of that country, who came to the United States, locating first in New York; going thence by ship to New Orleans, where they remained for one month; thence journeying by canal to St. Louis. They remained in that city through the winter, and in the spring of 1843 moved to St. Clair County, where they purchased 170 acres of land. Solomon was employed there on a farm in various occupations, and attended the public school. The first cider mill in the county was established on this place and is still in operation. His father also owned a saw and grist mill, and conducted a half-way house on the Mascoutah plank road.

In politics, Mr. Mueller is affiliated with the Democratic party, and in religious faith is a member of the Lutheran Church. Socially, he belongs to the A. F. & A. M. In 1870 he was united in marriage to Lizzie Moser, who was born in St. Clair County, and educated in the common and high schools of St. Louis, Mo. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Mueller—

Elizabeth Mary. The child died in 1872, in which year Mrs. Mueller also passed away. In 1873 Mr. Mueller was married to Mary Moser, and they are the parents of the following children: George C., Ida D. (deceased), Lena and Jacob W.

MUREN, H. L., President of the City Ice and Fuel Company, is a native of Higginsville, Mo., and was born March 4, 1882. His parents were John L. and Matilda (Busch) Muren, the former born in St. Clair County, Ill. Mr. Muren owes his early education to the public schools of Missouri and Illinois, and from the age of fourteen until seventeen he worked on a farm in St. Clair County. He then took charge of the Muren Coal Mine No. 1, located about a mile and a half northeast of Belleville, and which was sunk in 1897. This mine is one of the largest in the vicinity, having an output of 800 tons a day and employing on an average 200 men. In the fall of 1905 Mr. Muren organized the City Ice and Fuel Company, of Belleville, of which he is President. He is a Knight of Columbus and a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

MUREN, John L., an occupant and one of the heirs of the old Muren farm near Belleville, this county, a member of the Muren Coal and Ice Company, and a stockholder in the J. H. Muren Mercantile Company of St. Louis, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., February 7, 1851, a son of Lawrence and Kunigunda (Hermann) Muren, natives respectively of Alsace-Lorraine, and Bavaria, Germany, and grandson of Nicholas and Katherine (Biebel) Muren, born also in Alsace-Lorraine. Until his twenty-eighth year, Mr. Muren lived on the paternal farm in St. Clair County, having, in October, 1874, married Matilda Busch, who was born, reared and educated in Westphalia, Germany. Nine children have been born into this family: Mary, Albert, Joseph, Leo, Alongenius, Isabelle, Rosa, Aloisius and Norbert H.

Removing to Missouri, in the fall of 1879, Mr. Muren purchased a farm of 280 acres in Lafayette County, remained thereon for ten years, and disposing of the same in 1889. He then returned to the old homestead of which he had become one of the heirs, and has since conducted general farming and stock-raising. He is interested in the development of coal

in St. Clair County, and is an energetic worker in the companies above mentioned. In politics, Mr. Muren is a Democrat, and in religion, a Roman Catholic.

MUREN, Lawrence N., President of the Muren Coal and Ice Company, President of the J. H. Muren Mercantile Company, Vice-President of the Lebanon Coal Machinery Company, and extensive mine owner and operator of Belleville, this county, was born October 11, 1864, on a farm near Millstadt, St. Clair County, a son of Lawrence and Kunigunda (Hermann) Muren, the former a native of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, and the latter born in Bavaria. His paternal grandparents were Nicholas and Katherine (Biebel) Muren, also born in Germany. Lawrence Muren came to St. Clair County in 1844, bringing with him the substantial traits of his countrymen, and eventually attaining to the ownership of 600 acres of land. He was a prominent and influential farmer, a typical representative of the better class of German-Americans, and his success reflected upon the education and training of his children, his son and namesake, Lawrence N., starting out in life much better equipped than the average country youth. Completing his education in the public schools at the age of eighteen, the young man devoted his energies exclusively to farming on the home place until his twenty-fourth year, and then engaged in business with his father-in-law, Ben Yoch, coal operator and owner of the Crescent Nail Mill. For a time Mr. Muren experimented with various kinds of nails, while the older man managed the mill, but finally the plant was sold, and Mr. Muren took charge of the coal mine owned by Mr. Yoch, near Lebanon, which plant produced 600 tons of coal a day. In 1898 he opened a mine at Belleville, of which he now is exclusive owner, and upon the death of Mr. Yoch, in 1898, assumed charge of the Yoch mines until the sons of the family, who now control the property, became of age. In 1901 Mr. Muren opened a mine at New Baden, now conceded to be the largest and most promising in the State of Illinois, and which, though but partially developed, yields 2,400 tons of coal in eight hours.

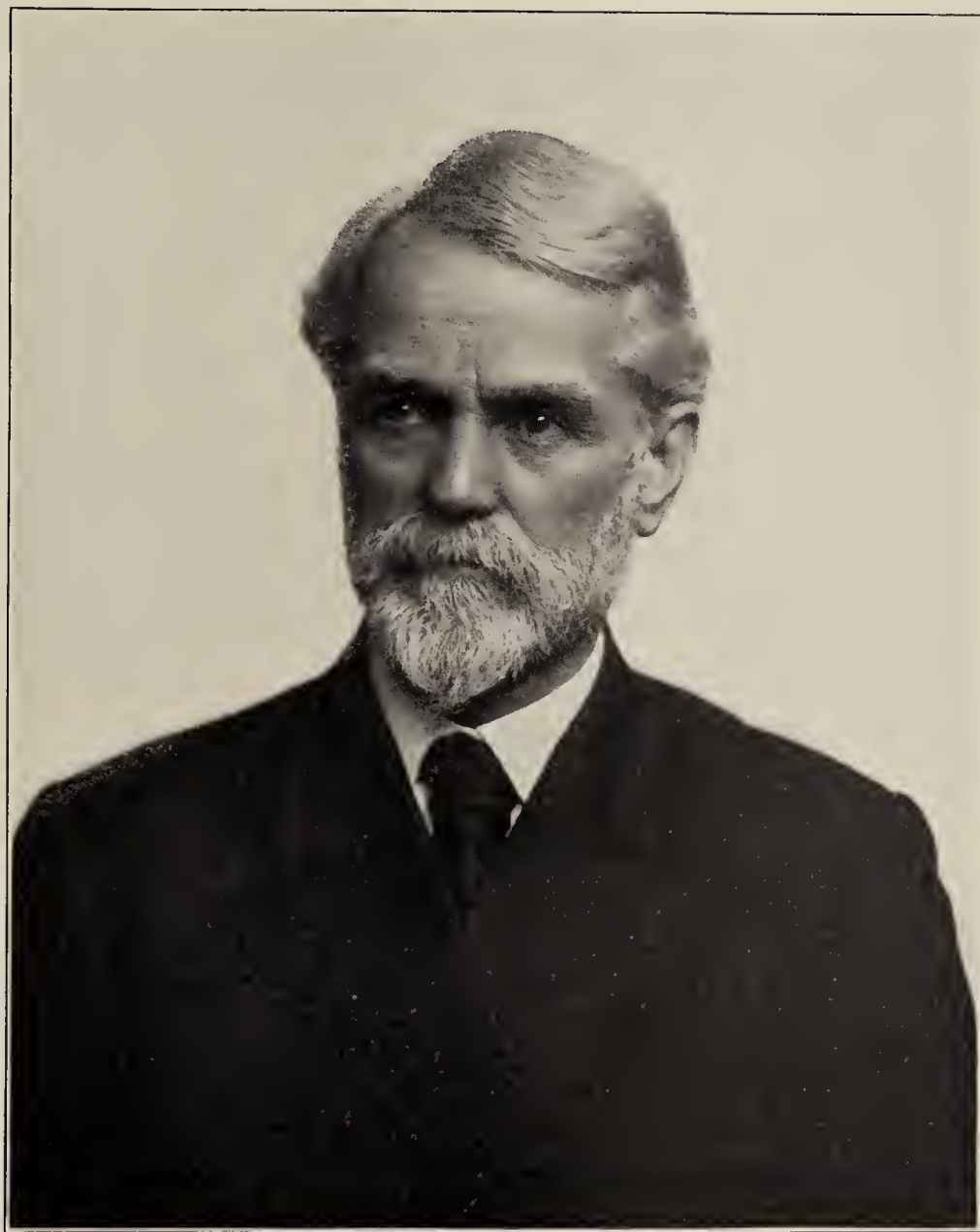
Mr. Muren is one of the wealthy and influential men of St. Clair County, and strength

of character, determination and integrity, may be regarded as his stepping stones to success. He is a consistent Republican in national politics, and bases his local support upon personal qualifications. Fraternally, he is associated with the Knights of Columbus and the Western Catholic Union. On November 17, 1896, he was united in marriage with Adelaide Sunkle, a native of Belleville, and of the union five children have been born: Agnes K., Florence K., Irving A., Edwin J., and Leroy J.

NEBGEN, Andrew, was born in 1851, in Germany, and in 1866, came to the United States with his mother, brother and sister. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a period of fourteen years, and was then, for some time, employed in a sewing machine factory. In 1884 he opened a cigar box factory, where he manufactures all styles of cigar boxes for the home trade and that of the surrounding country.

Mr. Nebgen votes the Republican ticket, and is a member of the following fraternal organizations: Kronthal Liedertafel, Modern Woodmen of America and the German Order of D. O. H. In 1874 he was married to Dora Schneider, who received her education in the schools of Belleville. The following children have been born to them: Maggie, married to F. A. Doyle, Assistant Superintendent of the Beaumont Iron Works; Minnie, Walter J., and Arthur.

NEVENER, John L., Superintendent of the Crown Coal and Iron Company, was born in St. Clair County, in 1865, and there educated in the public schools. He is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Smith) Nevener, the former of whom was a native of Germany, the latter being born in England. The father emigrated to the United States and assumed the vocation of farming, in which he was assisted by John L. until the latter attained the age of twenty-four years, when he accepted a position with the Crown Coal and Iron Company, of which he was appointed Superintendent in 1898. This mine employs 100 men and hoists 500 tons of coal per day. In 1889 Mr. Nevener was married to Mary Holichack, and of this union the following four children have been born: John, Anna, Frank and Rose.



Yours in Christ
Washington West



NIEMEYER, Arthur, engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Belleville, this county, and district agent for two insurance companies in Southern Illinois, was born in Lebanon, this State, in 1868, and educated in the public schools of that place and of Belleville. His parents, Louis and Catherine (Webster) Niemeyer, were born in Germany, and after coming to America in 1860, located in Lebanon, where the father established the general merchandise business which he conducted for forty years. He died in 1904. Arthur Niemeyer established his present business in 1897, and the success thus far achieved may be regarded as distinctly encouraging. He is in no sense a politician, but is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of Lodge No. 481, B. P. O. E. In 1899 he married Carrie Mesnier, a native of St. Louis.

NOLAN, Michael B., foundry Superintendent for the Excelsior Tool and Machine Company, of East St. Louis, and a practical foundryman of many years' experience, is a native of Detroit, Mich., and was born in the year 1859. Luke Nolan, the father of Michael, came from Ireland to that city, and there engaged in the grocery business for many years. After graduating from the Detroit High School, Michael learned the foundry business, eventually following it in his native town for fifteen years. In Cleveland, Ohio, he worked for some months, and for fourteen years was Superintendent of the plant of the Litchfield (Ill.) Foundry and Machine Company. His next business connection was with the St. Louis Iron and Steel Company, and at the expiration of a year (in 1902), he assumed his present position as foreman of the foundry department of the Excelsior Tool and Machine Company's plant. On October 3, 1891, Mr. Nolan married Margaret Foran, of Litchfield, Ill., and of the union two children have been born: Mary Helen and Lucile. Mr. Nolan is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and in religion is a Roman Catholic.

OEXNER, W., coal dealer, was born in Germany, in the year 1856, the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Staver) Oexner, natives of the same country. Mr. Oexner received his education in the schools of Monroe County, Ill., and in his youth worked for a period in the saloon busi-

ness, but for the past twenty years has been interested in coal mining. At present he is the President and Manager of the Humboldt Coal Company, whose office and yards are in St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Oexner's wife was formerly Susan Ryan, of Belleville, and of their marriage five children have been born—Frank, George, Elmer, Ida and Josephine.

OGDEN, James, Chief Engineer and Assistant Superintendent of the Belleville (Ill.) Electric Light Plant, was born in Glencoe, Ill., in the year 1865, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Simpson) Ogden, the former of whom is a native of England. The father emigrated to the United States, and in 1874 came to St. Clair County, locating at Freeburg, where he followed coal mining, holding the position of hoisting engineer. James Ogden received his early education in the St. Clair County public schools, and later worked in the mines with his father as hoisting engineer until 1889, when he accepted the position of engineer with the Belleville Electric Light Plant. As a result of his energy, ability, and close application to his duties, he was promoted to the office of Superintendent. Socially, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1889 he was married to Catherine Dague, who was born in Belleville, and they are the parents of five children—Edgar, Lorane, Edna, Clarence and Clifford.

ORTH, Philip, who is engaged in the liquor business in Marissa, St. Clair County, was born in New Athens, Ill., in 1871, and is a son of John and Sophia (Berninger) Orth, natives of Germany. Mr. Orth received his scholastic training at Marissa and Nashville, Ill., and pursued a business course in the Cincinnati Commercial College. After completing his studies, he was engaged for three years in the general merchandise and implement business at Old Marissa. He next assumed the management of "Orth's Hotel," which was established by his father in 1874. This he conducted until 1903. For three terms, Mr. Orth served as President of the Town Board of Old Marissa. He was the first Clerk of the Town after its organization, and served in the capacity of Town Treasurer for two years. He is a Director and stockholder in the First National Bank of Marissa.

In 1891, Mr. Orth was married to Anna F. Stein, who was born and educated in Marissa. Their children are as follows. John M., Freda N., Emma, Edward, Lewis, and Lucille. Politically, Mr. Orth is a Democrat. He belongs to the I. O. R. M. and to the K. of P., having represented the latter on four occasions in conventions of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

ORTH, Willam, traveling representative of the Rudolph Stecher Brewing Company, living at Murphysboro, Ill., is a native of Marissa, where he was born in 1877. He is a son of John and Sophia (Berninger) Orth, natives of Germany. Mr. Orth acquired his early education in the common schools and subsequently pursued a business course in the Cincinnati Commercial College, which he completed in 1892. After being connected with the liquor business until 1894, he went to New York City, and was employed by the Paul Weidman Brewing Company, of Brooklyn, for five years. Thence he removed to Richmond, Va., and served for three years as Assistant Brewmaster for the Home Brewing Company. His next engagement was in the capacity of Brewmaster for the Murphysboro (Ill.) Brewing Company, in which position he remained one year. He then returned to Marissa and assumed charge of the "Orth Hotel," but disposed of his business in December, 1905, and is now connected with the Rudolph Stecher Brewing Company as stated above. In politics, Mr. Orth is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is a member of the Elks and Knights of Pythias.

PARIDY, William H., conducts an up-to-date cafe and saloon at the corner of Broadway and Third Streets, East St. Louis, St. Clair County. He is a native of the county, born in 1867, and received his early mental training in its public schools. Benjamin J. Paridy, his father, was also born in this county; his mother, Philomina (Fallio) Paridy, was a native of France. For many years the elder Paridy was a prominent farmer of Centerville Station Township, holding the office of Superintendent of Roads, and for twenty-two years serving as Deputy Sheriff. His son, William, lived on the farm with his parents until 1886. He then came to East St. Louis and engaged in the liquor business. This he continued to conduct until 1896, when he moved to Third Street and Mis-

souri Avenue. In 1901, he established himself at his present location.

William H. Paridy was married in 1887 to Beatrice Worington, who was born and schooled in St. Clair County. They have three children—William C., Roy E. and Benjamin J., Jr. Mr. Paridy is fraternally affiliated with the K. of P. and the I. O. R. M.

PARTENHEIMER, G. A., foreman of the bottling department of the Western Brewery, was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1865, and there acquired his education in the public schools. His parents remained in Germany, but our subject, desiring to seek new fields of endeavor, came to the United States in 1893 and located in Memphis, Tenn., later going to St. Louis, Mo., where he held the position of foreman of the bottling department in the A. B. C. Brewing Company, until, in 1894, when he took up his residence in Belleville, and accepted the responsible position of foreman in the bottling department of the Western Brewery. In 1894 he was united in marriage to Mary Anschenbach, whose birth occurred in Germany, and they are the parents of two children, Johanna Marie and Victor.

PAYEUR, Frank, proprietor of a hotel at French Village, St. Clair County, was born in the county in 1853, and therein obtained a public school education. His parents, Frank and Frances (Rennard) Payeur, were natives of France. Until he was twenty-four years of age Mr. Payeur remained on the farm with his mother. He then conducted a farm for himself for twelve years, when he located at French Village, and purchased the hotel which he still operates.

Frank Payeur has filled the offices of Road Commissioner for three years, Tax Collector, three years, and Postmaster four years (under the McKinley administration). He is a Notary Public, and has served as such for three years. Mr. Payeur was married in 1877 to Rosie J. Francois, who was born near Clayton, Mo. At the age of six years she went to France, remaining six months. The family returned, settling in Clinton County, Ill., where the daughter was educated. Mr. and Mrs. Payeur have two children—Frank, Jr., and Walter. Politically, Mr. Payeur is a Republican; fraternally, he belongs to the K. of P. and I. O. O. F.

PERRIN, Frank, was born in Mascoutah Township, St. Clair County, September 10, 1858, a son of Frank and Catharine (Pfeiffer) Perrin. The father was a native of Lorraine, and came to the United States in 1833, settling in St. Clair County, where he successfully followed the industry of farming until his death, which occurred in 1885.

Frank received his education in the public schools and at McKendree College, after which he was clerk in a law office for some time; was admitted to the bar in 1880, and opened an office for himself in Mascoutah, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was Supervisor for ten years (Chairman of the Board at one time), and was City Attorney for fourteen years. Seven years ago he located in Belleville, where he has since continued the practice of his profession. He held the office of County Judge for four years, and is now serving his second term as Probate Judge, having been re-elected to that office in November, 1906.

Judge Perrin was married (first) to Amelia Letherberry, who died, leaving three children, namely: Wenone, Benjamin and Albert Emmet. His present wife was formerly Ida Johanna Ludwig, a native of Belleville and a daughter of John Ludwig, an old and honored pioneer of St. Clair County. They are the parents of one child, Leroy Frank. Judge Perrin is well and favorably known in local fraternities and associations, and few men stand higher generally in the estimation of the people of St. Clair County.

PERRIN, (Hon.) J. Nick, lecturer, author and lawyer, Belleville.—In 1833, George and Susan Perrin, from Lorraine, France, landed at New Orleans, and after a sixty-three days' voyage up the Mississippi, on March 20, that year, reached the city of St. Louis, Mo. Soon afterwards, they located in St. Clair County, and then and thus began the connection of the Perrin family with St. Clair County and the great State of which, perhaps, its most distinguished member was destined to be one of the popular historians. J. Nick Perrin was born in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County, and received his early education in the common schools near his paternal home. He later obtained his legal education in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and, in 1876, was admitted to the bar in both Michigan and in Illinois, when

he entered upon the practice of his profession at Lebanon, in his home county, two years later (1878) removing to Belleville, which has since been his home. Turning his attention to politics, he represented St. Clair County in the Thirty-second General Assembly in Illinois (1880-82). An enthusiastic student of State history, Mr. Perrin has been for many years a prominent member of the Illinois State Historical Society, and has been a contributor of valuable papers to its publications, and for several years was a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Historical Library by appointment of Governor Altgeld. In 1904 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress and, while he failed of election because of insurmountable adverse conditions, was very popular with the people, whom he addressed many times during the campaign. He has appeared with much success as a lecturer in different parts of the country, his lecture—"The Man of Illinois"—and, indeed, all his lectures, having found great favor with the public. He is most happy in extemporaneous oratory. His "History of Illinois," which was published a year or two ago, has been eagerly read not only in Illinois but in literary centers throughout the country. It shows him to be a historian of deep and original research, an analytical thinker and a writer of great force, perspicacity and suggestiveness. Mr. Perrin is a native citizen of whom St. Clair County is justly proud, a patriotic man of broad views, thorough culture, great independence, an uplifting influence and a deep and abiding sympathy with the whole wide world.

PERROTTET, (Hon.) Louis (deceased), former retired farmer of Belleville, St. Clair County, was born in Freebourg, Switzerland, March 29, 1843, and died at his home in Belleville, March 8, 1905. His father and mother, John and Mary (Pantillon) Perrottet, and his grandfathers, on both sides, Joseph Perrottet and Albert E. Pantillon, were all natives of Switzerland.

At the age of twelve years, Louis Perrottet came with his parents from Switzerland to St. Clair County, and settled on a farm of 160 acres in Shiloh Valley. There he obtained some school instruction, and remained until September, 1863. Then he enlisted in the Forty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry,

and took part in three engagements. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged and returned to his father's farm, where he remained one year. He then moved with his father to a farm in Macoupin County, Ill., where he remained two years. Subsequently, (until November, 1900), he lived on a farm of 160 acres in Shiloh Valley, St. Clair County, which his wife had inherited from her parents, John and Elizabeth (Herdy) Knobeloch, who were pioneers in St. Clair County, settlers of 1830. Then he moved to Belleville, where he purchased a fine residence at the corner of Missouri and East Main Streets.

Mr. Perrottet served as Supervisor of Shiloh Township from 1871 to 1876; as School Director sixteen years; and as Township Collector three years. He was elected a Representative in the Thirty-seventh General Assembly in 1890; served also in the Thirty-ninth General Assembly (1895-97), and in the Forty-first General Assembly (1899-1901);—all of his public service being rendered as the choice of the Republican party.

Louis Perrottet was married in August, 1868, to Mary Knobeloch, who was born and schooled in St. Clair County. The children born to them were: Elizabeth (Mrs. M. Blab); Emma (Mrs. F. Clark); Sophia (Mrs. L. Schubert); Charles; Alvena (Mrs. E. Kelsey); Ida (Mrs. Robert Klengil); and Hilda. Religiously, Mr. Perrottet adhered to the Evangelical faith, and was a member of the G. A. R.

PETERS, Bernhardt M., was born April 21, 1880, in Belleville, Ill., a son of George and Fredericka (Harder) Peters, both of whom were natives of Germany. At the age of fourteen he had finished his schooling and began to work in the mine at Belleville, where he was employed until October 15, 1901, when he and Mr. Lattmann leased a coal shaft on Mrs. Biebel's farm, situated two miles south of town. They had a six-and-a-half foot vein, employed eight men, and had four teams, their output supplying the local market.

Mr. Peters sold his interest in the coal mine and formed a partnership with Mr. Bien, under the firm name of Bien & Peters, dealers in coal, lime, sand, cement and sewer pipe; they also do a general draying business. In religion Mr. Peters follows the doctrines of the Evangelical Church, while politically, he supports the Re-

publican party. On October 6, 1903, he was married to Albertina Thom, who was born and educated in Germany, and they have one child, Edwin Albert, whose birth occurred February 16, 1904. Mr. Peters is one of the intelligent and energetic young men of Belleville, and possesses the high regard of all who know him.

PFEFFER, Christian J., one of the proprietors of the Pfeffer Milling Company, of Lebanon, Ill., was born September 29, 1857, at Portsmouth, Ohio, where he received his education in the public schools. His parents were Christian and Margaret (Kuespert) Pfeffer, the former a native of Wurtemberg, and the latter of Baden, Germany. His father emigrated to the United States in 1849, locating at New York, where he remained about two years. He then made the long journey across the Western plains to California, making that State his residence for two years. At the end of that time he returned East by water, via New York, finally locating at Cincinnati, where his marriage occurred. In his youth he had learned the cabinet maker's trade, but after coming to this country he engaged in the distilling business, being connected with one of the largest distilleries in Portsmouth, Ohio, where he continued in that business for fifteen years. In 1873 he came to Lebanon, St. Clair County, and there engaged in the distilling line until 1888, when he retired from active business life. He died February 18, 1897, the death of his wife occurring May 8, 1902. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Agnes, Christian J., Katherine, Louis L., Caroline E., Margaret, Anna M., and Edward S.

In 1889 Christian J. Pfeffer, with his brothers, Louis L. and Edward S., organized the Pfeffer Milling Company, of Lebanon, in connection with which they operate a lumber yard and grain elevator, besides owning a large elevator at Summerfield. The capacity of the elevator is 200,000 bushels, and that of the mill, which grinds both wheat and corn, is 800 barrels per day. About sixty men, including thirty coopers, are employed in the business. In his church affiliations Mr. Pfeffer is an adherent of the Evangelical faith. Politically, he is independent; is the present Mayor of the city (serving his second term) and is a member of the School Board. Fraternally, he is affil-

iated with the Masonic Order and the Odd Fellows. He has been President of the Commercial Club of Lebanon. In 1881, Mr. Pfeffer was united in marriage to Anna Bachman, who was born November 19, 1859, in Lebanon, and there educated in the public schools. Of this union have been born two children: William C., and Agnes J. Henry Bachman, the father of Mrs. Pfeffer, married Magdalena Blass and both are now deceased. Mr. Bachman died June 26, 1904, and Mrs. Bachman November 19, 1898. They were well known residents of Lebanon and highly respected.

PFEIFFER, Henry W., coal dealer of East St. Louis, and a native of the town in which he has achieved merited success, was born November 3, 1861, and educated in the Howe public school. At an early day his parents, John and Christina (Rohm) Pfeiffer, of Germany, located at East St. Louis, where the father found employment in the roundhouse as hostler and engineer, and where the balance of his active life was spent. Henry W., upon completing his education, engaged in the coal business as an employe, later establishing a trade of his own, and at present having a large and growing business. He has been prominent in Republican ranks, and among other offices has held that of Alderman of the Fifth Ward for three terms—from 1894 to 1896, 1898 to 1900, and from 1901 to 1903. His family consists of his wife (formerly Minnie Droz, of East St. Louis) and his two sons, Lester and Elmer.

PIAT, Alexandre, an industrious and highly esteemed farmer of St. Clair County, was born in 1842, being a native of France, where he obtained his education. Coming to the United States he first located at St. Louis, Mo., in November, 1866, and was there employed as a basket maker for six months. He then removed to Cahokia Bottoms, now French Village, and there purchased fifteen acres of land upon which he raised vegetables in summer, his winters being occupied in making baskets. He continued adding land to his original purchase until at present he owns 160 acres, with a fine 45-acre orchard. In religion Mr. Piat is a consistent member of the Catholic Church, and in politics supports the Republican party. In 1875 he married Josephine M. Lenoir, who was born and educated in Lorraine, France,

and to them have been born the following five children: Mrs. Amelia Padget, Alexandre L., Emil, Josephine and Leon.

POPP, Edward C., was born in 1867, near Lenzburg, St. Clair County, a son of Mathew and Emilie (Haas) Popp, both natives of Germany. He was educated in the public schools of the county, after leaving which he engaged in farming, a vocation that he has since followed with more than ordinary success. In his religious views Mr. Popp is a follower of the Lutheran Church, and fraternally, is affiliated with the Knights and Ladies of Honor. He was married in 1896 to Emma Muselmann, who was born in Germany in 1877 and died a year after their union in 1897. Mathew Popp, the father of Edward C., came to this country in 1838, and located near Lenzburg, working on various farms until 1855, when he married and entered 147 acres of government land, the deeds for which were filed in the old Kaskaskia court-house. He died in 1902, leaving a widow and the following six children: Henry (Mrs. Fredrica); Neunberger (Mrs. Christina); Winter, William, Mrs. Emily Ute and Edward. The latter now manages the home farm, where his mother resides with him.

PORTUONDO, Buenaventura H., M. D.—A talented and erudite member of the medical profession of Belleville, Dr. Buenaventura H. Portuondo is conducting a large general practice in the town of his adoption, and is also furthering its interests as a member of the United States Pension Board, as a member of the State Medical Society, and as the Secretary of the Belleville Medical Society. The training of the Doctor has been the best procurable in the United States, he having graduated from the Columbian Medical College of New York City in 1889, thereafter gaining extended experience in several of the largest hospitals of the eastern city. He continued to practice in New York until coming to Belleville in 1897, fortunately selecting a community which has appreciated his sagacity, his humane and large hearted tendencies, and his devotion to the best tenets of his life work.

Dr. Portuondo was born in the island of Cuba January 11, 1866, and in 1884 came to the United States to study medicine in New

York City. The members of his family have cherished high civic and professional ideals, and his brother was the second speaker of the House in Cuba. In the Cuban war his sympathies for his downtrodden people were practically demonstrated, for he sent out of his own private purse the first installment of medicines for use in the field, otherwise aiding the cause, from his vantage ground of observation and information. He was an agent of the provisional government during the Revolution and the first Cuban Consul to St. Louis after the recognition of Cuban independence by the United States Government. He was also one of the Cuban World's Fair Commissioners at St. Louis. Throughout the war he was in close touch with his personal friend, President Palma, the head of the Cuban junta. Three of the Doctor's brothers also served in the army; and his counsel and advice were dictated by a patriotism as intelligent as it was loyal. The wife of Dr. Portuondo is a native daughter of Belleville, her girlhood name having been Josephine Thomas. She is a granddaughter of Governor Bissell. The marriage occurred in 1893, and there are three children in the family—Rita, Josephine, and Isabel.

POSTEL, George, Treasurer of the Ph. H. Postel Milling Company, manufacturers of flour, etc., Mascoutah, was born in Mascoutah October 11, 1852, a son of Philip Henry and Anna M. (Eisenmeyer) Postel, natives of Hassloch, Germany, who settled in Mascoutah in 1840. He was educated in the Mascoutah public schools and at McKendree College, and learned the milling business under his father's instructions, and has been engaged in it continuously to this time. He has been a Mason since 1880; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and politically, is a Republican. He married, May 24, 1882, at Quincy, Ill., Medora T. Jansen, who was born there May 16, 1859, daughter of F. W. Jansen, a well-known furniture manufacturer of that city. They have children named Amelia J., Medora T., Philip H. and Fred William Postel.

POSTEL, John Philip (deceased), was born July 18, 1834, in Hassloch, Bavaria, Germany, a son of Andrew and Katherin (Schmitt) Postel, the former a son of George and Katherine

(Gramlick) Postel, all natives of the kingdom named. At the age of fourteen (in 1848) John P. came with his parents from Germany to Mascoutah, where his father was a farmer until his death, which occurred when the youth was sixteen years of age. He remained on the farm a few years, and then was for several years in the employ of E. Bagby, a merchant at Mascoutah; subsequently was employed for a period of six years by Julius Scheve, who was at that time Postmaster and a merchant. On leaving Mr. Scheve he formed a partnership with Fred Matzenbach and Charles Kunz in the distillery business, which they operated for about three years. Later he was in the employ of his uncle, Philip Postel, at O'Fallon, for eleven years. In 1879 he built a corn mill at Mascoutah, which he operated until 1892, when he consolidated with the other mills of this section of the country. In 1899 he retired from active business life, but still retained an interest in the Postel Milling Company. He died at Mascoutah, February 28, 1905.

On December 6, 1856, John P. Postel was married to Alvina Scheve, a daughter of Julius Scheve. She was born in Sobernheim, Prussia, Germany, and educated in American public schools. The children born of this union are: Andrew; Amelia, who married Julius Postel; Alvina, wife of C. B. Gammon; Julia and Fred. In his political affiliation the deceased was a Republican, and served as Constable for two years, and School Director about four years. In his religious belief, he was an Evangelical Lutheran churchman.

POSTEL, Philip H., Sr., pioneer citizen and veteran manufacturer, Mascoutah, St. Clair County, was born at Hassloch, Rheinphalz, Germany, July 11, 1818, the son of George and Maria Katherina (Gramlich) Postel, who were natives of that country, where they passed their lives. Their immediate descendants consisted of a family of four children, of whom Philip H. is the only one now living. Of the three other children, two—Eva Catherine and Andrew—died of cholera, and Anna Margaret passed away in the parental home, at the age of seventy-four years.

Philip H. Postel received the customary common-school education in the land of his birth. Although this was in the compulsory public schools of that period, he enjoyed the advan-



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tage of receiving his training under the direction of intelligent and competent teachers, who thoroughly understood their duties and discharged them with unselfish fidelity to the State and the interest of their pupils. Inspired by a laudable ambition to win fortune for himself, in 1841, before he had reached the age of twenty-three years, he came to America, sailing from the port of Havre, France, on May 9th of that year, and landing in New York City on June 22d. After a short stay in the American metropolis, he went to Philadelphia by one of the first railroads constructed on this continent; thence journeyed (chiefly by canal) to Pittsburg, and then by river to St. Louis, the entire journey occupying some three weeks. From St. Louis he proceeded to Mascoutah, with a view to visiting the Eisenmayer family, with two of whom he later became associated in business, while a third became a life-member of his family. He had anticipated spending only a few years in America, but on November 20th of the same year, he engaged in business as the partner of Conrad and Philip H. Eisenmayer, who were then operating a grist and saw-mill at Mascoutah. At that time the place was only a village of eleven houses, and the mill with which he became associated was the first erected in Mascoutah Township. Shortly after the formation of this business connection, the firm bought a water-mill in Monroe County, about four miles from the village of Red Bud, but this proved an unprofitable investment and the mill was sold in 1846.

During the first years of his residence in Mascoutah, besides attending to his duties in connection with the milling business, Mr. Postel was giving evidence of his vigorous industry and enterprise by attending a night school one hour every evening, after working eighteen hours during the day, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the English language and thereby fitting himself for a wider sphere of usefulness. The result has been seen in his success in later years, and the wide range to which his business has grown. During his business career he has been associated with five partners—two of them at two different periods—but at the present time has no business associates except his three sons. Their plant consists of three extensive mills, with a capacity for the manufacture of 1,000

barrels of flour per day, and the constant bustle resulting from the receipt of grain and the shipment of the manufactured product, makes it one of the busiest places in this locality. The mills are fitted with every device for the successful manufacture of wheat and corn products, and besides enjoying a large local trade, the success of the company is attested by extensive shipments to foreign markets. The company was formally incorporated in 1886, its present officers being Philip H. Postel, Sr., President; Ph. H. Postel, Jr., Vice-President; George Postel, Treasurer; and Julius Postel, Secretary.

On September 4, 1842, Mr. Postel was united in marriage with Anna Maria Eisenmayer, the daughter of Philip H. and Anna Elizabeth (Haas) Eisenmayer, natives of Hassloch, Germany. Mrs. Postel was also a native of Germany, and came to America in 1840 with her brother Conrad, who later became one of Mr. Postel's first partners in the milling business. She died December 4, 1887, losing two children in infancy and leaving seven children who are still living, namely: Elizabeth, who resides with her father; Maria E., wife of Carl Schwalb; Philip H., Jr., also at home; George, who married Dora Jansen, of Quincy, Ill.; Anna, wife of John Fackl, of Mascoutah; Louise, wife of Boyd Cornick, M. D., of San Angelo, Texas; and Julius, who married Amelia, daughter of John P. Postel. In his political relations Mr. Postel is a zealous supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and in 1880 was elected on the Republican ticket as Representative from St. Clair County in the Thirty-second General Assembly (1881-82), proving himself a faithful and conscientious representative of his constituents; later, serving on the board which had charge of the subdivision of St. Clair County into townships. At an earlier period he served, by appointment of the Governor, as one of the Trustees of the University of Illinois. In 1841 Mr. Postel became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a relation which has since continued for sixty-five years, and now, in the evening of his days, is enjoying the success of an industrious and well-spent life, with the respect and confidence of the community in which he has so long resided, and in the advancement of the prosperity of which he has been so important a factor.

POWELL, T. H., who is foreman of the new mine started in April, 1904, by Joseph Randle and others at Belleville, this county, was born in the State of Missouri, in the year 1862. Mr. Powell has been connected with the coal mining industry since he was twelve years old, and has worked in a number of mines in different parts of the country. He is a stockholder in the mine whose operation he superintends.

In 1886, Mr. Powell was married to Mary J. Lewis, who was born and educated in St. Clair County. They have three children—Thirza, Emma and Edwin.

POWELL, (Gen.) William H. (deceased), commissioned Revenue Collector of the Thirteenth District of Illinois by President McKinley in 1895, veteran of the Civil War, and former business man of Belleville, Ill., was born in picturesque Wales May 10, 1825, a son of William and Sarah (Griffith) Powell, natives of Monmouthshire, Southern Wales. The family crossed the Atlantic in a sailing boat in 1830 (the father having preceded them August 28, 1828) and located at Nashville, Tenn., March 30th, of the same year. Mr. Powell owed his education to the public schools of Nashville, and his first business experience to an iron foundry of that city, of which he eventually became superintendent of works. For ten years he lived in Wheeling, W. Va., and afterward was employed in the iron works of Ironton, Ohio.

On August 1, 1861, Mr. Powell organized a company of soldiers from among his employes, called Company B, Second Regiment, Loyal West Virginia Cavalry, of which he was elected Captain, and which participated in sixty-nine engagements of the Civil War. On July 18, 1863, his valor received a check in the shape of a gun shot in his right lung, at the battle of Wytheville, Va., and he was left on the battle-field, as supposed, in a dying condition. Taken prisoner, he was confined in Libby Prison six months, his twenty-seven days in a dungeon terminating January 29, 1864, when he was paroled for thirty days in order to effect the exchange of Robert H. Lee. Returning to his command after this enforced absence, he was promoted, through Major-General George Crook and General Philip Sheridan, to Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier-General

and Brevet Major-General, and in the spring of 1865 was honorably discharged at Winchester, Va.

Returning to his former occupation in Ironton, Ohio, General Powell removed to Mason County, W. Va., in 1867, and while superintending the erection of a large nail works met with an accident which necessitated a change of occupation. Given the agency of the Standard Cil Company and the Ohio River and Saginaw Salt Company, at Kansas City, Mo., he remained there for five years, locating then in St. Louis, where he held the agency of the American Central Insurance Company for one year. He then removed to Belleville, and in September, 1876, assumed the management of the Waugh Company nail works. The latter part of 1881, and the fore part of 1882, he spent in Chattanooga, Tenn., and upon returning to Belleville organized the Western Nail Company, erected the works, and remained the superintendent and general manager until 1891.

General Powell was prominent in Grand Army of the Republic circles, and in 1895 was elected Department Commander of Illinois. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion. Fraternally, he was connected with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On April 29, 1879, he was united in marriage with Emma P. West, of Belleville, who was educated at the Monticello Seminary. Mr. Powell stood high in the estimation of his fellow townsmen, and his many admirable traits of character attracted to him distinguished friendships all over the country. His services as Revenue Collector were characterized by the same thoroughness and regard for justice noted in his business and military life. General Powell's life work was ended on December 26, 1904, when he passed away at the venerable age of nearly eighty years.

PRICE, Thomas J., was born in Staffordshire, England, July 14, 1855, a son of Thomas and Jane (Bird) Price, natives respectively of Wales, and Staffordshire, England. His parents came to the United States when he was an infant, settling in Glendon, Pa., where they lived for three years, then returning to England and remaining there until Thomas J. was seven years old, when they again came to the United States and settled in Madison

County, nine miles from Alton, where the father engaged in mining. Five years later the family moved to St. Clair County, and there Thomas J. has since resided, having been educated in the common schools, with supplementary courses at a night school. His parents are both dead and are interred in Walnut Hill Cemetery, Belleville. His paternal grandfather was Timothy Price, also a native of Wales, his maternal grandparents being Stephen and Maria (Shakespeare) Bird, both of whom were natives of Staffordshire, England.

When but ten years of age Thomas J. Price began to work, and for fifteen years held various positions in the mines. When he was twenty-five years old he secured a position as agent for the Fairbanks Sewing Machine Company, which he retained for one year, and was then employed in Belleville as agent for various sewing machines and agricultural implements. He followed this line of work for about one year, and then (in 1889) began business for himself as a dealer in musical instruments and sewing machines. He is at present located at No. 15 West Main Street, next door to the postoffice, where he has been since 1889.

In politics, Mr. Price is affiliated with the Republican party, and in his religious belief is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally, he is connected with the National Union and the Good Samaritans. On October 4, 1893, Mr. Price was married to Anna Eckel, whose birthplace was Belleville, Ill., and there she received her education in the public schools. They have three children, namely: Florence, Alice and Edna May.

PUSTMUELLER, Otto W., was born May 15, 1873, in Belleville, Ill., a son of August and Catherine (Lefemann) Pustmueller, both natives of Germany. He received his education in the public schools and when fifteen years of age went to Warrenton, Mo., where he attended the Central Wesleyan College for three years, taking a classical course. After this he returned home and was in the employ of his father in the grocery business until his death, which occurred in August, 1894. He succeeded his father in business, and has since conducted a first class grocery and provision store at No. 220 Mascoutah Avenue, Belleville.

In politics, Mr. Pustmueller affiliates with the

Republican party, and religiously, he is a member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. On January 12, 1898, he was united in marriage to Sophia Stephani, whose birth occurred in Summerfield, Ill., in the public schools of which place she was educated. They are the parents of two children, August Edward and Helen Eugene.

QUIGLEY, James Michael, former United States Government store-keeper, Belleville, was born at Solon, Cortland County, N. Y., January 8, 1856, the son of Michael and Bridget Quigley, natives of County Tipperary, Ireland, where the father was born March 17, 1819. James M. received his education in his native place, and, on December 24, 1875, enlisted in Company D, Eleventh United States Infantry, during his term of enlistment being on duty at Columbus, Ohio; New Orleans, La.; Brownsville, Texas; the Cheyenne Agency, and Fort Sully, S. D., until June 9, 1877, when he was discharged under Act S. O. No. 23. He then spent some time pursuing the trade of carriage trimmer in the West, when, in 1883, he located in Belleville and there engaged in the insurance business. In 1894 he was appointed store-keeper for the United States Government under the Internal Revenue Law, and was assigned to duty in connection with the Belleville Distillery. He occupied this position until 1905, when he resigned to accept the position of Captain of the Belleville police force, but remains upon the eligible list for Government service. Later, retiring from police service, he resumed his connection with the firm of Heinzelman Brothers as a carriage trimmer, in which he is now engaged.

Mr. Quigley was married at Nashville, Ill., November 29, 1883, to Kate A. Akins, who was born in that place January 3, 1864, and three children have been the result of this union, namely: Charles M., John Allen, and Mabel Elizabeth. Mr. Quigley has been a Modern Woodman of America for the past fifteen years, and in politics was a Gold Democrat up to 1896, but now declares himself "for the best man."

RAHNER, Otto E.—His present position, that of foreman for Rogers Brothers, of Belleville, has been held by Otto E. Rahner since 1901. Mr. Rahner was born in Dubuque, Ia., March

20, 1857, a son of Bernhardt and Clara (Herring) Rahner, natives of Germany. At an early day his father settled in Lebanon, St. Clair County, and established the old "Rahner House" and summer garden, the rendezvous of students of McKendree College, and one of the most popular places in the county.

Otto E. Rahner came to St. Louis in 1873 and there learned the foundry business. In 1882 he melted the first iron at the Highland (Ill.) Foundry, and in 1887 performed the same pioneer service for the Medart Patent Pulley Company, of St. Louis, Mo. He continued as foreman of the latter for twelve years and a half, and followed his trade as a foundryman—for a year and a half at Highland, two years at Vicksburg, Miss., and two years at New Orleans, La. He then secured the foremanship of the Rogers Brothers foundry, one of the largest works of the kind in Belleville, having ably filled the position for the past five years.

Otto E. Rahner has a pleasant home in the town of his adoption, presided over by his wife (formerly Julia McCoy, of St. Clair County), whom he married in 1883. A daughter, Blanche, has been born of this union. Mr. Rahner is an expert in his line, is conscientious and painstaking, and leads a moderate, well directed life.

RANDLE, Joseph, a well known mine operator, of Belleville, St. Clair County, is a native of England, where he was born in 1853. He began work in the mines at a very early age and has ever since been connected with this industry.

Mr. Randle is president of the Summitt Coal Mine, which was started in 1895. It employs seventy-five men, and has a capacity of 450 tons per day. He is also president of the Fullerton Mine, started April 2, 1904, which also furnishes employment for seventy-five men, and has a daily output of 400 tons. The entire product of both mines is shipped to St. Louis, and sold at wholesale.

Joseph Randle was married in Belleville in the year 1874, to Margaret Edwards, a daughter of Edward Edwards, a native of Wales. Mrs. Randle was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Randle have the following children, namely: Sarah, Edward, Jessie, William, John Joseph, Annie Hamilton and Mildred. Polit-

ically, Mr. Randle has always been a Republican.

REBHAN, George C., lawyer, Belleville (office No. 12 Public Square, residence No. 404 Abend Street), was born in Jefferson City, Mo., July 25, 1856, a son of Emil and Catherine (Mueller) Rebhan. Emil Rebhan, a native of Saxony, Germany, a civil engineer, came to America in 1848. In 1856 he came to Belleville, St. Clair County, Ill., and obtained the contract for surveying and constructing the Mascoutah plank road, including the Belleville and Shiloh plank road, during which time he became acquainted with so-called "Cider Mueller," and married his daughter, Catherine Mueller. After the completion of that work he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and became acquainted with Captain James B. Eads, the celebrated civil engineer who built the Eads Bridge, with whom he became a partner in the lumber business. When the war began he mustered Company F, Second Missouri Volunteers, of which he was elected captain, and took part in the battle at Wilson's Creek; after the war he came back and settled at Shiloh, St. Clair County, where he was appointed Postmaster, and became a merchant and farmer, taking part in public business.

George C. Rebhan, the son and subject of this sketch, obtained his education in the Shiloh public schools, afterward being employed as clerk in a St. Louis drug store, working in the day time and attending school at night. From 1872 to 1880 he was engaged in farming in Shiloh, St. Clair County, Ill. In the fall of 1880 he entered the law office of the late General William C. Kueffner, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Mt. Vernon, May 11, 1885. He practiced his profession as clerk in the office of General Kueffner until 1889, when he succeeded to the abstract business of Sebastian Fietsam. In 1890 he disposed of this enterprise to the Donovan-Guignon Land Title Company, in which he retained an interest for many years as manager. He has been a successful attorney in the special practice of probate and chancery law. As a business man, he is considerably interested in real estate, both city and farm lands, and also in manufacturing, being at this time the President of the Citizens' Plate Ice and Cold Storage Company. He is a prominent member of the

Sons of Veterans, having at one time held the office of Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate of the Illinois Division. In February, 1889, Mr. Rebhan was married to Elizabeth Gundlach, daughter of Jacob Gundlach, Sr., (now deceased). Mr. Rebhan is a member of St. Peter's Catholic Cathedral, and in September, 1905, delivered a memorable address in German at the reception on his return held in the city of Belleville, welcoming Rt. Rev. Bishop John Janssen from his European tour.

RECKER, G. H., proprietor of a restaurant, barber shop and saloon in East St. Louis, St. Clair County, was born in Washington County, Ill., in 1861. He is a son of H. K. and Christina (Witty) Recker, natives of Germany. H. K. Recker was a prominent dry goods merchant in this place. G. H. Recker came with his parents to East St. Louis in 1863. He received his early education here and in St. Louis, and afterward entered the grocery business, which he followed for ten years. He then started in the saloon and restaurant line, and in 1891 established himself at the corner of Eighteenth Street and Broadway, where, in connection with vending refreshments, he conducts a barber shop.

G. H. Recker has been twice married. By his first wife, Lizzie Huschle, he had two children—Elma and Viola. His present wife was formerly Sadie Ruff, who was born in East St. Louis. Fraternally, Mr. Recker is affiliated with the I. O. R. M.

REICHERT, George (deceased.)—When an upright, resourceful man and eminently useful citizen has lived in a community nearly fifty years—his entire life—when his individual development has been closely related to that of the community, and his career has been inseparably interwoven with the promotion of the general welfare and the advancement of the place of his birth in material prosperity, the solemn event of his passing away from earth is recognized as an irreparable public loss. On an occasion of this nature, the sense of deprivation pervading the community is only less keen and heartfelt than the deep grief that overwhelms the bereaved family of the deceased. Such was the manifestation of sorrow attending the death, on January 31, 1904, of George Reichert, of Freeburg, Ill., one of the

foremost representative citizens of St. Clair County. Mr. Reichert was born in Freeburg, St. Clair County, December 24, 1855. His father, Joseph Reichert, who was a pioneer miller of Freeburg, and widely known and honored in that vicinity, was born in Barga, Province of Baden, Germany, November 17, 1828; and his mother, Marie (Rauth) Reichert, in the State of Pennsylvania. Of these worthy parents, George Reichert was the eldest son. A brother and six sisters still survive him, namely: William J., Katie (Mrs. Becker) and Emma (Mrs. Schulz), of Freeburg; Ida (Mrs. Fish), of Whitehall, N. Y.; Louisa (Mrs. Serth), of Lenzburg; and Angeline (Mrs. Bartel) and Marie (Mrs. Courar), of Belleville. In early youth, George Reichert was a pupil in the parochial schools of Freeburg, where he afterward attended the public schools, completing his education in the Christian Brothers' College, at St. Louis. After leaving school he followed the example of his father by entering the milling business, with which he was actively identified until three months previous to his death, when he was prostrated by fatal sickness. For many years he was President of the Reichert Milling Company, the most important enterprise of Freeburg, and one of the most extensive of its kind in that section of the State. In this capacity he became widely known as a business man of fine executive ability, clear perception, sound judgment and unquestioned integrity. The business of the firm had grown to such a magnitude as to cover a wide extent of territory, keeping pace with the commercial prosperity of Freeburg.

On February 8, 1877, Mr. Reichert was united in marriage with Ida Friedlander, a native of Belleville, and their union resulted in eight children, six of whom are still living, viz.: Benjamin W., Katie J., Clara L., George D., Adolph J. and Angeline M. The eldest of these was born in 1879, and the youngest in 1893. Bertha (Mrs. Kalert), the eldest daughter, died in 1900, leaving two children. The mother of this family continues to occupy the home endeared to her by many cherished memories, and is an object of warm regard to a large circle of friends.

In addition to the milling business, Mr. Reichert was successfully engaged in several other undertakings, with which his name was prominently associated. Socially, he was con-

nected with a number of organizations, including the Freeburg Sangerbund; the Freeburg Workmen's Benevolent Society; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, (being a member of the Belleville lodge); the Catholic Knights of Illinois; and Post "R" of the Travelers' Protective Association of Belleville. In religion, Mr. Reichert was a devout Catholic, and a liberal supporter of the work of his church. An affectionate husband, a kind father, a dutiful citizen, he was faithful in all the relations of life, and the remembrance of his amiable character and good deeds will be long perpetuated in St. Clair County.

REICHERT, Joseph (deceased), formerly one of the leading merchants and citizens of Freeburg, St. Clair County, was a native of Germany, where he was born on November 17, 1830. He was a son of Joseph and Barbara (nee Leis) Reichert, also natives of that country, and among the most respectable and worthy members of the community in which they lived. Joseph Reichert, the elder, was a farmer by occupation, and followed that pursuit industriously and successfully in the fatherland. He emigrated to the United States with his family in search of improved conditions, landing from a sailing vessel at the port of New Orleans, on May 30, 1847. Spending but a brief period in that city, he proceeded north to Illinois, where, during the same season, he settled in the vicinity of Freeburg. There he purchased a tract of land, on which he farmed with successful results during the remainder of his days, becoming a very prominent member of the community, and favorably known throughout St. Clair County. He departed this life in 1869, his widow surviving him until 1882, when she too passed away.

Joseph Reichert, Jr., was seventeen years of age when his parents brought him to this country. At intervals in early youth he enjoyed the opportunities afforded by the public schools, meanwhile assisting his father in the work of the farm. Upon striking out a life path for himself, he applied himself to farm work for a time, but afterward learned the cooper's trade in St. Louis, returning subsequently to Freeburg, where he was married. In 1854 he entered the cooperage trade, and eight years later established himself in the milling industry, incurring a considerable in-

debtedness in the purchase of his plant. As a miller he met with a high degree of success, and accumulated a handsome competence, becoming the possessor of large financial resources. The enterprise originated by him is still conducted by his son, W. J. Reichert.

On October 28, 1850, Mr. Reichert was joined in matrimony with Maria Rauth, a daughter of Philipp and Barbara Rauth, who was born in the State of Pennsylvania and there, in girlhood, received a good public school education. Mr. and Mrs. Reichert became the parents of eleven children, the seven still being: Louisa Serth, residing at Lenzburg; Mary, widow of John Courar, at Belleville; Katie Becker, at Freeburg; William J. Reichert and Emma Schultz, also living at Freeburg; Angelina Barthel, at Belleville, and Ida Fish, at Whitehall, N. Y. In political matters the deceased was an earnest and active supporter of the Democratic party, and wielded a strong influence in the local councils of that organization. From 1857 until 1862 he creditably discharged the duties of Constable, and was twice nominated as his party's candidate for the office of Representative in the General Assembly of the State of Illinois. In religious belief, Mr. Reichert was a strict adherent to the Roman Catholic faith. He died at Freeburg, Ill., on August 28, 1893, leaving a stainless character, and his memory is cherished by all who knew him, as a man of high qualities, and a citizen whose loss was a public bereavement.

REICHERT, William J., President and Manager of the Reichert Milling Company and Vice-President of the First National Bank of Freeburg, Ill., was born in 1864 in the town which is now profiting by his success, and was educated in its public schools and at the Christian Brothers' College. The name is an old and honored one in St. Clair County, being associated with practical business results and high character. Joseph Reichert, father of William J., was born in Baden, Germany, in 1830, and arrived in St. Clair County in 1847. Purchasing land from the Government, he improved the same until 1861, when he started a milling business which was incorporated in 1887, and which he managed with growing success until his retirement from active life in 1903. A few months later his death occurred, and the interests of the Reichert Milling Company passed

to the sons of the pioneers, William J. and George, who continued together until the death of the elder brother in the winter of 1904. Long experience and natural aptitude have made of William J. Reichert one of the most successful millers in Illinois, as well as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Freeburg.

The "Modern Miller" of November 19, 1898, calls special attention to the new mill of the Reichert Milling Company at Freeburg. The old mill having been burned in January, 1898, the company made arrangements to build a new and better structure before the smoke of the ruins had cleared away. The new building was begun in April, on June 14 the machinery began to arrive, and the mill started upon its career of usefulness August 12, the same year. The building is five stories high, of brick, sixty by fifty feet ground dimensions, and eighty-five feet high. It has a stone foundation, and a two-story brick warehouse, sixty by eighty feet. It is equipped with the most modern and practical machinery known to the milling world, and has ample facilities for receiving and shipping mill products, including track scales and its own switch engine. Its products have long enjoyed a prestige at home and abroad, and it is generally conceded to be one of the finest winter wheat mills in the State of Illinois.

On October 21, 1886, William J. Reichert married Clara M. Rauch, a native of Freeburg and they have three children: Georgia, aged twelve years; Willie, eight years, and Elmer, six years.

Fraternally, Mr. Reichert is identified with the Modern Woodmen.

REID, George D., was born in Scotland February 19, 1878, and was educated in the public schools of that country. In 1889 he came to the United States and located in Albany, N. Y. On February 10, 1891, he started as an office boy for the Prudential Life Insurance Company at Middletown, N. Y., and in October, 1902, was transferred to Milwaukee, where he acted as agent for the Assistant Superintendent of that company. In February, 1900, he was promoted to the office of Superintendent of the East St. Louis district, which includes Alton, Collinsville, Edwardsville, Madison, Trenton and Waterloo, besides all the other adjacent towns.

Mr. Reid is a progressive and successful business man, and has more recently been made local Superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company, with offices at Detroit, Mich. Socially, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In June, 1898, Mr. Reid was married to Ida Wilkinson, a native of Wisconsin, in the public schools of which State she received her education. They have one child, James W., who was born in February, 1901. The parents of Mr. Reid are James W. and Anna (Duncan) Reid, both of whom were natives of Scotland. The paternal grandparents were James and Anna Reid, and his maternal grandfather was Alexander Duncan, all of whom were born in Scotland.

REIME, Frank, was born in Schirgiswalde, Saxony, Germany, February 6, 1867, a son of Paul and Pauline (Frenzel) Reime, both natives of Germany. He received his education in his native country, coming to the United States in 1880, and during and for some time after 1881 was in the employ of Mr. Zahn, photographer, under whom he learned the business. Later he went to Chicago and Cincinnati, remaining in the latter city until 1890, when he returned to Belleville and started in business for himself. In 1893 Mr. Reime was married to Josie Zimmerman, who received her education in Belleville. They are the parents of three children—Clara, Adelbert and Winifred.

REINHARDT, John, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., in 1862, a son of Henry and Philopena (Benner) Reinhardt, both natives of Germany. He was educated in the schools of the county, and learned the blacksmith's trade, later assisting his father, who came to the United States in 1854 and carried on the business of wagon making. In 1882 he opened a blacksmith shop in Summerfield, where he does all kinds of repairing and also deals in farm machinery. In 1883 Mr. Reinhardt was united in marriage to Lizzie Lerch, a native of St. Clair County, and they are the parents of the following children: John, George, Harold, Elsie, Marilla and Lawrence M. Mr. Reinhardt served as Alderman for six years and School Trustee for four years, this being his seventh year as Town Marshal of Summerfield.

REINHEIMER, Louis, a farmer and leading citizen of Freeburg Township, Ill., was born in the town of that name, on March 13, 1854, the son of George and Katherine (Kohlhouf) Reinheimer, natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, and Reinebier, Germany, who came to America at an early date, and in 1832 settled in St. Clair County. Here the father worked at his trade as a cooper during the winter, and in summer labored on his farm of 240 acres in Sections 17, 18 and 20. His death occurred in 1892, at the age of seventy-three years. The mother died in August, 1898.

Mr. Reinheimer received a common school education, and has always resided on the old homestead, which at the time of his father's death was divided between the children, Louis retaining 130 acres, which has since been augmented to 180 acres—120 acres being in Section 17, twenty in Section 20 and forty in Section 18. Mr. Reinheimer is a general agriculturist, raising corn and wheat and other farm produce, being also prominent as a breeder of fine hogs and cattle.

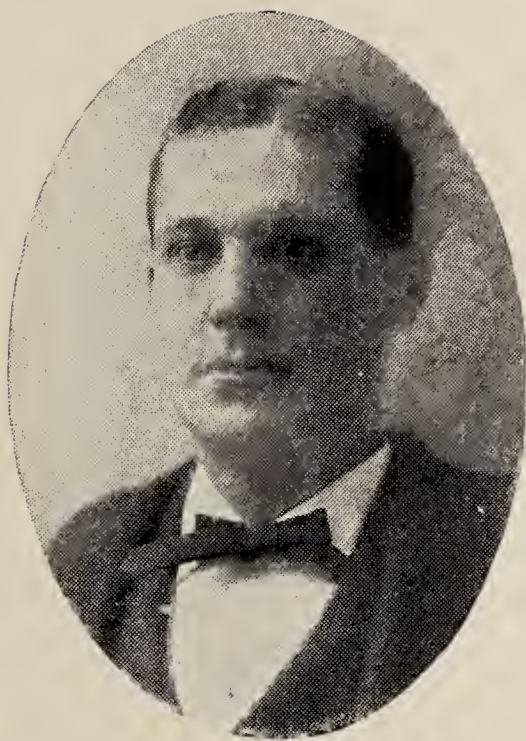
On November 23, 1875, Louis Reinheimer was married to Frederika Reichert, of Freeburg, Ill., and of this union nine children have been born—Reinhold J., Louis, Job, Anna, George, Rosa, Katherine, Mary and Emma. In his political connections, Mr. Reinheimer is a Democrat, and is a member of the Catholic Church. He is prominent in educational work, having served four years as School Director and being a leading member of the Board. Mr. Reinheimer is both esteemed and much liked for his honesty and straightforwardness, and is one of the foremost leaders for good citizenship in the township.

REIS, Henry, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Belleville, member of the Reis Drug Company and of the firm of M. & H. Reis, lumber dealers, Belleville (residence 121 South Race Street, Belleville), was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, September 24, 1839, a son of Valentine and Catherine (Freihaut) Reis, who came to St. Louis, Mo., in 1846, removing thence to Minnesota in 1857. Henry Reis was educated in the excellent schools of St. Louis. Removing with his parents to Minnesota, he remained there a year, when he returned to St. Louis. Later he again went to Minnesota, and was a grocer at Shakopee

in that State until 1866. Then he came to Belleville, where he has since been successfully engaged in the lumber trade and in the other enterprises herein referred to. He became well known in the iron trade by his part proprietorship of the nail mill, and in financial circles as a Director and, later, as Vice-President of the First National Bank of Belleville. Valentine M. Reis is his partner in the Reis Drug Company; Michael Reis is associated with him in the Reis Lumber Company. Mr. Reis married, July, 1866, Miss Elizabeth Kissel, daughter of Valentine Kissel, who was born in Belleville in 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Reis are prominent members of St. Peter's Catholic Church, and the former has been active and helpful in the management of the affairs of St. Peter's Catholic Benevolent Society.

REIS, Michael, of the M. & H. Reis Lumber Company, of Belleville, this county, and one of the representative German-American citizens of the town was born in Bibles, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, November 25, 1831, and is a son of Valentine and Katherine (Freihaut) Reis, and grandson of Bartholomaeus and Anna Reis. In 1846 Mr. Reis came with his parents to St. Louis, Mo., and lived there for sixteen years, during which time his father plied his trade of shoemaker. The son also learned shoemaking, and later clerked in a lumber yard, where he acquired the knowledge which enabled him in May, 1862, to start his present business in Belleville. For four years he was in partnership with Joseph Hanses, and upon the retirement of Mr. Hanses, in 1866, Henry Reis, brother of Michael, became a partner, the association continuing up to the present time.

Possessing a large capacity for work and great public-spiritedness, Mr. Reis has been called upon to fill many positions of trust and responsibility, and has promoted the cause of good government, education and morality. As a Democrat he has been one of the leaders of his party, serving two terms each as Alderman and Mayor of Belleville. His benefactions are extensive, although unostentatious, and he is Treasurer of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, and for many years was President, and later Treasurer, of St. Peter's Benevolent Society. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of America and the Catholic Knights of Illinois. Mr. Reis established a home of his own May 13,



John J. Wies,

1856, upon that date marrying Caroline Eberle, a native of Germany, who is the mother of his five children—Annie M., Henry G., Ida M., Rosella Barbara and August G.

REISBICH, Charles A., Secretary of the Richland Foundry Company, Belleville, Ill., was born in Belleville in 1869, a son of Balthaser Reischich, a native of Germany, and has been connected with the foundry business since his early youth. In February, 1889, George Flach, together with Nick Mank, Adam Reitz, George Flach and August Ebel, formed the stock company which is known as the Richland Foundry Company (Incorporated), for the manufacture of stoves and all kinds of machinery. The company carried on this business at the corner of Fourth and Spring Streets, Belleville, until October, 1903, when they moved into the new plant built by them on the present site, at Third and Franklin Streets. Mr. Reischich was married, in 1895, to Mollie Meinert, and they have had two children—Walter and Arthur—the latter being now deceased.

REISS, Louis, Secretary of the Illinois Hardware Company, was born October 5, 1875, in St. Louis, Mo., his early education having been acquired in the public schools, supplemented by a course at Walters College, of that city. He is a son of Ferdinand and Johanna (Wiedmeier) Reiss, the former of whom was born in Germany, and the latter in St. Louis, Mo. The maternal grandfather, Joseph Weidmeier, was a native of Germany. At the age of sixteen Louis completed his college course, and two years later, after having been engaged in mercantile pursuits, he entered the hardware business. In 1902 he became associated with the Illinois Hardware Company, of which he was elected Secretary, a position he has filled with more than usual executive ability and to the entire satisfaction of the other officers of the company. In his church affiliations he is a firm believer in Catholicism; in politics, he supports the Republican party, and socially, is a member of the Knights of Pythias. On October 14, 1902, Mr. Reiss was married to Helen Kohlmeyer, who was born and educated in St. Louis, Mo., and they have one child, Adelia, who was born October 21, 1901.

REISS, William A., civil engineer, residence 200 Portland Avenue, Belleville, Ill., was born in that city March 31, 1853, a son of Frederick

and Susannah (Hopp) Reiss. He was educated in the public schools, at Washington University, St. Louis, and at the University of Illinois, graduating from the latter in 1872. For six months after leaving college he was employed by the American Bridge Company, when he entered the service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company as an engineer. In 1874 he returned to Belleville, and for sixteen years was a school teacher. As a tax expert his services are sought by individuals and corporations of large holdings. He is a member of the Belleville Turnverein, and of the Kronthal Liedertafel Society of Belleville. For years he has acted as clerk for the School Treasurer of East St. Louis. Mr. Reiss was married September 26, 1882, to Miss Mathilda Faas, a daughter of Justice of the Peace F. M. Faas, of Millstadt, and they have four sons—Elmer F., Harry B., Edgar R. and Edwin J. Reiss—and an adopted daughter named Arline. Frederick Reiss, father of William A. Reiss, was Provost Marshal of the District of Belleville during the latter part of the Civil War, 1863-65. Later, and until 1870, he was in the dairy business. He was one of the proprietors of the Belleville Chair Factory from 1870 to January 18, 1876, when he died. His widow still survives, living in Belleville.

RENNER, Frank, hotel and saloon keeper, of Belleville, this county, was born in that town in 1864, the son of Jacob Renner, native of Germany, who settled there in 1834, where the father was a barber. Mr. Renner received his education in the Belleville schools, after which he worked in the Harrison Machine Company shops as a carpenter until 1893, at which time he opened the hotel and saloon which he has since conducted. In 1880 Mr. Renner was married to Lizzie Schuessler, of Belleville, and of this union four children have been born—Charles P., Clemens, Minnie and George. In his political affiliations, Mr. Renner is a Democrat.

RENNER, Jacob, a well known farmer and stock-raiser of St. Clair County, was born April 6, 1856, in Shiloh Valley Township, and was educated in its public schools. He is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Frank) Renner, both of whom were natives of Bavaria, Germany, who came to Shiloh in the early 'forties. Here the father bought fifty acres of land, ten acres of

which was under cultivation, the balance being in timber. He added to his holdings from time to time, until at his death, which occurred in March, 1900, he owned 220 acres. The maternal grandfather was Powell Frank, a native of Bavaria, Germany.

Jacob Renner is the second in order of birth of three children, and has always lived on the home farm, which he is now managing. He is also superintending the 150 acres located in Sections 6 and 7, Engelmann Township, which he purchased in 1891. In his religious views, Mr. Renner is an adherent of the Protestant Church, and in politics, supports the Democratic party. He has been School Director since 1897. Jacob Renner was married January 4, 1883, to Catherine Fruth, who was born in Belleville and educated in the public schools of that town. They are the parents of the following children: Adolph and Charles, both deceased; Ella, Amanda, Helen, Julia, Pauline, Arthur, Hugo and Aneida.

RENNER, Martin, was born in Belleville, this county, in 1868, a son of Jacob Renner, a native of Germany. He received his education in the schools of Belleville and at Teutopolis College, and learned the printing business, which trade he followed for a period of twelve years, when he secured a position in the Western Brewery, where he was in charge of the bottling department for eleven years. In 1899 he opened a saloon, which business he still follows. In 1893, Mr. Renner was married, at Belleville, to Fanny Damerick, and three children were born to them, as follows: Ollie, Frank and Edna. In his political affiliations, Mr. Renner belongs to the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is a member of the W. C. U.

RETTLE, Joseph, engaged in the hotel and liquor business at Belleville, was born in St. Clair County, in 1874, a son of Antone Rettle, a native of Switzerland. The father came to America as a young man, settling first in Missouri, where the outbreak of the Civil War found him diligently improving a prairie farm. Enlisting in Company F, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, he served from 1861 until 1865, and soon after removed to Illinois, where he became interested in coal mining. Joseph Rettle followed coal mining until 1902, embarking then in his present business as hotel manager

and liquor dealer. In 1894 he married Anna Worms, and of the union four sons have been born—Frank, Charles, Clarence and Arthur.

REUTER, Charles J., a retired manufacturer of Lebanon, St. Clair County, was born in Germany, August 24, 1839, son of John B. and Christina (Schaeffchen) Reuter, and was educated in the public schools of Missouri. His parents came to the United States in 1849, locating in St. Louis, where the father was, for a time, employed as foreman of the Pawley Foundry, in 1858 moving to Lebanon, where he engaged in the grocery business a number of years and then retired from active labors. He died January 10, 1873, the death of his wife occurring January 14, 1888.

In 1859 Charles J. Reuter went to New Orleans and embarked in the brewing business, remaining thus employed until 1863, when he journeyed to New York, via the ocean route. Returning to St. Louis, he resided there until 1868, then came to Lebanon and purchased a soda water manufacturing plant, which he conducted for twenty-seven years, after which period he retired. In politics, he supports the Democratic party, is President of the Board of Education, has been City Treasurer for three terms, and has held several minor offices. Fraternally, he is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, in the Consistory at Chicago, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

The first wife of Mr. Reuter was Mina Smith, a native of Germany, and a daughter of Henry Smith, who came to the United States about the year 1850, locating at St. Louis, Mo. He enlisted as a private soldier in the Civil War and died while in service. The death of his wife occurred in May, 1889, at the age of forty-five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Reuter were born the following children: Lillie, who married W. S. Williams; Anna, who became the wife of C. E. Finley; Minnie, deceased; Irma, who is the wife of F. N. Harms; Katie and Charles (deceased). Mr. Reuter's second wife, whose maiden name was Mary Blum, is a native of Belleville, in whose public schools she received her education. The marriage took place in Lebanon.

RHEIN, Adam, a prosperous farmer living at Shiloh Station, five miles east of Belleville, St. Clair County, has also been the manager of the

Shiloh grain elevator for the past ten years. He was born on the old Rhein homestead, two miles south of Belleville, October 11, 1861. His father and mother were Fred and Charlotte (Nenninger) Rhein. The former was a native of Germany, and the latter, a daughter of Paul and Philippina Nenninger, was born in St. Clair County. Her parents came to the United States from Germany and settled in the county at an early period.

Grandfather Fred Rhein was a native of Germany, having been born in Rhenish Bavaria. He came to America when his son, Fred, was one year old, and settled on a farm two miles south of Belleville. There he died at the age of eighty-three years, having been in sound health until the day of his death. He and his family were members of the old St. Paul Lutheran Church. His occupation in Germany was that of a baker. He was a quiet, unassuming man, and was much respected by his neighbors. The estate left by him was of considerable value, consisting mainly of two large farms. In politics, he was a Republican. Fred Rhein, the father, remained on the homestead farm throughout his entire life, and died there in his prime at the age of forty-eight years. He was well known, and enjoyed the highest respect among the people of his locality. Politically, he was a supporter of the Republican party. His widow died at the age of sixty-four years, the mother of four sons and four daughters.

Adam Rhein received his early instruction in the public schools of St. Clair County, and has, since reaching manhood, devoted his time to farming and handling grain. He is the owner of 187 acres of choice land in the Shiloh Valley, some of which has valuable coal deposits, and his farm is finely improved. Mr. Rhein was united in marriage, on October 25, 1888, with Emma Weygandt, a native of this county, and a daughter of George F. Weygandt, who resides on Rock Road in St. Clair Township. The children resulting from this union are Fred O., Julius E. and Florence H. Mr. Rhein is a Republican, but not an active politician, or desirous of public honors.

RHEINHARDT, Frank, who is accounted as one of the most ready-minded, alert, intelligent and energetic among the merchants of the smaller towns of St. Clair County, Ill., where

he is conducting a flourishing general store at Paderborn, is a native of that village, born in the year 1870. He is a son of Leo and Mary (Marlper) Rheinhardt, of whom the father was a native of Germany, and the mother was born in St. Clair County. The father was a farmer who first settled in Illinois, and afterward bought property in Millstadt Township, St. Clair County. Being a man of very industrious, thrifty and frugal habits, his labors have been rewarded with merited success.

In boyhood, Frank Rheinhardt attended the public schools of Paderborn, and subsequently pursued a business course at the Belleville Commercial College. After completing his studies he went to St. Louis, Mo., whence he embarked in the grocery business, in which he continued for two years. Relinquishing this enterprise, he returned to Paderborn, and in 1901 opened a general store and saloon, which he has since conducted with satisfactory results. His place is equipped with a carefully selected and complete assortment of merchantable goods, and his patronage has steadily increased from the outset. He bestows close attention upon the details of his trade, and has succeeded in securing the complete confidence of his customers and the public generally. He is regarded as a man of good business capacity, and his success is attributable to the diligent application and strict integrity that have characterized the management of his establishment. In 1902 Mr. Rheinhardt was united in marriage with Mary Harold, his wife being a native of St. Clair County.

RICHARDS, J. Clarence, manager Baxter Molding Company, was born in St. Clair County in 1875, and attained his education in the public schools of St. Louis. His father, John Richards, was born in England, subsequently coming to the United States and locating in this county, where he followed farming. In 1891 his son, J. C. Richards, became associated with the Baxter Molding Company, of which he is now Secretary and General Manager. The company was incorporated under the laws of Missouri, with a capital of \$70,000. Moving to East St. Louis, in March, 1903, it erected a main building two stories high, 225 by 100 feet, a mill building sixty by sixty-five feet, an engine house sixty by sixty-five feet, and a dry kiln ten by seventy feet. The company manufac-

tures picture frames, picture moldings and has a jobbing department of glass and picture frame supplies, furnishing the trade throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico and Australia. One hundred and fifteen hands, and the office and sales rooms are located at No. 3234 South Fourth Street, St. Louis. The officers are as follows: C. A. Anderson, President; J. C. Richards, Secretary and Manager; Oscar Mynam, Vice-President and Treasurer. In 1899 Mr. Richards was married to Lucy Anderson, a native of East St. Louis, and they have one child, Lucille.

RICHARDSON, Henry E., Postmaster and general merchant of Rentchler, St. Clair County, is a native of this county, and was born April 2, 1864. His father, James H. Richardson, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1834, and came to the United States with his parents, James and Mary Richardson, who settled in Philadelphia, and in that city he learned the carriage maker's trade. This, however, he abandoned for farming, after locating in St. Clair County in 1849. James H. Richardson married Maria Rentchler, who survives her husband.

H. E. Richardson was reared on a farm, and for seven years conducted a large agricultural property owned by his parents in St. Clair County. He then opened his present store in Rentchler, and since has been the foremost business man in the town, maintaining a high standard of commercial activity, and participating in educational and general advancement. In accordance with his faith in the future of the community, he has invested heavily in town and country property, owning all of the residence and business lots in Rentchler. He has the advantage of perseverance, ability, and sound business judgment, understanding well the worth of courtesy and consideration in dealing with his large local and county trade. In 1883 Mr. Richardson married Jessie Wright, and the union has been blessed with five children: Eugene W., Ruth, Helen, Darley and James H. Politically, he is a Democrat.

RIPLEY, Joseph Henry, one of the pioneer farmers of St. Clair County, was born in a log house on the farm where he now lives, in St. Clair Township, on September 11, 1825, and there received his schooling. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Murray) Ripley, were born

in Botetourt County, Va. His grandparents on the paternal side, James and Anna (West) Ripley, were natives respectively of Maryland and Virginia, and Grandfather Murray was a Virginian. William Ripley first journeyed to Jackson County, Ill., where he took up land and lived three years. In 1821 he moved to St. Clair County, and traded places with his brother, who had previously settled here. The St. Clair County farm comprised 160 acres of land. William Ripley died when his son, Joseph, was eighteen years old; his widow lived to the age of ninety-two.

Joseph H. Ripley was married in December, 1851, to Lydia Applegate, who was born and educated in New Jersey. The children resulting from their union were: George, deceased; James H.; Mary (Mrs. Boyken); Samuel M.; and Rebecca, deceased. The mother of this family has been dead for several years. Samuel M. occupies the homestead with his father. In politics, Mr. Ripley is a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Baptist Church.

RODEMICH, Philip W., who owns and cultivates a farm of 140 acres on the road between Millstadt and Belleville, in St. Clair County, was born in this county, March 5, 1858, and received his early education in the district schools. His parents, Frederick and Catherine (Brown) Rodemich, were natives of Germany—the father, of Hessen-Darmstadt, and the mother of Rhenish Bavaria. They emigrated to the United States about 1840 and settled on land in Millstadt Township, where the father followed farming for the remainder of his life. He was Supervisor of his township about the year 1875.

Philip W. Rodemich was reared on the farm and has always followed that industry. He also raises stock, and is a breeder of Short-horn cattle. In 1866, Mr. Rodemich was married to Emma Diesel, who was born in St. Clair County. She is a daughter of Louis and Catharine (Boemer) Rodemich, her parents coming to America at an early day. The issue of their union is as follows: Amanda, Cecelia, Robert, Laura, Flora, Edna, Bertha, Clara and Kermit, all living, and intelligent children. In politics, Mr. Rodemich is a Democrat, and has been a School Director for the past twelve years, thus showing his practical interest in educational matters, realizing, as he does, that

a good education is the first qualification of an American citizen.

RODENBERG, Charles F., Assistant Postmaster of East St. Louis, is a native son of Illinois. He received his early training in the public schools and later took a course at Greene's Business College, St. Louis. He is a son of Charles and Anna (Walters) Rodenberg, the former of whom is a native of Germany, while the latter was born in Illinois. Mr. Rodenberg's father emigrated to the United States and settled in Illinois. He was a Methodist minister, and during his pastorates inculcated ideas of frugality, industry and energy into the hearts and minds of his listeners, particularly the younger element. Charles F. Rodenberg was one of the young men who was influenced by the pastoral admonitions, as well as the fraternal guidance. He early evinced those qualities, which in after years, assisted him in the forward and upward path.

Mr. Rodenberg became interested in coal mining, and for fifteen years held the responsible position of Superintendent of the Consolidated Coal Company's mines in this section. In this position he enjoyed the absolute confidence of his employers, and the esteem and good will of those with whom he associated. At the conclusion of his fifteen years of honorable service with the company named, he came to East St. Louis, where he engaged in the coal business for himself. Later he associated others with him, and an organization known as the Contractors' Material Company, was formed. Mr. Rodenberg became the Secretary, Treasurer and Manager of this concern.

In the summer of 1889, when Thomas Fekete was appointed Postmaster of East St. Louis, he looked over the local field for a competent man as his assistant, and selected Charles F. Rodenberg to fill this place. Mr. Rodenberg has brought to the position all the vigor, ability and carefulness which he displayed in private business. He and Mr. Bader (who succeeded Mr. Fekete) work hand in hand for the purpose of giving East St. Louisans the best service possible for a department the size of the East St. Louis office.

Fraternally, Mr. Rodenberg is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Red Men of America, Mystic Circle, Modern Woodmen of America and D. O. K. K. In 1881, Mr. Rodenberg was mar-

ried to Anna C. Busiek, a resident of Belleville, and four children—Nellie, Elmer, Ethor and Jessie—have blessed this union.

RODENBERG, (Hon.) William A., member of Congress from the St. Clair District, and lawyer, Postoffice Building, East St. Louis, was born at Chester, Ill., October 30, 1865, a son of Rev. Charles and Anna (Walters) Rodenberg, natives of Germany. His father, now retired, was for forty-two years an active minister of the German Methodist and Methodist Episcopal Churches. His ministerial work was confined principally to Southern Illinois and the city of St. Louis, and for four years he was Presiding Elder of the Belleville, Ill., district of the Illinois Conference. William A. Rodenberg was educated in the common schools, at Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo. (where he was graduated in 1884), and in the Law School of Washington University, St. Louis. For seven years he was a teacher, being employed for one year in St. Clair County, one year in Staunton, Ill., and five years as Principal of the public schools at Mt. Olive, Ill. He was a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Schools of Macoupin County, Ill., in 1890, and was defeated, though he ran 1,700 votes ahead of the State ticket. Returning to St. Clair County in 1901, he was admitted to the practice of law. He has been four times elected Representative in Congress—first in 1898—was defeated for that office in 1900, and in 1901 was appointed United States Civil Service Commissioner by President McKinley, which office he resigned April 1, 1902, to again become a candidate for Congress. He was elected that year, re-elected in 1904 and again in 1906. His religious affiliations are Methodistic. He is identified with the Masonic Order, Elks, Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Court of Honor, etc. Mr. Rodenberg was married, at Asbury Park, N. J., April 30, 1904, to Mary Grant Ridgway, a native of Shawneetown, Ill., and of Revolutionary stock in both her paternal and maternal lines, and they have one son, William Ridgway Rodenberg, born October 16, 1905.

RODENBERGER, Mabury Charles, was born May 4, 1844, at Reading, Pa., and was there

educated in the public schools. He is the son of Joseph and Catherine (Boyer) Rodenberger, the former of whom was born October 5, 1805, and the latter, December 26, 1811. When sixteen years old, Mabury C., was apprenticed to the marble trade, serving four years under F. Herman Strecker, one of the most famous sculptors of Pennsylvania. He worked in Reading until 1866, in that year moving to the northern part of Pennsylvania, and remaining there until the spring of 1867. Mr. Rodenberger then removed to Baltimore and later to Washington, working a few months in each place. On September 9, 1867, he located at St. Louis, and worked there a couple of years, then forming a partnership with R. H. Follenius, which continued for three years. In 1873 he disposed of his interests and went to Columbia, Ill., there engaging in the quarry business for two years. At the end of that time he moved to Waterloo, Ill., and went into the marble business. In 1899 he sold out and moved to East St. Louis, where he continued along the same line of industry. Finally deciding to retire from active life, he sold out to his son-in-law, John Metzger.

In August, 1870, Mr. Rodenberger was united in marriage to Louisa Sieber, who was born in Millstadt, Ill., and there attended the public schools. The children born to them were as follows: Louisa C., Edward C., August J., William R., Charles F., Ellen Cornelia, Alfred H., and Minnie Belle. In politics, Mr. Rodenberger is a Republican, and fraternally, a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and Knights and Ladies of Honor.

ROEDIGER, Louis, was born in Bavaria, Germany, a son of William and Philipine (Eisenmenger) Roediger, both natives of that kingdom. He received his education in Germany, and when twenty-eight years of age, located at Belleville, where he was employed in the Harrison Machine Works for about two years, after which he engaged in the jewelry business with his brother, Herman, and his brother-in-law, Philip Maret, the store being located on West Main Street, where they carry a full line of up-to-date jewelry. They also manufacture jewelry and do all kinds of repairing.

ROGER, Charles, Vice-President and General Manager of the J. C. Grant Baking Powder Company, was born in 1868 in Scotland, where

he was educated in the public schools. He came to the United States in 1892, locating in Chicago, where he became a dealer in horses, continuing in that vocation until 1896, when he entered the employ of the J. C. Grant Chemical Company, as a salesman. He has since continued with that concern, working his way up through the various departments until now he holds the responsible position of General Manager. The firm was located in Chicago until 1902, when it moved to East St. Louis, locating on Thirteenth Street, near the Southern Railroad tracks. It employs 150 people and has a capacity of 100,000 cans per day, and manufactures all the cans for its own use. It manufactures baking powder and bicarbonate of soda, and has brokers and salesmen all over the United States. Mr. Roger has complete charge of the entire plant. As this sketch goes to press, the J. C. Grant Chemical Company is moving into the large new plant, recently purchased, at Sixth Street and Walnut Avenue, this being the second time in five years that the company has been compelled by its increasing business to seek larger quarters. Its new plant covers a city block and will be the most up-to-date, as well as largest, baking powder plant in the world.

ROGERS, Eddy P., President of the Excelsior Foundry Company, Belleville, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was born in 1860, the son of Robert and Laura (Fairchild) Rogers. His father, who was a native of Ireland, was brought to this country in infancy, and after reaching manhood, married Laura Fairchild, a native of Ohio. Eventually, the father engaged in the foundry business in St. Clair County, Ill., in which he was later associated with his sons until 1890. The younger members of the firm then went into business for themselves, on Spring Street, Belleville, in 1898 removing to their present location on the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. They since have conducted a general foundry business, giving employment to about seventy-five men. Mr. Rogers is a public-spirited and enterprising man, a stanch Republican, and a member of the Masons and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In 1882 he married Lillie Baumann, of Belleville, and they have two children, Harry E. and Frank B.



Philipp Wolf

ROGERS, George B. McClellan, proprietor of the Excelsior Foundry, of Belleville, this county, and who learned his trade when he was thirteen years old, is a native of Hamilton, Ohio, and was born September 10, 1862. His father, Robert Rogers, and his paternal grandfather, William, were born in Derby, County Cork, Ireland, while his mother (in girlhood Laura Fairchild), was born in Dayton, Ohio, a daughter of Eddy Fairchild, of Ohio. Mr. Rogers was one of a large family of children dependent upon the resources of his father, under whom he served an apprenticeship as a foundryman. Four years later he utilized his earnings for a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, in St. Louis, and upon returning to Belleville entered the office of the Rogers Foundry Company, of which his father was then President and Manager. Six years later he represented the company on the road, selling stoves of their manufacture for five years, after which, with his brother, Eddy P. Rogers, he established the Excelsior Foundry, on the corner of Third and Spring Streets. After the death of his father, nine years later, they bought the old Rogers Foundry and Stove Company's plant and moved their business to this location. The Excelsior Foundry has since conducted a general jobbing business, making principally boiler fronts and structural work.

Mr. Rogers is an acquisition to the social, as well as business, life of Belleville. The possessor of a strong and sympathetic baritone voice, he has been a member of the Belleville Male Quartette for the past twenty years, and has done much to render the work of this organization unusually meritorious. He is fraternally connected with the Masons; is Commander of the Tancred Commandery, of Belleville, and is a member of the Garfield Lodge, K. of P. On December 1, 1885, Mr. Rogers married Anna E. Rentchler, who was born in Belleville, and educated in the Methodist Episcopal school at Jacksonville, Ill. To Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have been born two children—Georgiana, October 15, 1886, and Irene, April 28, 1896. Mr. Rogers is a Republican in politics, and in religion, a Presbyterian.

ROHM, William, manager and proprietor of a grocery and saloon on the corner of Thirteenth Street and St. Louis Avenue, East St. Louis, is a native of Nassau, Germany, where he was born September 8, 1840. His father, Philip

Rohm, was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and his mother, Sophia (Truster) Rohm, in Nassau. The family fortunes having shifted from the accustomed channels in consequence of the death of the father, at eighteen years of age, William accompanied his mother and two sisters to the United States, thereafter supporting the family by teaming for thirteen years. From 1873 until 1884 he was engaged as clerk for the Hendrick Coal Company, and later formed his present partnership with Mr. Gallenbeck in the grocery and saloon business. Mr. Rohm is a Republican in politics, and in religion, a Lutheran. In 1866 he married Elizabeth Stuel, of Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and of this union eight children have been born: Louisa, Christian, Anna, Sophia, Henry, Lena, Matta and Walter.

ROMEISER, Peter M., a well-to-do and successful merchant of Belleville, this county, was born in Germany, November 11, 1842, and educated in the public schools of his native land. At the age of fifteen years he decided to try his fortunes in the new world and emigrated to the United States, locating at Waterloo, Ill., where he entered the store of Mr. Borchert, with whom he remained from 1858 to 1861. In June of the latter year he enlisted in the Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was at that time quartered in the Belleville Fair Grounds, and served in the Union army until July, 1864. He participated in the following important battles: Belmont, Stone River, Chickamauga (where he was wounded), Chattanooga and Resaca. He also took part in many minor engagements.

In 1873 Mr. Romeiser took up his residence in Belleville and was employed as a clerk for George A. Bradford, with whom he remained until 1878. In that year he opened a clothing, hat, and furnishing store, and in 1892 organized what is now known as The Romeiser Company. Mr. Romeiser received his religious education in the German Evangelical Church. Politically, he is a Republican, and in his fraternal relations, is a member of the G. A. R. In 1876 Mr. Romeiser was married to Elise Hilgard, who was born and educated in St. Clair County, and to them were born the following children: Theodore, Leonore, Emma, Petra, Edwin, Roland, Corona and Alvin.

ROPIEQUET, Richard W., is a native of Belleville, where he was born March 23, 1866. His father, Frederick Ropiequet, who for years was one of the most conspicuous figures in the public life of St. Clair County, was of German origin and became identified with the development of Southern Illinois at an early period. By occupation he was a civil engineer and abstractor. In later years he became a potent factor in political affairs, and served as Mayor of Belleville, County Treasurer and, later, as Sheriff of St. Clair County. He married Anna Wangelin, born in Cleveland, Ohio, a lady of the highest family connections, daughter of Gen. Hugo Wangelin, whose career, both civil and military, was one of special distinction. In youth, the subject of this sketch pursued his elementary studies in the Belleville public schools, supplementing them by a course at the Smith Academy, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Soon after leaving that institution, he read law with Hon. Charles W. Thomas, being admitted to the bar in 1886, since which time he has been in active practice at Belleville, winning a commanding position in his profession. In later years he has also been prominent in connection with manufacturing interests and mining operations, being at the present time the President of the Jordan Shoe Company, and of the Royal Coal and Mining Company. He has taken a leading part in the business life of Belleville, having for several years discharged the duties of Secretary of the Commercial Club.

During the Spanish-American War Mr. Ropiequet enlisted as a private in Company D, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he was promoted as Sergeant, and afterward to a lieutenancy in Company E. In politics, Mr. Ropiequet is an earnest Republican. His religious connection is with the Methodist Church, of which he is an active and influential member. For a long period he was prominent in connection with the State Epworth League and in Sunday-school work. He filled the position of Superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Belleville, for twenty-one years. In these relations he has accomplished a vast amount of good, and has made a host of warm friends in Belleville and the surrounding country.

RUFFNER, J. W., of the firm of J. W. Ruffner & Sons, dealers in ice and coal, 442 North Seventh Street and Missouri Avenue, near First Street, East St. Louis, was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., September 29, 1862, a son of Benjamin F. and Christina (Kauffman) Ruffner, both born near Luray, Va. The family came to this vicinity about 1875, and the subject of this sketch was educated at Lebanon, Mo., and at St. Peters, Mo. He was agent of the American Express Company, at East St. Louis, most of the time for twelve years (1882-94); was a coal clerk in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company four years; and after filling several responsible positions with different concerns, engaged in the coal trade on his own account. His sons, E. W. and J. B. Ruffner, are associated with him in business. Politically, he is a Democrat; religiously, affiliates with the Methodist Church, and is an Odd Fellow and Modern Woodman. January 15, 1885, he was married at East St. Louis to Lora Wilkinson, a native of Rockport, Ind., whose father was long engaged in river traffic and in steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, from Rockport, Ind., to New Orleans.

RUTZ, Adam, a stockholder and Director in the Richland Foundry Company, Belleville, Ill., was born in that city in 1872, a son of George Rutz, a native of Germany, and has followed the trade of a molder all his business life. Mr. Rutz has been twice married—first to Mary Ott, and last to Lena Dabauch—the second marriage taking place in 1895. By his first wife he had two children, Adolph and Dalia. The second union resulted in three children, viz: Cely, Leibey and Lena Lizzie. The family residence is at 618 Centerville Avenue.

SAENGER, Joseph, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., August 3, 1863, a son of Ludwig and Emma (Hostetter) Saenger, both natives of Germany, the former born at Bingen-on-the-Rhine, the latter at Lamperteim. At the age of four years he came with his parents to Belleville, Ill., attending the public schools there until his fourteenth year. He then secured employment as clerk in a mercantile house, retaining that position for two years, after which he established himself in business on South High Street. He continued at this location for two years, at the

end of which time his business had grown to such an extent that more space was required, and he secured the building on the old postoffice site, where he remained for two more years; then moved to No. 28 East Main Street, where he was located until 1899, by which time the business had so rapidly increased that still larger quarters were required, and he occupied his present large three-story store at No. 109 East Main Street, which he is about to enlarge. The store is known as the Twentieth Century Department Store and the name is descriptive of the quality of the goods and the scope of the business.

Mr. Saenger is a self-made man and his success is largely due to his own personal efforts, and to his observance of the Golden Rule in his business dealings and personal conduct. His brother, Abraham, is associated with him in every undertaking, and is his right-hand man. Socially, he belongs to the Order of Good Samaritans. At the present time he is serving his third term on the Board of the Belleville Public Library. Mr. Saenger's paternal grandparents were Carl and Rosella (Meyer) Saenger, both natives of Bingham, Prussia, and his maternal grandparents, Philip and Sadelia Hostetter, were natives of Worms, the same kingdom.

SANDS, Robert K., who for the past twelve years has held the responsible position of chief engineer of the White Oak Mines at Marissa, St. Clair County, was born in 1863 at Philadelphia, Pa., and was educated in the public schools of Marissa Township. After leaving school he learned the iron molder's trade, at which he worked for about eight years, and then took up the study of steam engineering. This resulted in his obtaining the position he now occupies, the duties of which he fulfills with the conscientious thoroughness and executive ability that has won for him the confidence and high esteem of his employers and fellow workers. In 1884 Mr. Sands married Mary Orr Smith, who was born in Clay Center, Kan., and educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, Pa. Four children have been born to them, as follows: Robert A., Mamie L., Minnie L. and Jennie E. Fraternally, Mr. Sands is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men, in the latter of which he has taken the degree of

Pocahontas. The parents of Robert K. Sands, A. B. and Littia (Kerr) Sands, were born respectively in Ireland and Philadelphia, Pa., and moved to St. Clair County in 1866, locating about three miles east of Marissa.

SANTE, Louis, proprietor of a hotel in O'Fallon, is a native of St. Louis, Mo., and was born in 1859. His father, Ferdinand Sante, was born in Germany, and according to the custom of his country, served an apprenticeship at the age of fourteen, becoming an expert tailor. He married Frederica, the daughter of a neighbor in Germany, and with his wife came to America, engaging at his trade for several years in St. Louis, Mo. Louis Sante profited by the public schools of St. Louis, gaining his first business experience in a confectionery store in the same city. Later he embarked in the printing and publishing business, and March 1, 1904, came to O'Fallon and started a hotel. In 1905 Mr. Sante again entered the printing business at St. Louis. In 1889 he married Kate Schachner, of O'Fallon, and two children have been born of the union: Irma and Robert.

SATTLER, Frederick B.—As Superintendent and Manager of the Belleville Pump and Skein Works and the Belleville Stove Works, Frederick B. Sattler occupies a prominent position in the business world of St. Clair County. Born in Europe, March 31, 1852, he came to the United States in 1853, his father establishing a wagon manufactory in the then small town of Belleville. The youth had the advantage of a public school training, and while still very young, became familiar with his father's shop, with its tools, and his methods of work, and after leaving school seriously applied himself to learning the trade of wagon making under the older man. Three years later he found employment with the Sucker State Drill Company, working his way through various positions of responsibility to the presidency of the concern, which position he held for twelve years. In 1881 he assumed his present positions, the success of the two enterprises being the best guarantee of his managerial and general ability. In 1885 Mr. Sattler married Augusta Tiemann, of Belleville, and in his family are four children: Cornelia G., Elmer A., Blanche, and Florence. Politically, he is a Republican, and socially, stands high in Belle-

ville and vicinity. His steadfast upward progress in the business world is perhaps the best sponsor for his business integrity and ideal citizenship, as his career represents all the essential elements of the successful American man of affairs.

SAUER, Fred, a mine manager, residing in Belleville, St. Clair County, was born in Germany in 1846. In 1866 he came to the United States, where he has always followed coal mining. In 1884 he was mine manager for Yock Brothers, and at present is engaged as Superintendent of the mine of the Belleville and O'Fallon Coal Company, the property having been purchased from the Massey Coal Company, which sunk the shaft in 1894. Mr. Sauer has occupied this position since 1897. The mine furnishes employment for fifty-five or sixty men, and yields an output of 350 tons per day. In 1870 Mr. Sauer was married to Amelia Edel, a native of Germany. Their four children are named Fred, Minnie, Philip and Emily.

SAUTER, Philip H., who is living in retirement in Mascoutah, St. Clair County, was born in Lebanon, Ill., June 28, 1865. He is a son of John and Margaret (Trieb) Sauter, natives of Lachen, Germany (Neustadt-hardt-pfalz). His paternal grandparents, Conrad and Margaret (Gross) Sauter, were born in Hassloch, Germany, and his grandfather on the maternal side, John George Trieb, was a native of Lachen. John Sauter came to St. Clair County with his parents at the age of eight years, the family settling in Mascoutah, then called Mechanicsburg. At the age of eighteen years, Philip H. Sauter completed his education, having attended the public schools, a commercial school and McKendree College. He then studied law with C. F. Noetling, at Belleville, with whom he remained nearly three years, after which he entered the real estate business. He owns much real estate throughout the county, to which he devotes his entire attention.

Mr. Sauter was married December 29, 1887, to Minnie E. Hagist, who was born in Mascoutah, and was a pupil in the public and parochial schools. Their children are: Otilie, born February 13, 1897; Hugo, John, born May 19, 1899, and Ernst Friedrich, born April 10, 1901.

SCHAEFER, John (deceased), was born May 14, 1834, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and there received a common school education. When three years of age he was brought to the United States by his parents, John and Elizabeth (Merker) Schaefer, who located in Smithton Township, St. Clair County, on a farm, and there he passed the remainder of his days. His first wife, Elizabeth Herbert, was born in Germany, and one child resulted from this union. Her parents, John and Dortha (Rapp) Herbert, were natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, who came to St. Clair County in 1848, locating on a farm of eighty acres in Prairie Du Long Township. In 1868 they sold their homestead and moved to Smithton Township, where they resided until their death. They were the parents of five children, one boy and four girls.

In religion, John Schaefer was a firm believer in the Lutheran faith, while in politics he supported the Democratic party and was School Director for a number of years. On January 18, 1863, Mr. Schaefer was united in marriage to Mary Herbert, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, where she was educated in the public schools. Henry, the child by his first wife, was born October 19, 1860. The one child by his second marriage was Louisa, born February 26, 1865, who became the wife of William Grommet. Mr. Schaefer died September 18, 1867, and is buried in the cemetery adjoining the former home.

SCHAFER, Charles D., who is engaged in the butchering business in O'Fallon, St. Clair County, was born in this place in 1858, and obtained his early education in the county schools. He is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Briel) Schafer, natives of Germany. The elder Schafer came to the United States in 1856, his wife following him the succeeding year. Daniel Schafer combined farming and butchering as his vocation, and his son Charles was occupied as a butcher in St. Jacob, and a merchant in O'Fallon. In 1889 Charles D. Schafer bought his present business here, and has successfully conducted it since. Mr. Schafer's marriage took place in 1883, when he wedded Amelia Schroder, who was born in St. Clair County, and their children are Daniel A., Jr., and Wanda A. Mr. Schafer has played a prominent part in the politics of his locality,

having served as Assessor for four years, and as Village Treasurer. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men, in which order he is Past Sachem.

SCHALTER, Julius A., proprietor of a barber shop in O'Fallon, St. Clair County, was born in that place in 1866. He is a son of Adam and Rosa (Simon) Schalter, natives of Germany. Adam Schalter settled in O'Fallon at an early period, and followed the occupation of a cooper. After finishing his studies in the public schools, Julius learned the barber's trade, in which he has since continued. He commenced business at O'Fallon on June 28, 1887.

Mr. Schalter has held the office of City Clerk for six years, and served three years as City Treasurer, having also been a member of the Board of Education for three years. On June 11, 1890, Mr. Schalter was married to Catherine Landwehr, a native of O'Fallon. They have three children—Edgar, Raymond and Julius. Politically, Mr. Schalter is a Republican. Fraternally, he belongs to the I. O. O. F., M. W. A. and F. L. A.

SCHAUBERT, George, was born December 2, 1846, in Clinton County, Ill., a son of Peter and Eliza (Blum) Schaubert, both natives of Gelhausen, Germany, the latter dying when George was nine years of age, and the former in 1903, at the age of ninety years. Reared on a farm and educated in the public schools, he remained at home assisting his parents until his twentieth year, when he commenced business for himself. He retired from active farm life in 1902, and in 1903 purchased a home in Mascoutah, where he now resides.

On March 28, 1867, Mr. Schaubert was married to Elizabeth Perschbacher, who was born near Lenzburg, Ill., receiving her education in the public schools. Ten children were born of this union, namely: Katherine, wife of Edward Riess; Annie, wife of Henry Mann; Mary, wife of Christ Richter; George E., Henry, Louis and Eliza. Mr. Schaubert votes the Republican ticket and is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

SCHEEL, (Dr.) Adolph M.—Dr. Adolph M. Scheel, general medical practitioner of Belleville since 1876, was born in that place Jan-

uary 18, 1851, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. After graduating from Washington University, St. Louis, he pursued his professional studies in the universities of Europe for four years, returning to Belleville with a thoroughness and diversity of training which has since placed him among the best known and most enlightened exponents of medical science in St. Clair County. The standing of this popular practitioner is best indicated by his association with the American Medical Society, the American Academy of Medicine, the Southern Illinois Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the St. Clair County Medical Society, and the Belleville Medical Society. In political affiliation, the Doctor is a Democrat, and in religion, a Protestant. Fraternally, he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

On October 11, 1877, Dr. Scheel was united in marriage with Elizabeth Voelker, also a native of Belleville, and formerly a student in its public schools. To Dr. and Mrs. Scheel have been born two children—Frederick E. and Minnie M. The former was shot and killed, September 19, 1904, on the streets of St. Louis, Mo., by a bullet fired at another party during an election riot.

Dr. Scheel is one of the broad-minded and liberal practitioners who court inquiry and investigation, and who are ever ready to profit by the research of specialists, wherever located. His reputation rests upon his adoption of the best in his profession, upon his skill in treatment and diagnosis, and upon the many kindly and disinterested acts which have increased his hold upon the hearts of his patients, although materially decreasing his income. A genial and hopeful manner has added to his influence over the indisposed, as well as a reliance upon the power of mind over mind, now universally recognized as a potent remedial agency.

"SCHEEL, John.—One of the early German settlers of St. Clair County was John Scheel. He was born in Falkenstein, in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, May 20, 1808. He was educated for the forestry at the Academy of Aschaffenberg, in 1823; he emigrated to America, and in August of the same year, together with the Engelmanns, Koerners and other German families, came West and settled in St. Clair County,

Ill. Here he took up the profession of civil engineering. In 1836 he received an appointment as civil engineer under the so-called "Internal Improvement Law," which position he retained until 1839, when the system was abolished. He was afterward elected County Assessor for St. Clair County. In 1849 he became County Clerk, which office he held eight years, or for two terms. In 1858, while absent on a visit to the country of his birth, he was elected a member of the Legislature. He served with distinction in that body. In 1860 he was unanimously nominated for the office of State Senator by the Republican party. Although he received a heavy majority in his own county, and a reduced Democratic majority in Monroe (which, with St. Clair, formed the Senatorial District), he was defeated, his opponent, Judge W. H. Underwood, elected by a small majority. In 1862 he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for what was then the Twelfth Congressional District of Illinois, and held that office until the time of his death, January 17, 1864.

"On the 17th of October, 1838, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Engelmann, who still survives him. Mr. Scheel, in his line, was a man of more than ordinary ability, and stood very high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. His death was universally lamented by all classes of people, and he was among the many prominent Germans who have left their impress upon the history of St. Clair County. As a public officer he was noted for strict integrity and probity in all of his official acts. Of a genial disposition and equitable temperament, he endeared himself to all who knew him. Progressive and enterprising, he was ever ready to aid in promoting and furthering all laudable undertakings which had for their object the moral, intellectual and material advancement of the State and county of his adoption." (Brink's History, 1881.)

SCHER, John M., one of the well-to-do business men of Belleville, and proprietor of the Southern Boiler Works, was born June 2, 1867, in Memphis, Tenn., son of Philip and Catherine (Wegner) Scher, both natives of Germany, the father's birth having taken place at Coblenz. His parents emigrated to the United States, and when John M. was but four years old they located in Belleville, where he was educated

in the parochial schools. He was apprenticed to the boiler making trade, at which he worked until 1898, when, in connection with John Iselhardt, he engaged in the manufacture of boilers on South Illinois Street, remaining there two years. They then removed to No. 506 South Race Street, where they are now located. The firm does all kinds of boiler work, employs on an average of twelve men, and is patronized by 150 different concerns in the neighborhood. In his religion, Mr. Scher is an adherent of the Catholic faith, his political affiliations are with the Democratic party, while fraternally, he is a member of the C. K. of I. and the Turners. He was united in marriage July 29, 1891, to Emma Schwarztrauber, a native of Carondelet, Mo., in whose parochial schools her education was obtained. To Mr. and Mrs. Scher were born the following two children: Adelia and Olivia.

SCHIELE, Charles J., real estate, 417 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, was born at Du Quoin, Ill., March 26, 1879, a son of Jacob and Sophia (Lutz) Schiele—the former a native of Millstadt, St. Clair County, and the latter of New Orleans, La. He was educated in the public schools of Du Quoin and East St. Louis, and began his career as a messenger boy in the Illinois Central Railroad offices, East St. Louis, Ill., rising through successive promotions to the position of chief bill clerk. He entered into the real estate business in East St. Louis April 20, 1903, opening an office in the First National Bank Building, whence he moved to his present location March 14, 1905. He belongs to the Elks and the Modern Woodmen, affiliates with the Presbyterian Church and is a Republican in his political preferences. He married Laura F. Smith, of East St. Louis, and they have a daughter named Dorothy, who was born April 18, 1905.

SCHLOTT, William (deceased), former President of the Eagle Foundry Company and a large stockholder in the Wilson Steel Range Company, of Belleville, was a native of Germany, born in 1850. Coming to America with his parents while still a child, he lived on a farm until his fourteenth year, and then entered a foundry as an apprentice, mastering every detail in this important trade. In 1885 he organized the Eagle Foundry Company, of



G. F. Henselacher

which he continued as President until his death (Mr. Klemme being Secretary and Treasurer), and in the meantime manufactured stoves and ranges, transacting a general foundry business and employing about a hundred men. Mr. Schlott was identified with the Wilson Range Company for several years, which enterprise, though run in connection with the Eagle Foundry, is a separate concern and occupies a different plant.

The deceased was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, eligible thereto because of meritorious service in Company B, Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he enlisted in 1861 and served until his honorable discharge at the end of three years. Fraternally, he was a Knight of Pythias. In Belleville Mr. Schlott married Catherine Rodenmeyer, and of their union six children were born: Mrs. Minnie Plegge, Mrs. Augusta Willman, Mrs. Ella Willman, Celesta, Walter and Clara. Mr. Schlott died very suddenly on December 16, 1905. He was esteemed as one of Belleville's most successful and honorable citizens.

SCHLUETER, Albert G., druggist, East St. Louis, with stores at 401 Collinsville Avenue and in the Stock Yards district, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, October 18, 1866, received his education in the public schools of Evansville, Ind., finally graduating from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, in 1886, and sixteen years ago engaged in business in East St. Louis. Politically, Mr. Schlueter is a Republican. He was special Tax Collector of East St. Louis, 1897-98; Secretary of the St. Clair County Republican Central Committee in 1902 and 1904; a delegate to the Republican State convention at Peoria in 1900, and at Springfield in 1904. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks (of which he is at present Exalted Ruler), and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

SCHMIDT, (Mrs.) Minnie, is a native of Germany, where her birth occurred in 1859, her education having been acquired in the public schools of the fatherland and the district schools of St. Clair County. In 1878 she was married to Henry Schmidt, who was born in Baltimore, Md., and there attended the city schools. In 1879 they purchased the farm on

which Mrs. Schmidt now resides, consisting of 102 acres, and after the death of her husband, which occurred September 6, 1894, she continued to manage the farm and has reared her five children, giving each of them a good education and excellent home training. The children are named as follows: William H., Minnie, Annie, Emma and John H. In her religious affiliations, Mrs. Schmidt is a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Her parents were Frederick and Louisa (Berhud) Schmidt, both of whom were born in Germany.

SCHMISSEUR, Frank, farmer, St. Clair County, was born in St. Clair Township, August 10, 1843, the son of Joseph Schmisser and Elizabeth Chenot, daughter of John Joseph Chenot, a native of France. When Joseph Schmisser, the father, was about eighteen years of age, he arrived in this country from his native France. For some years he remained in New York and other Eastern cities; was a butcher in Zanesville, Ohio, and then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he kept a restaurant. In 1840 he located in St. Clair County and purchased of Henry Beer 100 acres of land in Section 7, St. Clair Township. Just previous to this he had married Miss Chenot in St. Louis. Ten children were born to this union, but only five are now living.

When Frank Schmisser was seventeen years of age, and after leaving the Christian Brotherhood School, St. Louis, he commenced work upon his father's farm. He thus continued until he was about twenty-eight, and soon after journeyed to Texas, where he remained for six months, but at length he decided to return to Illinois, and starting alone and on horseback, the determined youth made the trip in one month's time. Arriving at his old home, he rented the farm of his father and began life in earnest.

On September 15, 1874, Mr. Schmisser was married to Madeline Russell, a native of France, and of this union six children are living: Mamie, now Mrs. Gus Becher; Clara, Russell, Walter, Harrison and Viola. Since his marriage the family estate has come into the possession of Mr. Schmisser and his sister, Louise (now Mrs. Diminick De Kum), who still reside on the old homestead. In his political views, Mr. Schmisser is a Democrat.

He belongs to the Kahokia Detective Association.

SCHMISSEUR, Louis, is one of the most prominent business men of Belleville, St. Clair County, and received his early education in the public schools of that locality. He is the son of John and Mary Ann (Martzhoff) Schmis-seur, whose birth occurred in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, his father being head steward of Richecour Chateau, in France. John Schmis-seur and his wife, who were substantial and respectable people, located in Belleville in 1829. Here they passed the remainder of their lives and died honored and respected. The father passed away in 1870, at the age of fifty-nine, and the mother in 1900, aged seventy-nine years, eight months and twenty-four days. Their family consisted of four children, namely: Louis, Helen (Mrs. Voellinger), Mary Ann (Mrs. Pfeiffer), and Mary (Mrs. Isch). Louis Schmis-seur is a man of marked intelligence, strong force of character and untiring energy, and is one of the busiest citizens of Belleville.

SCHMITT, (Dr.) E. G., was born in Belleville, Ill., in 1880, a son of Henry and Clara (Voegli) Schmitt, both natives of Germany. He attended the Belleville High School, and in 1902 was graduated from the Marion Sims Dental College in St. Louis, Mo., where he received the highest honors of that year and an infirmity certificate for extra practical work for two summers. He is a member of the Marion Sims medical staff and, since graduating, has practiced dentistry in Belleville.

SCHNIPPER, (Hon.) Martin, ex-member of the Illinois Legislature and ex-member of the Belleville City Council, is a native of Belleville, and was born December 26, 1869, a son of Martin and Frederica (George) Schnipper. He was educated in the Belleville public schools and, even as a boy, took to coal mining, in which he has been employed during most of his active years. As a Republican, he early manifested unusual interest in public affairs. In 1896, he was elected to the Belleville City Council, in which he represented the Third Ward during four successive terms. He was appointed a Grain Inspector by Governor Yates "the younger," and, in 1902, was elected from the Forty-ninth District as Representa-

tive in the Forty-third General Assembly, where he served ably as Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, and as a member of the several committees on Penal and Reformatory Institutions, on Labor and Industrial Affairs, and on License. He is a member of the order of Eagles and of the Knights of Pythias, of the Kronthal Liedertafel and of the Workingmen's Society. His residence is at 218 North Silver Street.

SCHOENEBECK, Peter, Treasurer and part owner of the Oak Hill Coal and Mining Company, was born in Germany in 1846, and there educated in the public schools. He emigrated to the United States in 1872 and located in St. Louis, Mo., where for a year he followed his trade, that of a millwright. He then came to Belleville, Ill., and engaged in coal mining, and in 1889 assisted in organizing the Oak Hill Coal and Mining Company, of which he is Treasurer, the President being Isaac Jenett. This company sunk the Oak Hill Mine located on the Southern Railroad, and has since continued to operate it, employing sixty-five men. It is run entirely by machinery, has a capacity of 500 tons of coal per day, all of its output being shipped to St. Louis. In politics, Mr. Schoenebeck has always supported the Democratic party. He was married in 1874 to Christina Dahlem, of Summerfield, Ill., who died in 1893, leaving the following children: Emil, Ella, Arthur, Rienhold and Clara. In 1896 he was again married to Carrie Rock, of Lebanon, Ill.

SCHRADER, Henry E., of Belleville, this county, was born on August 16, 1839, in Helmsstedt, a town in Brunswick, Germany, a son of Henry and Johanna (Prelle) Schrader, and a grandson of Henry Schrader and John Prelle. Mr. Schrader arrived in Texas with his parents in 1853, and clerked there in a dry goods store until the outbreak of the Civil War. Enlisting in the Fifth Texas Infantry in 1861, he served until taken prisoner in January, 1863, after which he was confined in Camp Butler, at Springfield, Ill., until taking the oath of allegiance. Upon his arrival in Belleville in 1866, he clerked in a dry goods store for a short time, then taking up the business of investigating land titles, which has since been his chief occupation. A capacity for intelli-

gent and practical public service has brought Mr. Schrader into the limelight of affairs in St. Clair County, and he is regarded as one of the foremost promoters of stable and worthy enterprises. He has been a member of the School Board for eight years, and President of the same for two terms. He has served three terms as a member of the Public Library Board. The prosperity of the Liederkranz is largely due to his indefatigable efforts in its behalf, and since its organization he has served several times as President.

Mr. Schrader bears the military rank of Lieutenant, gained through his service in the Illinois National Guard, from 1873 until his resignation in 1880. Mr. Schrader is at present Manager of the St. Clair Title Office, and Secretary of the Citizens Building and Loan Association, which positions he has filled for many years. He is a Republican in politics.

On December 31, 1887, Henry E. Schrader was united in marriage with Louise Winter, and of the union five children survive—Henry C. G., Ferdinand J., Gustave A. F., Mathilda E. and William E.

SCHRADER, Louis, President of the firm of Schrader & Company, liquor dealers of East St. Louis, was born in Waterloo, this State, in 1872, a son of August and Fredericka Schrader, natives of Germany. Upon arriving in East St. Louis in 1886, Mr. Schrader found employment in the packing houses as a butcher, remaining in that capacity for twelve years. He then became bartender for one of the liquor dealers of the town at No. 322 East Broadway, eventually organizing the firm of Schrader & Company, with a capital stock of \$2,000. He is successful in business and has a pleasant home in the city, presided over by the wife whom he married in 1903, and who was formerly Cordelia Glenn, of Brookfield, Mo.

SCHRAMM, Charles, coal operator of O'Fallon, this county, and one of the representative German-Americans of St. Clair County, was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1869, the son of John and Mary (Huhn) Schramm, the former of whom was a musician by occupation. While the elder Schramm derived a fair income from his profession, his sons, Charles, Richard and Ernest, became interested in the coal development of St. Clair County shortly

after the family emigration to America, and have continued their connection with it up to the present time. In 1900 the brothers leased what is known as the Enterprise Mine, which yields about 200 tons of coal a day, and the working of which required the services of about thirty-seven men. The plant is located on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad tracks, and the bulk of the coal is shipped to St. Louis. Charles Schramm married Lizzie Nuderburg, of St. Clair County, and has a family of three children.

SCHRAMM, Ernest C., a prosperous coal operator of Rentchler, this county, was born in Saxony, Germany, on May 30, 1865, son of John and Mary (Huhn) Schramm, both also being natives of his fatherland. In 1869 his parents came to the United States and located at Freeburg, Ill., where the father was a farmer until his death in 1874. Ernest C. Schramm attended the public and private schools of Freeburg until 1876, when his mother moved to Belleville, where, at the age of twelve years, he started to work in a coal mine. In 1899, with his two brothers and G. Bayner, he leased from Henry Gouch a coal mine located at Rentchler Station. They employ an average of from twenty-eight to thirty men, and ship their coal to St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill. In politics, Mr. Schramm is a Republican, and fraternally, is affiliated with the Macca-bees. On March 24, 1892, he married Anna Simpson, who was born in England, and educated in the public schools of her native country, and to them have been born George and Frank. Mrs. Schramm died on October 21, 1893.

SCHROEDER, Adam C., a retired farmer of St. Clair County, was born February 17, 1824, near Rheinpfalz, Germany, son of Henry and Barbara (Badersheim) Schroeder, both natives of that country. With their five children the parents came to the United States in 1844, and located near Belleville, remaining there until the father's death, which occurred ten years later. Adam Schroeder then moved to a rented farm, four years later buying 283 acres of land in Section 4, Mascoutah Township. Here he continued actively engaged in farming until the spring of 1902, when he retired and is now enjoying the results of his earlier industry and able management. He is

a Lutheran churchman in his religious belief, socially, is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and politically supports the Republican party, having been Supervisor of his township during one term. In December, 1848, Mr. Schroeder married Elizabeth Herman, whose birth and education took place in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and the following children have been born to them: Edward, August, George, Anna Lutz, Emil and Emma. Mrs. Schroeder died January 1, 1904.

SCHROEDER, Henry C., Chief Engineer of the Busch Glass Company, was born in 1862, at Breese, Clinton County, Ill., where he received a good public school education. His parents were Henry and Aleesia Schroeder, natives of Germany. Henry Schroeder was reared on a farm, but at an early opportunity took up stationary engineering as a vocation, and later secured a position with the Western Brewery Company as assistant engineer, which he filled for seven years. In 1900 he was appointed chief engineer of the Busch Glass Company, and, having mastered his work with so many years of experience, gives entire satisfaction by the able and thorough manner in which he performs his duties. In 1892 Mr. Schroeder was united in marriage to Mary Wilbert, whose birth occurred in Belleville, where she acquired her education. Three children have been born to them—Minnie, John and Henry.

SCHROEDER, Otto (deceased), was born May 25, 1868, in Saxony, Germany, and educated in the public schools of his native country. His parents were August and Lena (Volger) Schroeder, also natives of Saxony. At the age of twenty-three years the subject of this sketch came to the United States and located in St. Louis, where he worked at the bakery trade, which he had learned in the old country. He continued thus employed from 1871 to 1901, when he moved to East St. Louis and opened a bakery on his own account at 343 East Broadway. He remained at that location and did a thriving business until his death early in 1906. In religion, he was a member of the Protestant Church, and fraternally, was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Kerger Ferine. Mr. Schroeder was married August 18, 1893, to Josephine Marty,

a native of Madonnaville, Monroe County, Ill., where she was educated in the public schools, and to them were born four children—Harry, Albert, Otto and Lena.

SCHULTHEIS, F. C., was born in 1872, in Belleville, Ill., a son of Fred Schultheis, a native of Germany. He received his education in the Belleville schools, and learned the trade of a stone and marble cutter, which he followed for a number of years, and then became a bartender, remaining in this occupation for five years. In 1900 he embarked in business for himself, and is at present conducting a saloon in connection with a bowling alley and merchants' lunch room. In 1900 he was united in marriage to Clara Bauman, a native of St. Clair County, and two children have been born to them—Elmer and Roy. Socially, Mr. Schultheis belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men.

SCHULTZ, John.—Up to 1904 the only theater in the town of Belleville was owned and controlled by John Schultz, who also attends to the booking of individual artists and troops. Previous to embarking in his present business as manager of Huff's Hall and Beer Garden in 1900, Mr. Schultz was variously employed, resulting in his present extensive knowledge of men and undertakings in general. Born in Bloomington, this State, December 1, 1867, he had the advantage of the public schools until his thirteenth year, the income of his father, Fred Schultz, making imperative his assumption of business responsibility at this early age. Finding employment in a chair factory, he worked there three or four years, later finding employment in the roller mills of Chicago, Joliet and Belleville for five years. The following six years were spent in the coal mines near Belleville, from which gloomy occupation he stepped into his present business at Huff's Hall. The wife of Mr. Schultz was formerly Ellen Neal, a native of Benton, Ill., their marriage taking place July 16, 1890. There are five children in the Schultz family: Bessie, Frederick, Mabel, Luella and William. Mr. Schultz subscribes to the principles of the Democratic party, but has never desired or been willing to accept local office. He is fraternally connected with the W. B. W. M. C. Mr. Schultz is a man of

large heart, liberal tendencies and decided aptitude for supplying a desirable class of entertainment for the public.

SCHWAB, Henry, the brewmaster at Heim's Brewery, East St. Louis, Ill., is a self-made man. He was born in Germany, in 1862, and came to this country when he was but seventeen years of age, locating in St. Louis, Mo. His parents are Jacob and Caroline Schwab. Young Schwab grew up in honest toil on a farm, and therefore learned from the best practical school those traits which are so necessary in acquiring a reputation in any line or profession. From daylight until dark he trudged at the plow and other farm implements, but still took time to acquire a fair education in the schools of his native town. In this way also he learned of the wide possibilities for those who wish to work, in the great vineyard across the Atlantic, where so many of his sturdy countrymen, by honest toil, had accumulated millions and reached places of the highest honor.

Landing in St. Louis in 1880, Mr. Schwab soon realized that a useful trade was a necessary requisite for a young man, and he became apprenticed to the Bremen Brewing Company, one of the leading institutions of the West, where he remained for two years. Here he laid the foundation for acquiring that knowledge of the brewer's art which permitted him to render such a good account of himself later in his chosen field of employment. After leaving the St. Louis firm he went to Rock Island, Ill., but not realizing fully his expectations in this field, he came to East St. Louis, where he at once accepted a position as chief cellar man with the famous Heim Brewery. On account of his knowledge and his close application to duty, Mr. Schwab was advanced from one position to another until he reached his present place of brewmaster.

Six years after landing in this country (in 1886) Mr. Schwab married Lizzie Scheer, of East St. Louis, and now has a very comfortable home in the city of his adoption, as well as an interesting family of three children—Lillie, Henry and Esther. The other three born to him died in infancy. Fraternally, Mr. Schwab is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Concordia Liederkrantz. Of course he is also a member of

the Brewers' Association, and his political affiliations are with the Republican party.

SCHWARZ, August H.—As the manager of the "Thomas House" of Belleville, Ill., since 1899, August H. Schwarz has achieved a distinct success as entertainer of the traveling public. Not only is his hostelry one of the cleanest, brightest and best furnished in the county, but it attracts within its doors a high class of trade, varying but little in extent throughout the year, and the return of which is insured by the tact, consideration, and good fellowship of the genial proprietor. A student of human nature when away from its home environment, Mr. Schwarz wisely sees to the comfort and convenience of his guests, providing a table noted for its abundance and wholesomeness, and employing agreeable and obliging assistants. His rates are reasonable, a dollar a day, and his enterprise constitutes one of the creditable and upbuilding adjuncts of his native town.

Born in Freeburg, Ill., January 26, 1870, Mr. Schwarz is a son of Joseph and Mary A. Schwarz, who were born in Germany, and were early settlers of St. Clair County. He was educated in the public and parochial schools to the age of fourteen, when he began to work on his mother's farm, remaining there until 1899. He then came to Belleville and rented the "Thomas Hotel," and since has combined its management with an interest in general town affairs. He is a Republican in politics, and fraternally, is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. On January 26, 1897, Mr. Schwarz married Louise Koesterer, who was born in Freeburg, and educated in the public and parochial schools. Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

SCHWARZ, M., was born in Germany, in 1860, a son of George and Rosie (Moessner) Schwarz, both natives of the country named. He was educated in the public schools of his native land, and came to the United States in 1873, where he was engaged in the saloon business until 1883, when he returned to Germany for a short time. On his return to this country he located at Anna, Ill., where he was employed in the shoe business for three years. In 1893 he came to O'Fallon and there con-

ducted a furniture and undertaking establishment, where he does all kinds of repairing and picture framing.

In 1883, Mr. Schwarz was married to Carrie Huber, a native of O'Fallon, and they are the parents of the following children: Henry P., Leonard E., Mathias, George, Rose and Carrie. His son, Henry P., at the age of fourteen, passed the State examination and received a diploma as licensed embalmer, being the youngest graduate in this line in the United States. Mr. Schwarz is a member of the School Board of O'Fallon, and socially, belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Undertakers' Association of Illinois.

"SCOTT, Benjamin (deceased).—Among the early settlers of Ridge Prairie was Benjamin Scott, who in the spring of 1828 took up his residence in Section 32 of Township 2 North, Range 7 West, where he lived until his death. He belonged to one of the pioneer American families to settle in Illinois, his father, Jehu Scott, having made an early settlement in the American Bottom, within the limits of what was then St. Clair County, but now in Monroe County. Benjamin Scott was the oldest of a family of eleven children. He was born in the Teeger prairie, Monroe County, on the 23d of January, 1799. He was raised in the same neighborhood. He had only ordinary advantages for obtaining an education. The school facilities of that day were not of the best description. The schools were subscription schools, held for three months during the winter season in log school-houses with puncheon floors and slab benches. Greased paper pasted over an aperture made by leaving out a couple of logs furnished the only excuse for a window. On the 27th of September, 1824, he married Clarissa Garretson, daughter of James Garretson, one of the pioneer American settlers of Illinois." (Brink's History, 1881.)

SCRUGGS, John B., M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine in O'Fallon, St. Clair County, was born in Cornishville, Ky., January 25, 1867. His father, Dr. S. Scruggs, is a native of Kentucky, as is also his mother, Margaret (DeBau) Scruggs. The former practiced medicine for a number of years in Cornishville, whence he moved to Illinois and thence

to Nebraska, where he devoted himself to his profession until July, 1904, when he located in O'Fallon. Dr. John B. Scruggs pursued his studies in a college at Lexington, Ky., and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis, graduating from the latter institution in 1898. Since that date he has been in practice at O'Fallon, where for years he was mine physician for the Taylor Mines. The Doctor is a member of the County, State and American Medical Societies, and has established a profitable practice among the best people of his locality.

Dr. Scruggs was married in January, 1899, to Laura Begole, and the issue of their union is one child—Cora Ines Scruggs. Fraternally, the Doctor is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Mystic Workers, Fraternal Reserve, Royal Neighbors and Red Men. Politically, he has always affiliated with the Democratic party.

SEDDON, John, a mine engineer at O'Fallon, St. Clair County, was born at Reeb Station, Ill., in 1862, and there attended the public school. He is a son of Isaiah and Lucy (Davis) Seddon, natives, respectively, of England and Wales. After coming to the United States, the father was a shaft sinker by occupation. The son followed farming for ten years, and was afterward engaged for a time in the coal business. In 1891, he entered the employ of Mr. Taylor, owner of the Ridge Prairie Mine, as engineer. Mr. Seddon is President of the O'Fallon Building and Loan Association, and served as Mayor O'Fallon in 1900-01 and 1905-06. He was a member of the Village Board for two years. In 1887, Mr. Seddon was united in marriage with Gertrude Eisloffel, who was born at Mascoutah, this county. They have one child—Irene.

SEFERT, Edward A., grading contractor, was born at Dayton, Ohio, February 15, 1853, the son of J. W. and Aurelia (Rau) Sefert, natives of Indiana and Ohio, respectively. Mr. Sefert received his education in the parochial schools of Belleville. He remained with his parents until his twenty-first year, when he went into the business of buying horses and mules. After eight years spent in this way he determined to become a contractor. His services were soon in demand in adjoining States, different rail-

roads employing him while constructing new lines. On June 24, 1890, Mr. Sefert was married to Mary Richards, of Illinois, and of this union two children have been born—Edna and Vera.

SEHLINGER, Anton, a flour and feed merchant of Belleville, this county, was born in Baden, Germany, February 13, 1837, and was educated in the public schools of his native country. His father came to St. Clair County in 1851 and followed the industry of farming northeast of Belleville, but subsequently moved to Mascoutah, where he engaged in the milling business for some time. In 1836 he came to Belleville and became interested in grain and feed, a line which he and his son have since carried on in an extensive way. On January 23, 1866, Mr. Sehlinger was married to Louise Faust, a native of Germany, and of this union the following six children have been born: Tony J., Mary C., Lena S., Anna Louisa, George N. and Edward J.

SEIBERT, Peter, farmer and stock-raiser, of Engelmann Township, this county, was born in Gross, Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 24, 1844, the son of Balthazer and Katherine (Jost) Seibert, natives of that Empire, who came to St. Clair County and located on a farm near Belleville when Peter was but eight years of age. The boy attended the German and public and high schools near his home and assisted in the work of the farm, remaining with his parents until maturity.

On September 6, 1868, Peter Seibert was married to Katherine Eidmann, of St. Clair County, and of this union eight children were born—Louisa, who married Gustave Karch; Emily, the wife of Rudolph Joenk, who resides in St. Louis; Bertha, who married John Clemens, and also lives in St. Louis; Rudolph, who is practicing dentistry in St. Louis; Julius, Emma, Ella and Henry G., all of whom reside at home. After his marriage Mr. Seibert moved onto the old Dr. Wells farm owned by his sister, two and one-half miles east of Mascoutah, removing, in 1876, onto Section 30, Engelmann Township, where he has since resided, and where he makes a specialty of raising live stock and small grains. In his political affiliations, Mr. Seibert is a Democrat. He was elected State Senator from the Forty-sev-

enth District in 1890, serving in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth General Assemblies, also serving as the first Supervisor of Engelmann Township. In his religious connections, he is a Protestant.

SENG, Charles, owner and proprietor of the "Green Tree Hotel," East St. Louis, this county, was born in Summerfield, Ill., in 1865, and is a son of Charles and Margaret (Noll) Seng, natives of Germany. Charles Seng, Sr., a cooper by trade, located in East St. Louis in 1886, became proprietor of the "Green Tree Hotel," and conducted the same until his death in 1895. His son and namesake succeeded to both his trade and his business, and in addition learned to be a collar maker, coopering and collar making occupying several years of his early manhood. His long association with the elder man in the hotel business qualified him for assumption of the entire management in 1895, and in the meantime his hostelry has undergone many changes, having been modernized and enlarged as an increase of trade demanded. In 1905, with an increased and established business, Mr. Seng occupied his new and commodious building on the corner of Third Street and Missouri Avenue. It is needless to say that he has a practical knowledge of the hotel business, understands the advantages of courtesy and tact in dealing with the traveling public, and in consequence is known as one of the most successful in his line in East St. Louis. In 1897 he was united in marriage with May Kelley, of Chicago, Ill.

SEXTON, Henry D., President of the Southern Illinois National Bank, is a native of Illinois, having been born in East St. Louis, on November 18, 1854. His father, Daniel Sexton, was born in Rochester, N. Y., February 22, 1826, while his mother, Mary (Brundy) Sexton, was born in Ermschwerd, Germany, May 4, 1835. Both wings of the family were of sturdy, progressive and liberty-loving stock, and Henry D. Sexton, breathing this particular atmosphere, and being born into humble circumstances, could not but imbibe elements which have since brought him fame and respect as one of the leading financiers of Southern Illinois. His father was a hotel keeper by profession, but dabbled in politics long enough to become "recognized," and was consequently selected as the

first Postmaster of East St. Louis. The elder Sexton ran the first large hotel on the East Side, at which the drovers of that early date, many of whom became the forerunners of the present beef barons, stopped for the night and awaited the first toot of the morning ferry in order to be first on the St. Louis market with their herds. The hotel at such an early date eked out but a poor competence for the proprietor, and the future banker consequently had slight prospects of a good start in the world when he began his education at the ramshackle local place of learning.

On account of an innate energy and desire on his part to "hustle," Henry D. Sexton at an early date entered the law and loan office of the late lamented John B. Bowman, the first Mayor of East St. Louis. Mr. Bowman, then in his prime and admittedly one of the best lawyers of the State, recognized the push, energy and absolute integrity of the youth whom he had selected as his private secretary. It was here that Mr. Sexton secured the training to which much of his later success must be attributed. John B. Bowman was an indefatigable worker, and he found in his secretary a worthy companion. Bowman burned the midnight oil, but young Sexton continued his studies and worked long after Bowman had retired, and his industry, coupled with his natural ability, laid the foundation of a career which has placed him far in advance of that class of financiers who only believe that they know the people of their section. He made a study of the values, the feelings, the standings, and the prejudices of men. He came to know where they worked, their condition and prospects of life, and whether they were inclined to pay moral as well as legal obligations. His intimate knowledge of men and affairs was of great value to him when he launched out for himself in business in October, 1879, and opened a real estate and insurance office. His success was immediate, and he later formed a co-partnership with his brother Stephen, known as H. D. Sexton & Brother, which became the largest real estate and insurance firm in the city.

As early as 1880, Mr. Sexton's knowledge of men, values and local conditions made him a valuable man to be connected with financial enterprises, and he was in that year elected a Director of the Workingmen's Banking Com-

pany. In 1881 he became Secretary, in 1886 Vice-President, and in 1898, when the Workingmen's Banking Company was changed to the Southern Illinois National Bank, he became the President of the new bank, and has since continued in that position.

Mr. Sexton now has the honor of being a leading factor in the following corporations, viz.: President of the Southern Illinois National Bank, the Citizens' Savings and Trust Company, Main Street Safe Deposit Company and State Savings and Loan Association, and Director of the Citizens' Electric Light and Power Company and East St. Louis and Carondelet Railway Company. He is also a member of many minor corporations. As a native of East St. Louis, Mr. Sexton has always manifested the greatest interest in the welfare of the city. He never for a moment lost confidence in the city, but on the contrary was ever ready to warmly uphold it. Even when the storms of adversity have overtaken East St. Louis, from whatever cause, Mr. Sexton at every turn has requested his friends to stand by the ship and assist in weathering the gale. When the city had reached a low plane, its financial condition being at its lowest ebb, Mr. Sexton, with other stout hearts called for a change. He was one of the active members of a committee which inaugurated a new financial system for the city. Its oppressive debt was arranged by an issue of \$650,000 in long-time bonds, and since that time the former practice of issuing scrip, which was always of doubtful value, has ceased, and the city has been enabled to pay cash for all work and has since continued on a firm financial basis. For his leading part in this work, Mr. Sexton received the praise and commendation of the intelligent men of East St. Louis, and is entitled to the honor which posterity will accord him for the erection of the particular monument which he unconsciously reared for himself by lifting the city from the financial slough into which it had fallen.

While this work in the interest of the public, without remuneration, may be considered one of the crowning events of Mr. Sexton's life, all who know him appreciate the fact that he has performed many other services for his native place, which, on account of his unostentatious ways, few ever knew he planned or fathered. He was President of the first electric

street railway, of the first safe deposit company, of the first electric light company and of the first savings and loan association ever organized in East St. Louis. He was always in the front rank when friends were needed for any local enterprise. He assisted in settling the Broadway Viaduct damage suits for \$20,000 when the claimants wanted over \$400,000, and it was his name which added weight to the scheme to build a \$150,000 City Hall, when the available funds in the City Treasury amounted to but \$8,000. In politics, Mr. Sexton affiliated with the Democratic party, and was recognized as a leader in the councils of that party up to 1896, when he refused to follow the Bryan standard.

On September 29, 1879, Mr. Sexton led to the altar Jennie F. Hake, daughter of ex-Mayor S. S. Hake, of East St. Louis. Mrs. Sexton was born at Aurora, Ill., and is a lineal descendant of General Webb, of Revolutionary fame.

SEXTON, Stephen Andrew Douglas, more familiarly known as Steve Sexton, the subject of this sketch, was born in East St. Louis, Ill., on November 19, 1860. His parents were Daniel Sexton, a native of Rochester, N. Y., and Mary (Brundy) Sexton, who was born in Germany but emigrated with her parents to this country when she was a child.

Mr. Sexton was not reared in luxury and, after acquiring the rudiments of an education in the schools of his native city, was compelled at an early age to begin to battle with the world for his own support. He was but sixteen years of age when his father died, and yet at that time he displayed those sterling qualities of honesty, push, energy and industry which were soon recognized by associates and the business public. From the very date of his entrance into a business life, Mr. Sexton began to climb the ladder of success. Being associated with his brother, Mr. H. D. Sexton—then the leading real estate and insurance agent in the city—he acquired a fund of information in those lines which have placed him at the head of the largest purely real estate company south of Chicago. After serving his brother, H. D. Sexton, in the capacity of confidential man, for a time, and when Mr. Sexton concluded to pay his undivided attention to banking and banking interests, the subject of this sketch organized the firm of Sexton & Company, the standing of which is now favorably

commented upon in all sections of Illinois. Friends of Mr. Sexton attribute to him the possession of more knowledge about East St. Louis land values and speculative features than any other citizen. He has made a careful study of every feature of the city's advantages, and can tell, to the fraction of a cent, the productive value of every foot of ground in any part of town. While every lot of the same dimensions in a city, may be said to be of equal value from a foreign point of view, it is now a well established fact that all may differ in producing income. It is this quality that creates value in a city, and this trait and condition is known to Mr. Sexton so thoroughly that a chart is superfluous.

Aside from Mr. Sexton's identification with real estate transactions, it seems that he also possesses many traits of character which have commended him to the people of his native town. He is affectionately called "Steve" by those with whom he is associated; and, although quiet and unassuming, is popular with the general public. This was fully demonstrated when he ran for the office of Alderman of the Seventh Ward some time ago. In that year there was a landslide for the opposition, but Mr. Sexton was elected by a handsome majority over one of the most popular men of East St. Louis. His time in the Council was faithfully devoted to the interests of the city, and since on frequent occasions, he has been importuned to become a candidate for the position of Mayor of his native town, and, on account of this growing sentiment, it is believed, if he would yield to the popular demand, he would be given an enthusiastic endorsement for the position.

On September 25, 1889, Mr. Sexton was united in marriage with Minnesota Closson, an accomplished young lady of East St. Louis, and of this union were born two sons: Henry D., born August 11, 1891, and Stephen D., born June 5, 1896. Socially, Mr. Sexton is a member of the Order of Elks and Modern Woodmen. In religion he maintains a membership in the Methodist Church; but whether in church, society or in business circles, he is always known as plain, honest Steve Sexton.

SIKKING, John B., Jr.—One of the best known and most important real estate and fire insurance firms which have had to do with the upbuilding of East St. Louis, is that of J. B.

Sikking & Sons, established in the early 'nineties by John B. Sikking, Sr., and now composed of the originator and his two sons, John B., Jr., and Robert W. Sikking. John B. Sikking, Sr., is a typical representative of that clean-minded, substantial, and morally high people who established New Amsterdam on the Atlantic coast in 1626, purchasing Manhattan Island from the Indians for twenty-four dollars, and thereafter laying the foundation for one of the greatest cities in the world—their descendants scattering to every part of the continent, the conservative, painstaking, and solid element in whatever community they elected to reside. Born in Holland, in 1836, Mr. Sikking came to America in 1845 with his parents, settling in St. Louis, which continued his home until he was eighteen years of age. What is now known as East St. Louis was then Illinois Town, and thither the lad traveled in 1855, entering the railroad shops, where he remained for eleven years or until 1866. In the meantime his thrift and energy had projected him into various channels of municipal life, and the growing settlement had need of his far-sightedness and conservatism, utilizing it among other ways as Postmaster of East St. Louis from 1868 until 1886. In the latter year he abandoned the town for country life, engaging in farming and dairying in Kansas for about four years, and upon returning to East St. Louis, entered the journalistic field as owner and proprietor of the "Signal" for a year, being ably assisted by his son, John B., Jr. Father and son soon after engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business, under the firm name of J. B. Sikking & Son, continuing thus until the retirement of John B., Sr., in 1889, and the entrance, as a partner, of Robert W. Sikking, a younger son. In early life Mr. Sikking married Sarah E. Cunningham, a native of Gallipolis, Gallia County, Ohio, and daughter of Israel and Catherine (Wise) Cunningham, also natives of the Buckeye State.

John B. Sikking, Jr., was born in East St. Louis, December 29, 1868, and was educated in its public schools and at Jones' Commercial College, St. Louis, Mo. As already intimated, his business life has run parallel to that of his pioneer father, and from the beginning of his wage-earning career he has profited by the wise council and sagacity of the older man. Mr. Sikking inherits the substantial Dutch

traits of his ancestors, and to them adds the progressiveness and broad mindedness characteristic of the sons of America. At the age of thirteen, while still a school boy, he received his first business experience in managing a news stand connected with the postoffice, when his father was Postmaster, and in connection therewith developed a business for himself of printing visiting cards. When fifteen years old he served as a regular clerk in the postoffice, and in 1884 moved with the family to a farm in Kansas. He returned to East St. Louis in 1890, and managed the printing office of the "Signal," which was sold in June, 1891, when, with his father, he established a real estate business. They were the first to open up an exclusively two-story residence district of the city, known as the Lovington Addition, and they have since been interested in developing Effinger Place, North Renshaw Place and Rebban Addition, De Haan Addition and Trendley Heights, having carried through as many and important real estate deals as any other firm in the city.

A large share of the public services of Mr. Sikking have been of a political nature, for he is a staunch Republican, and has been recognized as a valuable adjunct to the local undertakings of his party. In 1899 he was employed by the Board of Review to make a readjustment of the assessment of East St. Louis, a task for which his extensive real estate knowledge made him singularly eligible, and in 1904 he was employed by the Sewer Commissioners as Chief Clerk in making out an assessment roll for a large outlet sewer. At the time of the flood of 1903 Mr. Sikking, with W. H. Hill, was chosen by Mayor Cook, to take charge of the sand-bag dikes near the Relay Depot, where the miraculous task of holding back the Mississippi River with a dike built in seventy-two hours was accomplished. Mr. Sikking has been Vice-President of the Real Estate Exchange since 1902, and is largely responsible for the present efficiency of that organization. His firm erected the building it now occupies at No. 136 Collinsville Avenue, in 1898. Mr. Sikking is prominent fraternally, being connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, having served as District Deputy Grand Chancellor of the first named organization. For many years the Baptist Church Society has regarded him as one of its chief

supporters, and he has been particularly active among the young people, serving as President of the City Sunday School Union for two years, and as Sunday School Superintendent. His married life dates from March 9, 1892, when he was united to Jessie L. Prince, daughter of Dr. L. F. Prince, of St. Louis, and who is now the devoted mother of four children: Emma, John B., Arthur L. and Raymond C.

SIMPSON, Joseph, who is the proprietor of a saloon in Belleville, was born in 1874, in Freeburg, Ill., his father, Robert Simpson, being a native of Durhamshire, England. For eight years Joseph Simpson was engaged in painting at the Harrison Machine Works, and in 1898, he established himself in his present business on West Main Street. In 1899, Mr. Simpson was married to Lillian Hargrave, who attended school in St. Louis, which was her native city. They have two children, Arleigh and Vernon. Socially, Mr. Simpson fraternizes with the Red Men, Good Samaritans, and Eagles.

SIX, George, proprietor of a well-equipped machine shop in Lebanon, St. Clair County, was born in this place December 7, 1860, and here attended the village school. He is a son of Frederick and Eliza (Roth) Six, natives of Saxony, Germany. Frederick Six came to the United States in 1853, and spent some years in Lebanon, Pa. In 1858, he moved to Lebanon, Ill., and started a general repair shop for machinery, which he operated until his death, September 7, 1893. Since that period George Six, the son has conducted the business. The shop is furnished with a full outfit of modern machinery, and does all kinds of machine repair work.

In 1887, George Six was married to Josephine Buscher, who was born in Lebanon, a daughter of John and Caroline Buscher, and three children—Flora, Arline and Fred—have resulted from their union. Politically, Mr. Six is identified with the Democratic party, and socially, is a member of the K. of P. and Modern Woodmen.

SLADE, James Park, the popular and efficient Superintendent of Schools in East St. Louis, St. Clair County, from August, 1890, to November, 1895; former State Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Illinois, and

one of the most favorably known and highly reputed of Western educators, was born in Westerloo, Albany County, N. Y., February 9, 1837. He is a son of Leonard and Eliza (Park) Slade, natives, respectively, of New York and Connecticut. The birthplace of Leonard Slade, who was a farmer by occupation, was the same as that of his son James. The latter was reared on the home farm, passing his childhood years with his parents, brothers and sisters. In early youth he received his education in the public schools of his vicinity, and after finishing his rudimentary studies became a pupil at Fairfield (N. Y.) Seminary. He afterward supplemented this course by attending the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, in the same State. His academic instruction having been completed, he applied himself to the task of teaching a country school for one year, boarding in the neighborhood of his work. He then removed to Belleville, Ill., near which place he taught school for another year.

In 1857, Mr. Slade commenced his career as a teacher in Belleville, where he was principal of one of the grammar schools until the summer of 1861. In that year he was elected principal of the Belleville High School, filling that position until 1867, when he was chosen County Superintendent of Schools. By election and appointment he acted in this capacity until 1878, in the fall of which year he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. On retiring from this office, Mr. Slade received a letter, dated January 15, 1883, from Dr. Robert Allyn, President of the Southern Illinois Normal University, in which he wrote thus: "In most points, your administration of the office you now leave, in my opinion, excels any previous one, and equals almost the highest of Mr. Bateman, in his few best points. I am sure educators fully appreciate your work, and the whole people will have for it the highest regard, as time reveals to them its meritorious character." At the end of his term as State Superintendent, Mr. Slade became President of Almira College, at Greenville, Ill., remaining in this connection until 1890, when he accepted the position of City Superintendent of the Public Schools of East St. Louis. A State certificate was awarded to Mr. Slade in 1864, and in 1873 the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Shurtleff College. He was appointed

by Governor Palmer a member of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University, and upon the expiration of the first term was reappointed by Governor Beveridge. For a number of years he was Treasurer of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, and was one of the founders of the Southern Illinois Teachers' Association, of which he has served twice as President, and acted in the capacity of Secretary for a considerable period.

On July 13, 1876, at Steeleville, Randolph County, Ill., Mr. Slade was united in marriage with Ella Bowman, of Belleville, whose mother was a teacher for a number of years in the public schools of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Slade are the parents of one son—Leonard Tracy, born November 3, 1878. Politically, Prof. Slade has been a lifelong Republican, and an unswerving and influential advocate of the policies of his party. On the Republican ticket, he was elected to the positions of local and general Superintendent of Schools. In both capacities he made an enviable record for efficiency and fidelity. On the occasion of his seeking a re-nomination to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, the representative Republican newspapers throughout the State, as well as the nonpartisan press, were outspoken in their endorsement of his candidacy, and expressed, in terms of unqualified praise, the popular appreciation of the signal ability and high conception of duty which marked his administration of that important and honorable function. In religious belief, Mr. Slade is an adherent of the Baptist Church, with which he has been connected since 1852. His life has been one of diligent and conscientious fulfillment of the obligations of duty, and his amiable disposition and urbane demeanor have endeared him to all who have been so fortunate as to enjoy his personal acquaintance.

SMILEY, E. H., President of the First National Bank of O'Fallon, St. Clair County, is a native of this place, where he was born May 24, 1865. He is a son of S. C. and Jennie (Simmons) Smiley, both of whom were born in this county. S. C. Smiley was born in 1841, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1884, when he relinquished that work. For a number of years he was connected with the Charles Tiedemann Milling Company. He was one of the promoters of the Electric Light Company

of O'Fallon, of which he was manager for eight years. During the Civil War he served in the Union army, and was afterward a Representative, for one term, in the State Legislature. Four of his children are still living, namely: E. H., Charles T., Josie M. and Jennie.

E. H. Smiley received his early education in Smith Academy of St. Louis, Mo., and later graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. Since 1894, he has been engaged in the drug business in O'Fallon. In September, 1903, he organized the banking institution of which he is President. The other officials are George W. Tiedemann, Vice-President; H. T. Bechtold, Second Vice-President; and W. R. Dorris, Cashier. The Board of Directors consists of E. H. Smiley, H. T. Bechtold, George W. Tiedemann, A. B. Smiley, S. C. Smiley, Joseph Taylor, C. T. Smiley, C. E. Tiedemann and W. R. Dorris. Mr. Smiley is interested in the electric light plant here, and in Smiley Bros.' Telephone Company. He is a member of the American Bankers' Association, and the Illinois State Bankers' Association. Politically, Mr. Smiley is a Republican, and socially, a member of the Masonic fraternity, (K. T.), Eastern Star, I. O. O. F. and other societies.

SMITH, Leon G.—The real estate, insurance and loan interests of East St. Louis are augmented by the energy and ability of Leon G. Smith, one of the younger generation of financial aspirants who are furnishing intelligent and practical examples of success, and who, because of the nature of their occupations, must needs continue an important factor in the growth of the city. Born in Belleville, St. Clair County, Ill., in 1875, Mr. Smith was educated in the common schools, and at the St. Louis Business College. In February, 1901, he embarked in his present business with his brother, Robert M. Smith, of whom he has since been a partner. His family has long been connected with the State, and his parents, John W. and Pearl (Moore) Smith, were born here, the former in Columbia, Monroe County, and the latter in St. Clair County. The elder Smith located in Belleville several years before the birth of his son, and still makes that town his home, his occupation being that of commercial traveler for a Belleville concern.

During the Spanish-American War Leon G. Smith served in Cuba as a member of Com-

pany D, Fourth Volunteer Infantry. On March 22, 1904, he renounced bachelorhood and married Maud Standing, who was born in St. Louis. Mr. Smith has no political aspirations, being a quiet and unassuming young man, intent upon making a success of his business and establishing a reputation for progressiveness and thrift. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Protective Order of Elks.

SMYTH, James H., general foreman of the Pump and Skein Works, and the Belleville Stove Works, of Belleville, this county, was born in Ireland in 1841, and emigrated to America in 1862. Learning the machinist's trade in Auburn, N. Y., he became master mechanic with the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Company, and at the expiration of four years became associated with the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad in a similar capacity. His present responsibility was assumed in 1882, and since he has become a stockholder in the company. Mr. Smyth has a thorough knowledge of the stove manufacturing business, has the faculty of managing and getting the best service possible out of a large number of employes, and furnishes at all times an example of the conscientious, painstaking, and capable leader. His wife was formerly Miss Anna Gruner, of Auburn, N. Y.

SNADDEN, Peter, merchant, of St. Clair County, was born in St. Louis, Mo., September 23, 1861, the son of Joseph and Margaret (Allan) Snadden, natives of Scotland, who came to America in 1850, and settled in the county about 1865, where the father found occupation for a number of years as a coal miner. Mr. Snadden received his education in the Caseyville schools, after which for a time he tried coal mining. He then learned telegraphy, but in 1885 decided to become a merchant, which business he has followed to the present time. In his political views, Mr. Snadden is a Republican, and has been Alderman for Caseyville since 1890.

SNOWBALL, John J., was born near Newcastle, Northumberland County, England, November 22, 1830, and there received a public school education. His parents were John and Mary (Jackson) Snowball, the former of whom was born in Northumberland County, England,

the latter being a native of Walsend, England. When about twenty-one years old he came to America, landing in New York and later going to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was employed on the steamboats on the Ohio River. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and at the age of twenty-two came to St. Louis, where he worked on Mississippi River steamboats. A year later he became connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, while that line was in course of construction, and remained with it until the road was completed. He then became a resident of Louisiana, there engaging in construction work for a while and subsequently returning to St. Louis, where he was again employed on a railroad. He next moved to East Alton and there held the position of roadmaster for the Chicago & Alton Railroad for nine years. In 1872 he came to East St. Louis, where he was superintendent of the railroad construction work on the Eads bridge. Later he accepted a position as Superintendent of Railroad Tracks at the Stock Yards, which he held until 1893, when he retired from active life. In 1879 he built the residence in which he now resides, at No. 607 Summit Avenue.

In political belief Mr. Snowball is an active Republican and served on the School Board for six years, being a member of that board at the time the high school house was erected. The marriage of Mr. Snowball took place in 1857, when he was united to Honora Mulquiney, a native of County Claire, Ireland, in whose public schools, as a girl, she was educated. They had two children, of whom John J. died at the age of twenty-eight years. He was stock agent for the Chicago & Alton Railroad at the National Stock Yards and left a widow and two children. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Snowball was James Jackson, who was born in Walsend, England, and his paternal grandfather was John Snowball, also a native of that country.

SOLOMON, Charles C., general manager of the Union Dairy Co., East St. Louis, St. Clair County, was born May 14, 1868, in Saxony, Germany, son of Carl and Louisa (Henschel) Solomon, the former a native of Saxony and the latter of Austrian birth. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Germany and at the age of eleven years he accompanied his parents to the United States,

they locating in St. Louis, where he resided for about five years. At the age of sixteen Charles C. went to Arkansas, where for the following ten years he was engaged in the fruit business. At the end of that period he returned to St. Louis, and entered the dairy business, on March 20, 1902, opening an establishment in East St. Louis under the name of the Union Dairy Co. He has six wagons, handles about 350 gallons of milk per day, and also does an extensive business in the manufacture of ice-cream. In his church affiliations, Mr. Solomon is an adherent of the Lutheran faith, in politics, he supports the Republican party, while fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Solomon was married in June, 1891, to Louisa Hoffman, who was born and educated in Hanover, Germany, and to them were born the following five children: Arthur, Walter, Robert, Grace and Helen.

SONTAG, Edwin F., builder and contractor of Belleville, this county, and partner of Herman A. Faulbaum, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., January 1, 1863, a son of Nicholas and Mary A. (Clock) Sontag, natives of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany. Reared on a farm, Mr. Sontag remained with his parents until twenty-eight years of age, coming then to Belleville, where he learned carpentry and building from William Weimer, and thereafter was his assistant until April, 1902. Upon the retirement of the latter, he became the partner of Herman A. Faulbaum, with whom he has since conducted a building and contracting business, and at the same time is operating a planing mill, which enables the firm to manufacture the greater part of their building materials. Mr. Sontag is an energetic and painstaking man, conscientious and obliging, and the quality of his work invariably leaves an impression of satisfaction. Through his marriage with Annie Hercler, October 17, 1894, five children have been born: Irene, Raymond, Ambrose and twin boys, Cornelius and Sylvester, who were born March 23, 1906. He is a Democrat in politics, and, with his family, is a member of the Catholic Church.

SOUCY, Prosper J., a leading real estate dealer and financier of East St. Louis, was born in St. Clair County September 30, 1868. He is a son of Clovis and Mary (Toupin)

Soucy, the former of whom was born in Canada, and the latter in this county. The paternal grandfather was Prosper Soucy, also a native of the Dominion. The maternal grandparents were Joseph and Mary (Ferry) Toupin, the former being born in Canada, and the latter in France. Prosper J. was educated in the public schools and at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, St. Louis, from which he was graduated after an eight-months' course. He then engaged in the grocery business at Centerville Station, where he remained until he was nineteen years old, when he located in St. Louis, being there connected with the Simmons Hardware Co. for nine years. He then came to East St. Louis and went into the real estate business, which he has since followed. In 1900 the East St. Louis Plumbing Co. was formed, of which he was made Secretary and Treasurer, with William Meeker as President and manager, and James Doughty Vice-President. In 1903 he became interested in the Donovan-Guignon Land Title Co., of which he is President, George W. Detharding being Treasurer, and E. A. Merz manager. This company has offices in East St. Louis and also in Belleville, Ill. In 1904 he became interested in the Mississippi River Lumber Co., of which he is President; R. J. Whitney, Alton, Ill., being Treasurer; L. D. Abbott, of East St. Louis, Vice-President and manager, and Sadie M. Brown Secretary. He is also a director in the Union Trust and Savings Bank of East St. Louis.

On February 11, 1890, Prosper J. Soucy was married to Mary Eveline Sample, who was born in St. Clair County and there acquired a common school training. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Soucy: Viola Blanch, Agnes Elizabeth, Mabel Gertrude, Prosper Dewey, Marcell Joseph, and John Clovis. In his church affiliations Mr. Soucy is a Catholic, and politically, votes the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the K. of C., the National Union, and the Supreme Court of Honor.

SPOENEMANN, Charles, President and Superintendent of the Enterprise Foundry Company, general jobbers and manufacturers of fine gray iron machine castings and stoves, of Belleville, is a native of Lebanon, Ill., and was born February 19, 1861. His parents, Lawrence and Ann M. (Schmidt) Spoenemann, were born

in Germany, and the father having died while his son was still an infant, the latter was taken to Belleville, where he was educated in the public schools. His industrial life began at the age of fifteen, when he learned the moulder's trade, and he continued to work at it until he was twenty-six, when he formed a partnership with L. Opp and the Wiechert Brothers, and started the St. Clair Foundry. At the end of six years the partners sold their enterprise and bought an interest in the Ehret Foundry, afterward incorporated into the Enterprise Foundry, of the company controlling which Mr. Spoenemann is President and Superintendent, and of which Louis Opp is Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Spoenemann is a Republican and, fraternally, is a Knight of Pythias. His marriage with Annie Miller, of Belleville, occurred in April, 1884, and of this union three children were born: Annie, Emma and Louis. Mr. Spoenemann's second marriage has resulted in three children: Arthur, Cordelia and Ruth.

STAATS, L. N., National Secretary of the American Society of Equity, of Indianapolis, Ind., a farmer and stock-raiser of St. Clair County, and formerly a legal practitioner and State's Attorney of Madison County, Ill., was born in Jackson County, W. Va., in 1863, and was educated in the public schools and at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill. His parents, Louis and Catharine (Fisher) Staats, who were born in West Virginia and Ohio respectively, came to Lawrence County, Ill., in 1864, settled on a farm, and reared their children to an appreciation of that useful and peaceful occupation. L. N., following a natural bent, studied law in the office of Judge Horner, later entering the law office of Happy & Travous, at Edwardsville, Ill. Successfully passing the examination at Mount Vernon, Ill., in 1891, he was admitted to the Illinois bar, and in 1896 was elected State's Attorney of Madison County, serving one term. At the expiration of that time he purchased property in St. Clair County, erected a modern rural home, and since has engaged in stock-raising and general farming. For some months he has been one of the organizers for the American Society of Equity, of Indianapolis, is serving as National Secretary of the organization, and in this capacity travels all over the United States on lecturing tours. He leads a busy and indus-

trious life, is a man of energy and resource, and is highly respected for his uprightness, versatility, and public spiritedness. Mr. Staats married Josephine Pyle in 1888.

STACK, Dr. John P. (deceased), formerly a physician and surgeon of high standing and repute in East St. Louis, St. Clair County, whose brief career in his chosen vocation gave ample assurance of future distinction, and whose attainments and skill, extremely rare in one of his years, had already made his life a source of beneficence to large numbers of the afflicted and led to his recognition as an ornament to the medical profession, was born in East St. Louis on March 8, 1869. He was the son of Garret Stack, a man of upright character and strong personality, whose death occurred when the boy was quite young. The worthy mother of Dr. Stack still survives, and occupies the family residence at No. 617 Summit Avenue, East St. Louis.

In early youth Dr. Stack received his primary education in the public and parochial schools of his native city. Subsequently he pursued a course of study in the manual training school of the Washington University, St. Louis, from which institution he was graduated at the age of seventeen years. He then matriculated at the St. Louis Medical College, where, although he had received the highest averages in his studies and work during the entire course, he was not permitted to graduate until he had attained his majority. This fact brought him to the notice of Dr. Dalton, who was at that time at the head of the city hospital, and of Dr. Bernays, two of the most eminent surgeons of St. Louis. Their acquaintance was of material assistance to him when, after receiving his diploma, he applied for a position as interne in the hospital, and he experienced little difficulty in obtaining the desired post, and still less in reaching the first assistant's grade, which is the objective point of all internes, at that stage of their ambition. On the termination of his assignment in the hospital, the management of the institution was reluctant to dispense with so valuable an assistant, and at the urgent solicitation of Dr. H. Marks and other friends, he remained there an additional year, during which period he was virtually in charge of the hospital. It is conceded that no occupant

of such a position in that institution, either before or since Dr. Stack's incumbency, was the recipient of such emphatic commendation from his superiors, as well as from the leading surgeons of St. Louis, as was he.

Longing for a broader and more active field of effort, Dr. Stack relinquished his hospital duties, and established himself in practice in his native city, ignoring the adage that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, and among his own kindred." The phenomenal reputation he had acquired for one so young had reached his home, and he had no sooner opened an office than patrons thronged it for treatment. He devoted his attention assiduously to the work before him, and successful results enhanced his prestige. Some time after the commencement of his practice, he became desirous of pursuing further investigations in bacteriology, and after frequent correspondence with Dr. Koch, the famous German scientist, determined to avail himself of the opportunities for this purpose afforded by some of the noted hospitals of Germany. This he did, although his visit was not confined to that country, but extended to the great schools of Ireland, Scotland, England, Belgium, France and Italy, meanwhile following a system of research proposed and regulated by Doctors Koch and Lorenz. The tour thus made as a votary of science, and with the high purpose of perfecting his preparation to aid in the mitigation of human suffering, was unfortunately destined to bring his useful and brilliant career to an untimely end.

Dr. Stack embarked for home in November, 1901. During the return voyage, on a very inclement night, he was hurriedly summoned from his berth to assist in the performance of a very difficult operation on one of the crew of the vessel. Together with the regular physician, he labored for hours in this effort, and although they succeeded in saving the sailor's life, he contracted a severe cold while engaged in the task, and this resulted shortly afterwards in pneumonia, which was the cause of his death. Dr. Stack passed from this life on February 10, 1902, and his departure from the scenes of his strenuous endeavors was lamented by hosts of admiring friends, who loved him for his honorable, candid and kindly nature, and his intense devotion to his professional work. He was prominently identified

with the Knights of Columbus in East St. Louis, and was the first member of the order in that city in whose behalf memorial services were held in the quarters of its local lodge.

Dr. Stack was a physician by natural aptitude. His innate qualities made the healing art his rightful vocation. As a prerequisite to the utmost usefulness in this profession, he was a genuine philanthropist, and a broad humanitarian. With him the assuagement of bodily anguish was a solemn duty, and his success in curing disease gave him a feeling of profound pleasure. He carried his patients on his conscience, and their confidence in his faithfulness endeared him to them in a rare degree. He would rather heal the wounds of the injured, and ease the pain of the sick without expectation of reward, than to pile up riches by the exercise of his superior ability in any purely selfish occupation. The simple, grateful, "Thank you" from a poor patient, relieved by his care, was more to him than the lavish fee of the affluent patron. He died a martyr to his profession.

STAEHLE, August, a mine manager, living in Belleville, this county, was born in that place in 1867, and in its public schools received his early education. He has been engaged from early youth in the occupation of mining, and was manager of the Humboldt Mine for four years. Since 1902 he has managed the operation of Crown Mine No. 5. In 1891, Mr. Staehle was married to Elizabeth Weber, a native of Belleville. Their union has resulted in two children—Eleanora and Elmer. Fraternally, Mr. Staehle is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and the West Belleville Workingmen's Society.

STARK, John & Peter, liquor dealers and native sons of Belleville, were born in 1878 and 1876 respectively, and until 1892, when they engaged in their present business, followed the trades of carpentry and painting. Their father, George Stark, was born in Germany, learned the brick layer's trade in his native land, and followed the same after coming to Belleville about fifty years ago.

STARKEL, Dr. Louis C., father of Dr. Charles H. Starkel, of Belleville, and a former practicing physician and county official of St. Clair

County, died in Chicago, October 30, 1906. Dr. Starkel, Sr., who was formerly one of the most widely known residents and practicing physicians in Southern Illinois, was born in Prague, Bohemia, Prussia, September 1, 1839. Coming to America in 1850, he settled in Ohio, where, in Fayette County, of that State, on January 18, 1859, he married Miss Anna Bryant, who died in Chicago in 1899 and was brought to Belleville and buried in Walnut Hill Cemetery. After his location in Belleville he practiced medicine at intervals in Belleville and St. Libory until 1869, when he was compelled to abandon his profession on account of ill health. Later he entered as a deputy in the office of the County Clerk of St. Clair County, and, in 1872, was elected County Clerk on the Democratic ticket, being re-elected in 1876. In 1882 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly on the Democratic ticket, serving one term, and in 1880 was the Democratic nominee for State Auditor, but failed of election, in the face of a large Republican majority on the general State ticket. Later he was appointed by President Cleveland chemist in the Internal Revenue office, serving during Cleveland's first term. After retiring to private life he became manager of the Germania Life Insurance Company in Chicago, in which he spent the latter years of his life.

The deceased was high in the ranks of the Masonic fraternity of the country. He was a member of the Chicago Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and the Royal Arch Masons. He was also a member of the Oriental Consistory and Lincoln Park Commandery, K. T., of Chicago, and was formerly Eminent Commander of Tancred Commandery, Belleville. Dr. Starkel is survived by four sons: Dr. Charles H. Starkel, of Belleville, and Louis, Edgar and Ferdinand, of Chicago, and also by one sister, Mrs. C. H. Sager, of Lebanon.

STAUB, Theodore, liveryman of Belleville since October, 1902, is a native of St. Clair County, and was born September 7, 1879. His parents, Nicholas and Mary (Bieble) Staub, were natives of Germany and St. Clair County respectively, his father being an early settler in this section of the State. Remaining on the paternal farm several years after completing his education, Mr. Staub came to Belleville at the age of twenty-five and purchased the livery

stable of Bieble Brothers on East A Street, which he has conducted with gratifying success. In his boarding department, the most important of his business, he has about twenty-five horses, and he uses about six for his general delivery. Mr. Staub is a Democrat in politics. On January 27, 1904, he married Alma Kunze, a native of this county.

STAUFFER, Abraham, a blacksmith of O'Fallon, St. Clair County, where he opened a shop in 1897, was born in Pennsylvania in 1854. He came to the county in 1893, and worked at his trade in Caseyville for three years. He is engaged in horseshoeing and general repairing. Since 1891 he has been local agent for the Buckeye Harvester Company. On June 11, 1901, Mr. Stauffer was married to Elizabeth Schmidt, a native of St. Clair County, and they have two children—Andrew C. and Bearey.

STEIN, Henry C., a retired farmer, Mascoutah, this county, was born August 17, 1850, in Smithton Township, St. Clair County, son of Louis Stein, a native of Germany. Henry attended the district schools of Smithton Township and worked on a farm there until he was seventeen years of age, and then went to Decatur, Ill., where for the following fifteen years he also engaged in agricultural pursuits. He purchased a farm of 150 acres and to this, in 1887, he added a tract of 115 acres, located one and a half miles north of Mascoutah. He moved into that city and resided there two years when, in 1889, he went to live on his farm. His homestead consisted of a highly cultivated piece of land, on which is a comfortable residence which is equipped with all modern improvements, Mr. Stein devoting most of his attention to the raising of corn and wheat. In March, 1905, he removed again to Mascoutah, where he is now living in retirement. In religion, he is an Evangelical churchman, and in politics, a staunch Democrat. On February 26, 1875, Mr. Stein was united in marriage to Elizabeth Seibert, a native of St. Clair County, and to them have been born the following children: Emel, who was married, on January 30, 1895, to Henry F. Waigand, and resides on Mr. Stein's farm north of Mascoutah; Augusta, who was married June 22, 1905, to Henry J. Liebig, and resides in Mascoutah; Bertha and Alma, living at home.

STEPHENS, Malbern Monroe, for thirty-five years a conspicuous factor in the social, industrial and civic development of East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and a citizen whose career has been inseparably interwoven with the fabric of the county's wholesome and substantial growth, was born in Abington Centre, Luzerne County, Pa., February 7, 1847. He is a son of Ziba and Mary (Travis) Stephens, natives of Pennsylvania. His father was born in Wyoming County, in that State, May 15, 1822, and his mother, in Luzerne County, June 5, 1824. Ziba Stephens, successively a farmer, merchant and contractor by occupation, was a man of much force of character, sound intelligence and excellent reputation, and his and his wife's families were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively.

In boyhood, Malbern M. Stephens attended the public schools of Providence, Pa., finishing his regular schooling at the age of twelve years. He then secured employment in a bolt factory at Fort Chester, N. Y., and subsequently in a grocery store in the same place, meanwhile devoting his intervals of leisure to the study of mechanics, for which line of work he had a strong inclination. When sixteen years old he obtained a position as brakeman on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and was also employed in the machinery department of the Delaware & Hudson Canal and Railroad Company. He then worked one year as fireman on the road, and between three and four years as engineer. In September, 1866, he located at Murphysboro, Jackson County, Ill., and was for about three years engaged in superintending the installation of mine engines in the Big Muddy coal fields of Southern Illinois. In 1869 he became a locomotive engineer on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad (now the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad), and at the same time established his residence in East St. Louis. He relinquished the pursuit of railroad-ing in 1875, and purchased a hotel on the corner of Collinsville and Summit Avenues, in that city. On July 1, 1902, he leased his hotel property, moved to his present residence, No. 1010 Penn Avenue, and has since been engaged in dealing in real estate, stocks and bonds. Toward the close of the Civil War (in the fall of 1863), Mr. Stephens offered his service in defense of his country, but was rejected for the reason that he was too young.

Malbern M. Stephens was a Director in the East St. Louis Bank, and was instrumental in the reorganization of that institution when it became the First National Bank of East St. Louis, still remaining in the directorate. He organized, and was President of, the East St. Louis Trust and Savings Bank, and is Vice-President of the State Savings and Loan Association. He constructed the Belleville & East St. Louis, and Collinsville, Caseyville & East St. Louis electric railways. He was the organizer, and is President of, the East St. Louis Locomotive Machine Shop Co., and is a member of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Company. He holds the positions of President of the Marlborough Building and Realty Association of St. Louis, and of the "Four C." Coal Co., and is a Director in the Southern Coal and Mining Co. of Illinois, and in several gas and electric companies. Mr. Stephens secured the charter from Congress for the third bridge across the Mississippi River, and is President of the constriction company. It is but simple justice to him to record the fact that he has been prominently identified with more important industrial enterprises involving the progress and prosperity of East St. Louis and St. Clair County than any other resident of that section of the State.

Mr. Stephens has been twice married. On June 8, 1872, he was united with Mary E. Bean, of French nativity, who departed this life September 2, 1894. His second marriage occurred January 8, 1896, when Sarah J. Bolt, whose birthplace was Duquoin, Ill., became his wife. Two sons and a daughter resulted from the first union, namely: William Romain, who was born July 21, 1873, and died March 23, 1879; Ziba Jennings, born November 16, 1880, who died June 19, 1881; and Leonora Frances, born June 27, 1882.

In politics, Mr. Stephens is a steadfast and influential Democrat, although he dissented from the free silver theories of William J. Bryan during the latter's candidacy for the presidency. In 1878 he was elected Alderman in East St. Louis on the Citizens' ticket, and was again elected to that position in 1884, serving in all four years. He became Mayor of East St. Louis in 1887, and was re-elected in 1889, 1891 and 1893, discharging the duties of the mayoralty for eight years with marked efficiency and unswerving fidelity to the trust thus repeatedly imposed upon him by the peo-

ple of that city. After serving as Postmaster of East St. Louis for one term by appointment of President Cleveland, he was again elected Mayor for three consecutive terms. The fact of his fourteen years' incumbency of this office is a signal attestation of the high estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens, and their unreserved confidence in his ability and faithfulness. During his municipal administration, he settled the large indebtedness that placed the city on a solid financial basis; the city streets were raised from five to fifteen feet, and were sewered and paved; the Public Library and City Hall were erected; and ten public schools were built. In fraternal circles, Mr. Stephens is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., being a member of the Mystic Shrine and of other societies in that order. He is also connected with the B. P. O. E.; K. of P.; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and various benevolent organizations.

STERNKOPF, Henry, of H. Sternkopf's Sons (Henry and Alfred), Eighth Street and Walnut Avenue, East St. Louis, proprietors of one of the largest planing mills in the county, was born in St. Louis, Mo., September 7, 1867, a son of Henry and Margaret (Renz) Sternkopf. The elder Sternkopf established the planing mill about 1875, but died in 1899. The son, Henry, was educated in the East St. Louis public schools, and has ever since been connected with the manufacturing enterprise. Mr. Sternkopf married Lena Adolph, a native of Millstadt, St. Clair County, and she has borne him a son, Henry, the third of his name in direct descent. Mr. Sternkopf is a Republican and a member of the German Evangelical Church. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and also belongs to the East St. Louis Liederkrantz, a German singing society.

STOLBERG, John M., a retired farmer and coal operator, was born April 24, 1829, in Saxony, Germany, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hesse) Stolberg, natives also of that kingdom. In 1844 his parents emigrated to the United States, locating in St. Louis, where in the following spring, the father purchased a farm south of Belleville, on which he followed agriculture until his death in 1849. Mr. Stolberg resided on the home place for the succeed-

ing eighteen years and then purchased 320 acres four miles south of Belleville, where he resided until 1891, and then removed to the city, his residence now being at No. 600 East B Street. In 1858, in partnership with his brother, Andrew, he opened a mine on his farm, but five years later disposed of his interest to Andrew. He is a Lutheran in religion, and politically, casts his vote for the Democratic party. On March 24, 1851, Mr. Stolberg was united in marriage to Elizabeth Kremer, who was born in Byran, Germany, and there acquired her education in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Stolberg are the parents of the following children: Martin, Helene, Henry, John, Andrew, Liese and George.

STOLTZ, William J., was born in Belleville, this county, February 23, 1864, a son of William and Elizabeth (Demmerle) Stoltz, the former a native of New Swansea, Wales. He completed his education in the Belleville schools at the age of eighteen, after which time he became a molder, learning the trade with Guys & Broches, and working at it for nine years. He also mastered the various kinds of cement work, and followed this industry for seven years. For a time he traveled through the country selling health products, but since 1901 has resided in St. Louis, Mo. In his political views Mr. Stoltz affiliates with the Democratic party, and in his religious belief, is connected with the Catholic Church. On May 24, 1888, he was united in marriage to Sarah Jones, a native of Wales, who received her education in St. Clair County. The three children born of this union are Lulu, Mamie and Lillie.

STOOKEY, John D. (deceased), a resident of St. Clair Township, from his birth here, on November 22, 1835, until his death, May 10, 1906, was one of the best authorities of his time on the early history of this section, as well as one of the most successful and substantial of the men who developed its agricultural resources. Of old Virginia ancestry on the paternal side, his father, Moses, was born in the Old Dominion in 1779, his grandfather, Daniel, and his grandmother, Barbara (Whetstone) Stookey, being natives of the same State. His mother, Elizabeth (Anderson) Stookey, was born in Pennsylvania in

1784, her father, John Anderson, having been born and reared in the Quaker community which continued his home for his entire life. Evidently, Moses Stookey was not overburdened with worldly goods, for his son, John, abandoned school at the age of thirteen and learned the brick mason's trade, at which he worked for four years. Resigning his position on account of an accident to his father, the youth returned to the home farm, faithfully attended to its management, and remained there until his marriage, February 21, 1861, to Mary C. Carr, a native also of St. Clair Township, who survives him. The Carrs were early settlers of Illinois, both the parents of Mrs. Stookey, Jacob and Nancy (Wildermann) Carr, and her grandfather, Abner Carr, owning farms there, as did also her maternal grandparents, James and Sarah (Jarvis) Wildermann. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Stookey settled on the 160 acres of land, of which, until his death, he retained eighty-six acres, and which, at that time, was mostly covered with timber and a stranger to plow or harrow. He utilized his land for general farming and stock-raising purposes, gaining wealth and influence as work and years proved his mettle, finally giving away or selling all but his home property, two miles southwest of Belleville. The years dealt kindly with him in many respects, for he was a model of industry and had the sound constitution of one accustomed to live and think sanely and moderately. In politics, he was a Democrat, but always avoided the disturbing side of party affairs. Five children were born to him, all of whom are well settled in life: Walter C., Mrs. Josephine Eyman, Mrs. Ida C. Bevirt, Mrs. Mary E. Phillips and Mrs. N. Emma Bevirt.

On the Moses Stookey homestead one of the pioneer log school-houses was built, with puncheon floor, slab seats and desks, and a hole in the wall for a window. There the "three R's" were taught and the three cardinal virtues—truth, honor and industry, the foundation of all true happiness—were inculcated in the minds of the youth, and proved a blessing to them and to the community.

STOOKEY, Moses Monroe.—A lesson in farming thrift and success is found in the career of Moses M. Stookey, owner of his home place of eighty acres in St. Clair Township, and of forty acres in Smithton Township, this county.

Mr. Stookey has worked his way up from an humble beginning, for his parents, Moses and Elizabeth (Anderson) Stookey (who were born, respectively, in Hardy County, Va., in 1799, and in Pennsylvania in 1805), were in moderate circumstances, and much work and little recreation fell to the lot of their children. Grandfather Daniel Stookey and his wife, Barbara, settled in St. Clair County in 1802, and a part of their first log house is still standing on the old Stookey homestead near Belleville. Moses M. attended the public schools irregularly, remaining on the old homestead after the death of his father in 1858, and until his own marriage, March 1, 1862, to Mary Adams, a native also of St. Clair County, who was the mother of two children—Alonzo M., of Belleville, and Ella, wife of C. M. Hamill, of Coulterville, Ill. He then located on the eighty acres which had been left him by his father, placing a tenant on the forty acres which he inherited in Smithton Township. His first wife dying February 29, 1874, he married for a second wife, in January, 1877, Mahala Little. She is a native of St. Clair County, and the mother of a son, Loren Monroe, born in December, 1893. Her parents were John and Nancy (Atchison) Little, the father born in Kentucky, and the mother, in Arkansas. Mr. Stookey is a careful and painstaking farmer, a kind and obliging neighbor, and a man who delights in the pleasures, comforts and sympathies to be found in his home circle. He is a Democrat in national politics, but his way has always been far from the turmoil of general political agitation. Locally, he has represented the people as Supervisor and Overseer of the Poor for a period of ten years, and served on all the important committees, making an honorable record as a faithful public servant.

STOOKEY, Samuel Thomas, Assistant Postmaster of Belleville, St. Clair County, was born June 14, 1861, on the old Stookey homestead, one and a half miles southwest of Belleville. He attended the district school until he was twelve years old, then went to the public schools of Belleville until sixteen years of age, and a year later entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, St. Louis. After completing the course there, he accepted a position as Clerk in the Union Depot freight office, remaining thus employed about three and a half

years; then, in 1883, he returned to the farm and followed agricultural pursuits for the next four years, in 1886 moving to Caseyville, Ill., with his brothers. In 1888 he came to Belleville, and in 1889 was appointed Assistant Postmaster by President Harrison (under J. A. Wilmoughby, Postmaster), and served in that capacity for four years. He was then appointed ticket agent of the Air Line Railroad at Belleville, where he remained but a short time, resigning to accept a position in the County Clerk's office, where he served one and a half years. He was then appointed agent at Belleville of the Belleville & Southern Railroad, which subsequently was sold to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and the agent's office discontinued. On September 19, 1898, he was appointed Assistant Postmaster by President McKinley (under J. E. Thomas, Postmaster), and continues to hold that position.

In religion, Mr. Stookey is a consistent member of the Catholic Church, and politically, he has always supported the Republican party. On January 17, 1899, he was married to Sarah J. White, who was born and educated in Belleville, and they have one child, Dorothy Winstanley. The paternal grandparents of Samuel T. Stookey were Daniel and Barbara (Whetstone) Stookey, both natives of Virginia, while on the maternal side of the family the grandparents were Captain and Katherine (O'Hara) Winstanley, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in Monroe County, Ill. The parents of Samuel T. are George W. and Margaret (Winstanley) Stookey, the birthplace of the former being Belleville, and of the latter, Monroe County.

STRAUSS, William.—Rarely are railroad men interested in so many projects as is William Strauss, for the past twelve years engineer of a train running between Columbia and Millstadt, this county, and who is a native of the latter place, having been born there December 9, 1859. The undertaking business now owned and operated by Mr. Strauss, and to which he succeeded upon the death of his father, Peter Strauss, was established in Millstadt by the older man in 1866, and operated by him continuously for the remainder of his life. Peter Strauss was born at Niedermoor, near Leipzig, Bavaria, Germany, and there married Katherine Vogt, daughter of Peter Vogt, coming to

Illinois in 1844. In 1902 William Strauss took his brother-in-law, Fred Alberter, into the undertaking business, and thus has a manager upon whom he can rely while absent on his engineering runs.

On the maternal side Mr. Strauss comes of a long-lived family, for Grandmother Vogt lived to be ninety-nine years and six months old, being the mother of eight children, and having thirty-eight grandchildren and eighteen great-grandchildren. Mr. Strauss was educated in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen left home, went to the western country, and after trying various occupations, drifted into engineering, which he followed several years. Returning to Millstadt, he followed carpentering and building for two years, after which he was employed as fireman by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company for five years. He then assumed his present position on the road between Millstadt and Columbia, making himself invaluable as a cautious and painstaking engineer. In May, 1901, Mr. Strauss became one of the organizers of the Millstadt Brewing Company, of which he has since been President, and of which William Pistore is Vice-President, A. C. Kern, Secretary, and Fred Baltz, Treasurer. There are twenty-six stockholders of this company, and the brewery has a capacity of from 9,000 to 12,000 barrels a year. Mr. Strauss is also President of the Diamond Joe Coal Company.

On April 3, 1889, William Strauss married Barbara Marxen, a native of Millstadt, who died April 13, 1894, leaving two children, Joseph and Isabelle. On September 27, 1896, he married Barbara Alberter, also born in Millstadt, who is the mother of Nellie, Dailey and Venterlin. Mr. Strauss is not only prominent in the business world as an undertaker and brewer, and well known for his faithfulness and caution as a locomotive engineer, but is foremost in fraternal circles, being a Mason in high standing (having taken the thirty-second degree), and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

SUNKEL, Frederick, Cashier of the East St. Louis & Suburban Railroad Company, and a pioneer resident of Belleville, St. Clair County, was born in Hersfelt, Hessen, Germany, August 22, 1843. His parents, Carl and Henrietta

(Humberg) Sunkel, were also natives of Germany. After pursuing a course of study in a collegiate institution in that country, he came to the United States in 1859 and proceeded directly to Belleville. Thence he went to St. Louis, where he learned the trade of a copper-smith. Returning to Belleville in 1861, he joined Company A, Ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three months. He then returned to St. Louis and enlisted in Company A, Twelfth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, organized by General Osterhaus. In this regiment he served three years, participating in some of the most famous battles of the war. After the conflict was ended he settled in St. Genevieve, Mo., where he remained until 1868. He then returned to Belleville and conducted a store for a short time. In 1876, Mr. Sunkel was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization, on which he served four years. From 1885 to 1889 he was a member of the Belleville City Council, and from 1895 to 1897 was Mayor of that place. He served as Chief Deputy County Clerk of St. Clair County during the period between 1880 and 1894, and was a member of the Belleville Library Board from 1886 until 1895.

Frederick Sunkel was married October 17, 1865, to Eva Zeiser, a native of Baden, Germany, who obtained her education in the parochial schools. The children resulting from this union were as follows: Mrs. Adelaide Murray, deceased; Julia (Mrs. Al. Funsch); William F.; Louisa (Gundlach) and Wilhelmina (twins); Amanda; Ivo (Fournier); and Eugenia. Politically, Mr. Sunkel is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the K. of H. and is a member of the Liederkrantz Singing Society.

SUTTER, Benjamin, Manager of the Millstadt (Ill.) Creamery Company, and one of the progressive and energetic business men of that place, was born in Stookey Township in 1879, and there educated in the district schools. His early life was spent on his parents' farm in Stookey Township, where he remained until 1901, when he became associated with the Millstadt Creamery Company, which has been in operation for the past ten years. He learned the business from the ground up, is a practical butter-maker, and is thoroughly competent to perform the duties of the position he now holds.

The company handles about 6,000 pounds of milk per day, all of which is made into butter and shipped to other cities. In 1900 Mr. Sutter was united in marriage to Barbara Wirth, whose birth occurred in Stookey Township, and they have two children—Elmer and Theophil Sutter. Mr. Sutter's parents are Steven and Bena (Keller) Sutter, both natives of Germany.

SWITZER, Christian, who is a hay and feed dealer, in East St. Louis, this county, was born in that city in 1864, and pursued his early studies in its public schools. His father, George Switzer, and mother, Gertrude (Schneider) Switzer, were natives of Germany. The former, on emigrating to the United States in 1840, settled in East St. Louis, where he followed the trade of a carpenter. His son, Christian, was employed in a packing house until July 2, 1900, when he built a store house and office, seventy by seventy feet in dimensions, at Ninth and Exchange Streets, and there established a hay and feed store, which he has since successfully conducted. Mr. Switzer was married, in 1890, to Ada Chiles, of Palmyra, Ill., and they have one child—Lee S.

TANNEHILL, James (deceased), was one of the well known pioneers, and one of Belleville's most active and enterprising men. When he moved to Belleville, in 1817, he was engaged for a time as a wagon maker, but afterwards built a hotel, where the National Hotel now stands. This house was made of hewn logs and framework. The main building was two stories high, but additions and sub-additions were made to it from time to time, until the whole structure was said by Governor Reynolds to look like a French village. Although a most excellent landlord, Mr. Tannehill was not a very good business man—in the usual acceptance of that term—for, though his house was always well filled with guests who received every proper attention from him and his family, and although he worked hard, at the same time, at his trade, he could save no money; and so, after keeping the hotel for a while, he traded it to Judge Latham, of Edwardsville, and bought a half-section of fine land, on High Prairie, on which he opened a farm. Subsequently, he erected a distillery and a mill, but had no better success with these than he had with the hotel. The first distillery erected by

him was on a twelve-acre tract, near the South Belleville flouring mill. This land had a fine heavy body of timber on it, which, alone, would be worth at the present day \$500 an acre. All this tract he obtained for an old horse that was valued at \$35. His was the first distillery, and he gained some notoriety by introducing novel principles in its management. The steam connected with the works was conveyed through hollow logs that had been bored out for that special purpose—instead of metal pipes, as now. He created some sensation when he undertook to build a windmill for grinding grain, on his farm in High Prairie. He got the mill to run, but was unable to control it, for want of a regulator, which, it seems, he did not know how to construct. This deficiency resulted in the complete failure of the experiment, and the destruction of the whole fabric shortly after it had been started. The mill was so constructed that the wind acted upon a horizontal shaft, about thirty feet long, into which long arms were framed, having a spiral inclination around the shaft, the end to windward being small in diameter, and increasing as it approached the mill. To these arms were attached with wooden pins, half-inch boards, forming the wings or sails of the mill; the whole, when finished, representing the twist of an auger more than anything else. Gearing attached to the end of the shaft gave motion to the burrs. The wind had the greatest power when applied to the outer end of the shaft. When it was completed, the neighbors were in ecstasies about the prospect of having such a mill in their vicinity. But a storm caused the sails to run with such velocity that the runner was projected some sixty or seventy feet, where it was embedded in the soil, and there long afterward remained. When this occurred, the shaft had gained such momentum that, though thrown out of its bearings, it continued to run with great speed, tearing down everything before it, until it and the machinery attached, were broken to pieces.

Being thoroughly disgusted with the fickleness of the wind as a motive power, Mr. Tannehill concluded that he would try water power; so, in 1828, he purchased a mill and fifty acres of land from the heirs of Etienne Pensoneau, for \$433. This land lies west of Race Street and adjoins West Belleville. The mill had long been idle, and Mr. Tannehill proceeded to put

it in repair by constructing new dams and making other additions and improvements. Mr. Tannehill's farm, mill and distillery might be considered as auxiliaries to the hotel which had been kept by him. This hotel was probably the largest in Southern Illinois and was the headquarters of Judges, lawyers, jurors, witnesses and politicians. The entire products of Tannehill's distillery were consumed there. It was no rare sight, on public occasions, to see three or four barrels of whisky emptied in a single day. Tannehill's whisky was, equally with Creamer's rifles and Scott's powder, always considered dead shots, when the charge was properly adjusted; was generally used in its virgin purity—today brought from the still and tomorrow drunk by thirsty customers. A few dried apples, roasted brown and put into a barrel of whisky, gave it a very rich color. In those days, by substituting peaches for apples, a very fair so-called peach brandy was made, for which a ready sale was had. When we consider that there were no temperance societies at that early period, and take into account the abundance and cheapness of grain of all kinds, and that, as a consequence, whisky was plentiful and cheap, we need not wonder at its free and almost universal use on all occasions. At that early day lager beer was not known; there was not a single brewery in the State nor a person here who, while cheap whisky lasted, would have drunk beer had there been ever so much brewed.

In 1830 or 1831, Tannehill's distillery burned down, and in 1832 he sold the mill and a greater part of the land to Thomas Harrison, for \$800. Shortly after that he exchanged the hotel property and five lots with William Orr for a farm in the American Bottom, to which he moved, and where he finally died. His farm in High Prairie had been sold to John and Edward Tate for a small sum. Mr. Tannehill filled the offices of Justice of the Peace and Jailor. He possessed great skill in the use of the divining rod in discovering springs and the general locality of water—so it was said. He acquired a great reputation in this art, and many persons had almost unlimited faith in his skill. As commonly used, the divining rod is a forked, slender switch, of hazel or other elastic wood. One branch of the fork was taken in each hand, the two ends being held pointing downward. In this way the operator passed the rod over

the surface of the ground and by the particular inclination of the point of the rod, decided whether or not, and where, water might be found, and, oracle-like, gave a vague hint as to the probable depth below the surface at which it would be found. It was a comparatively easy matter with the credulous and somewhat superstitious pioneers to establish and confirm the faith of many of them in the art of using the divining rod. At one time Mr. Tannehill engaged in mining lead in Missouri, but, like the windmill, his mining operations did not prove a very remarkable success and therefore were abandoned.

Mr. Tannehill stood about six feet four inches high, and was stoutly built. His acquired abilities were somewhat limited, but he was a kind-hearted, moral and good natured man. He was a South Carolinian by birth and a zealous advocate of negro slavery. As might be expected of one who was almost as inconstant and fickle as the wind that destroyed his early enterprise, he did not accumulate much of this world's goods, and though, in his lifetime, he had owned much very valuable property, he died poor.

TANNEHILL, James William, saloon and boarding house proprietor, at Birkner, this county, was born in Freeburg, Ill., September 7, 1865, the son of James W. and Mary (Jennings) Tannehill, natives of Virginia, who came to Illinois about the year 1817, and settled in St. Clair County. James William, Jr., remained in the parental home for several years after completing his education in the public schools of his neighborhood. He chose mining as his occupation. On July 13, 1886, he was married to Rachel, daughter of David and Gwynne Jones, of Pittsburg, Ill., and of this union nine children were born—Mary Ellen, Rachel, Elizabeth, Alvina, Albert, James William, Joseph, Annie and Mildred. For a year after his marriage, Mr. Tannehill labored in the Pittsburg coal mines; he then went to Troy, Ill., for twenty-four months and in 1891 removed to Birkner, where, for a period of eleven years, he was employed in the mines, and on August 8, 1902, opened a saloon and boarding house for the accommodation of the public. In his political views, Mr. Tannehill is a Republican. He belongs to the I. O. R. M. and was Secretary and Treasurer of the local U. M. of A., No. 688, for eight years.

TAPHORN, William H., foreman of the foundry department of the Queen City Stove and Range Company, was born in Tennessee, in 1868, and acquired his education in the public schools of his native State. Subsequently he obtained employment in a foundry, and in 1897 came to Belleville, this county, where he accepted a position in the Belleville Stove Works as assistant foreman in the foundry department. This he retained until June, 1903, when the Crown Foundry Company sought his services and offered him the position of Superintendent of their entire works, which office he continued to fill most creditably until appointed to his present position in May, 1904. In 1891 Mr. Taphorn was married to Lillian Van Housen, a native of Kentucky, and of this union have been born the following children: Lillian Lucille, William Loraine and Ethel.

TATE, George R., a prosperous and highly respected farmer and fruit grower of St. Clair County, was born August 30, 1840, in Smithton Township, and received his education in the public schools of that section. He is a son of Edward and Lavina (Stuntz) Tate, both of whom were natives of Fayette County, Pa., their marriage having taken place April 24, 1823. In 1818 the father came to St. Clair County with Frank Wilderman, walking all the way from Fayette County and settling on Turkey Hill, where he lived until 1827. He then moved to High Prairie, Smithton Township, and entered 440 acres of land, of which 240 acres are still in possession of the family. Conrad Stuntz, the maternal grandfather, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and was a Hessian soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Trenton, N. J., was released by joining the Colonial Army, and fought until the end of the war, when he settled in Pennsylvania.

George R. Tate was the tenth of twelve children born to his parents, and was reared on a farm where he now resides. He attended the public schools and worked at farming until 1862, when he began teaching a school near his home, continuing thus employed for two terms. He then went to Oregon, where he taught school for two years, besides farming and dealing in cattle. Subsequently, he returned to St. Clair County, teaching school for eight years, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits at Freeburg, but after three years

disposed of his business and became Principal of a school, which position he retained for two years. Agricultural life appealing to him again, he returned to the farm where he has since remained, giving most of his attention to the cultivation of fruit. His farm consists of 120 acres. In politics, Mr. Tate is a Democrat, and was Justice of the Peace for eight years. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Patrons of Husbandry, and has been on the Executive Committee of the latter order for twenty years. On November 22, 1866, he was married to Sarah C. Smith, a native of Prairie Du Long Township, of whose public schools she is a graduate. She is a daughter of Robert J. and Mary (McCulley) Smith, natives of Maine and St. Clair County respectively, her grandparents being John and Hannah (Jordan) Smith, both of whom were also born in the Pine Tree State. To Mr. and Mrs. Tate have been born the following children: L. Clara; John J., who died May 12, 1891, aged twenty-one years; May C., Hallie M., Mildred A., and Dosia A. The paternal grandfather of George R. was Robert Tate, who was a native of Pennsylvania.

TAYLOR, Joseph, who owns and operates extensive mining properties at O'Fallon, St. Clair County, was born in Lancashire, England, February 8, 1840. His parents, Samuel and Allen (Spencer) Taylor, were also of English birth, and came to this country in 1865, being sent for by their son Joseph. Having finished his schooling in his native land, Mr. Taylor was employed in the mines there when quite young, and continued thus until he accompanied the family to the United States. He worked in the mines at Pittsburg, Pa., and on coming to O'Fallon still pursued a mining vocation. In 1874 he embarked in general merchandising. He is the sole proprietor of the Taylor, Ridge Prairie and St. Ellen coal mines, having disposed of his other mining properties at a recent date. In 1877, he purchased the Alma Mine; in 1888 the Taylor Mine; and in 1898, the Ridge Prairie Mine. In August, 1903, Mr. Taylor opened what is now known as the St. Ellen Mine, from which two tons of coal per minute are hoisted. The output of his mines is about 3,000 tons daily, furnishing employment to 500 persons. Mr. Taylor built the town of Alma, now called Carbon, which he owns.

There, and at O'Fallon, he has erected more than 100 houses, which are his property and are rented to his employes.

Joseph Taylor was married in 1871, to Mary Garthside, who was born in Oldham, Lancashire, England. He has served in the capacity of Town Treasurer of O'Fallon, and is Treasurer of the Commercial Club. Politically, he is a Republican. He has been a remarkably successful man, his continuous advancement being due to his own efforts and to the good, sterling principles of his character.

TEGTMEIER, (Dr.) E. H., a popular and successful young physician of Millstadt, this county, was born in the place named, August 25, 1878, a son of Charles and Christina (Theobald) Tegtmeier, the former of whom was a native of Brunswick, Germany, and the latter of St. Louis. The father came to the United States in 1852 and followed the trade of a tailor. Dr. Tegtmeier was educated in the private schools of Millstadt, where later he received private instruction of F. L. Balz, now Mayor of the town. He then obtained a diploma as a teacher from Charles Hertel, County Superintendent of Public Schools, and, in 1897, attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1901. He subsequently pursued a special course of study under Dr. R. M. King and Dr. G. Howard Thompson, and then began the practice of his profession in Millstadt, which he has since continued to follow, meeting with the success due his earnestness, industry and ability. He is interested in other lines of business, and is also a member of the City Board of Health. In politics, he is a Republican, and socially, is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the M. P. L., U. A. S., the I. O. O. T., and the Masonic fraternity. On September 25, 1902, Dr. Tegtmeier was united in marriage to Otelia Dornman, a native of Millstadt, and they have two children—Loraine Edward and Lydia Tegtmeier.

TEGTMEIER, Henry, Jr., merchant tailor of Millstadt, this county, was born in that place on December 11, 1862, a son of Henry and Christina (Bodenhagen) Tegtmeier, born in Germany in 1834 and 1837 respectively. The elder Tegtmeier was educated in his native land, apprenticed to a tailor at the age of fourteen,

and emigrated to the United States in 1854, having since been in business in St. Clair County. His son owes his knowledge of tailoring to his skillful instruction, and has been his partner since completing his trade. Henry Tegtmeier, Jr., is the oldest son in a family of nine children, the others being Louise, Caroline, Charles, Fred, Helen, Minnie, Louis and Albert. The family are members of the Evangelical Church, and both father and son have espoused the Republican cause. Henry Tegtmeier, Jr., is unmarried.

TETTAR, Hubert De Fler, was born July 9, 1841, in St. Clair County. His parents were John B. and Mary Rose (Boisseau) Tettar, both of whom were natives of France. The father emigrated to the United States, locating in St. Clair County, May 28, 1841, and there worked on a farm, eventually purchasing forty acres of land three miles west of French Village, and assisted in building the French Village church, in which Hubert was one of the first to be christened. The father died December 13, 1851. Hubert continued to live with his mother until her death, which occurred in August, 1884. He then removed to East St. Louis and erected a residence at No. 644 North Sixth Street. At present he owns three business blocks, and 120 acres of land in Section 16, Centerville Station Township, and has since been occupied in looking after his property. At one time he owned a threshing machine, which he operated for about thirty years. In religion, Mr. Tettar is a Catholic. In 1894 he was married to Mrs. Joseph Bartholomy, whose maiden name was Amelia Chaput, a native of French Village, whose education was acquired in the common schools of that place. Their children are Joseph, Alfred and Edward.

THEBUS, August, was born on May 28, 1841, in Hubenrothe, Kreis Witzzenhausen, Germany, a son of John Thebus, also a native of Germany. He came to St. Louis in 1858 and to Belleville in 1859, and learned the butcher's trade with John Kreuter, in 1865 buying out Mr. Rubel in West Belleville. In 1887 he sold his business to his son John, and has since lived in comfortable retirement. In 1863 Mr. Thebus was united in marriage to Eleanor Wamser, and ten children have been born to them, as follows: John; George and Emma,

both deceased; William, Ferdinand, Alma, Lulu, Robert, Arthur and Bertha. Mrs. Thebus died November 26, 1888.

Mr. Thebus is well known in Belleville and St. Clair County. He was one of the original stockholders and for many years he has been a Director of the First National Bank of Belleville. He has left a reputation for honesty, integrity and high principles to his descendants, as a rich legacy better than silver or gold, that will be to them a beacon light in generations to come. Religiously, he is a member of the St. Paul's Church.

THIELE, William, was born in St. Louis, Mo., November 21, 1837, son of William and Elizabeth Thiele, natives of Germany, who came to this country in 1836. The father, who was a carpenter and builder, came to Belleville in 1838 and died in 1888, the mother having passed away during the preceding year. The son William obtained his schooling in Belleville, and in 1852 secured work as clerk in the bookstore of Harvey & Walker, and later held a similar position in the general merchandise stores of G. A. Harvey, Harvey & Terrell, Harvey & Throp and T. A. Throp & Company, and in the dry goods store with W. H. Linn and Linn & Westermann. In 1869 he became a member of the dry goods firm of L. Westermann & Company, and subsequently of Thiele & Detharding until 1887, when he retired from that business. In 1892 he became connected with his brother's grocery establishment, the association still continuing.

THOENE, Ferdinand A., proprietor of a grocery and meat market at 408 Illinois Avenue, East St. Louis, was born in East St. Louis, September 19, 1870, a son of George and Catherine Thoene. The elder Thoene was a merchant. The son, Ferdinand A., was educated in the public schools of his native city, and when nineteen years of age was employed as a clerk in the Heim Brewery. He took his present business in hand about two years ago. He is a Catholic and a member of St. Patrick's Church. He married Josephine Norton, of East St. Louis. Politically, he is a Republican.

THOENE, Herman C., a prominent and highly respected merchant of East St. Louis, was born in that city December 29, 1877, son of George K. and Catherine (Heim) Thoene. He obtained

his education in the public schools, and at the age of fourteen years started to work in the dry goods and furnishing store of Mr. Buerki, with whom he remained for four years. For the following three and a half years he was employed by G. F. Becker, and then, on September 5, 1895, he founded a business, embracing dry goods, furnishings and shoes, at the corner of Collinsville and Illinois Avenues. The lucrative and constantly increasing trade which he has there developed is the result of his energy, ability and business acumen. Although one of the younger merchants of East St. Louis, he has already established himself as a man of integrity, and enjoys the high esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is now the President of the Retail Merchants' Association of East St. Louis, an association of high public value. In religion, Mr. Thoene is a firm believer in the precepts of the Catholic Church. He was united in marriage April 16, 1902, to Bertha Reeb, a native of East St. Louis, educated in the public schools of that place. They have one child, Bernice M., born November 25, 1903.

THOMAS, C. S. (deceased), formerly chief embalmer and a large stockholder in the National Livery and Undertaking Company of East St. Louis, as well as a business man of varied and extensive experience, was born in Fairfield, Ia., February 7, 1873, a son of Van M. Thomas, of Indiana. At an early age Mr. Thomas began modestly with the Adams Express Company, but advanced to various positions of trust and responsibility, and remained in the company's employ for many years. In 1898 he became agent for the company in East St. Louis, at the same time representing the American and National Express Companies. In April, 1904, he became a member of the firm with which he was connected at the time of his death, and which owes its organization and superintendency to C. D. Millison, who is well known also as a prominent feed and coal merchant. The firm conducts a large business in both livery and boarding, and in their funeral department represent the most advanced and practical ideas. In 1901 C. S. Thomas married Bertha Ingalls, who was born in Iowa on April 26, 1873, and who is the mother of one daughter, Thelma. After a short illness, Mr. Thomas passed away on the 29th of October, 1905.

THOMAS, George K., late County Clerk of St. Clair County, Belleville, was born in Bond County, Ill., November 2, 1857, a son of William S. and Elizabeth (Waite) Thomas. He was educated at Belleville and at St. Louis, and married Miss Edith Converse. Socially, he is a member of the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and other fraternal orders. For a considerable time he was connected with the Conlogue Railroad, and later gave attention to farming. He served his fellow-citizens as County Clerk for twelve years and, personally, was one of the most popular public officials in Southern Illinois. In 1906 he was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election as an Independent Republican.

THOMAS, John E., well known as the efficient Postmaster of Belleville, this county, and as one of the proprietors of the Belleville "Advocate," was born in that place, November 7, 1862. He is a son of John Thomas, a native of Wythe County, Va., born January 11, 1800, and a grandson of Abraham Thomas, who was also a Virginian of Welsh descent, and was a farmer by occupation and a Whig in politics. He was the father of eleven children. The uncle of John Thomas was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; his mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Green, of South Carolina. John Thomas came with his parents and family to St. Clair County in April, 1818, and settled near Shiloh. He was a successful farmer throughout his active life and acquired about 3,000 acres of land, mostly suitable for grain raising. In the Black Hawk War he raised a company of soldiers, and was elected Colonel of the First Regiment of Mounted Volunteers, which entered the campaign on the old mustering ground near Mascoutah, and took the field against Black Hawk in 1832.

After the war Colonel Thomas resumed farming, and continued thus until he moved to Belleville in 1874. He served as County Commissioner, and supervised the building of the old county court-house about 1852. He was elected to the Legislature in 1838, when that body convened at Vandalia, Ill., and was also a member of the first session that met at Springfield. He was a member in 1862 and 1864, and was returned in 1872 and 1874. He was elected to the State Senate in 1878, and served until 1882, when he permanently withdrew from public life at the age of eighty-two.

years. During the Civil War he was instrumental in the repeal of the "Black Laws" of the State of Illinois. In 1838 he built a portion of the old stage road from St. Louis to Vincennes, Ind., his section being that running through the bottoms past French Village and over the "bluffs." He was also a railroad contractor for two seasons, and in these operations was quite prosperous, receiving his pay in gold, and afterward purchasing Government land at \$1.25 per acre. At one time, in making a circuit of his farming lands, Colonel Thomas had to drive forty miles in order to cover his estate. He raised corn and wheat chiefly, but also bought up and fed cattle and hogs. While in the Legislature he assisted in establishing a ferry company, which was later absorbed by the Wiggins Ferry Company.

Colonel Thomas was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of Lieut.-Gov. William Kinney, of Illinois, who bore him eight children, of whom three are living, viz.: James F.; Martha J. (Holliday), a widow; and Mrs. Moses Stafford, all of whom reside in O'Fallon. Colonel Thomas' second wife was formerly Magdalena Von Eu, a native of Switzerland and a member of an old Swiss family. She died June 21, 1903, aged seventy-six years, leaving three children, viz.: Mary, wife of Morris Lewis, of Ottawa, Ill.; Carrie T. (Mrs. Alexander), and John E. Mrs. Alexander was educated at Monticello Seminary, and married Henry A. Alexander, a cousin of the father of Governor Deneen. The Alexander family was extensively engaged in farming near Summerfield, Ill. Henry A. Alexander attended the public schools in Illinois and at Wichita, Kan., and afterward became interested with his father in building railroads in Colorado and Texas. He came to Belleville to build the street car lines, and here married Miss Thomas. He moved to California for the benefit of his health, but returned after six months' sojourn there, and died in Belleville October 21, 1888, in the thirty-second year of his age. Colonel Thomas left Virginia on account of the conditions attendant upon the institution of slavery, and fought those conditions in his new home. He was a man of unusual ability and strong common sense, and took a prominent part in public meetings. A close student of the Bible, he frequently used biblical illustrations in his public utterances.

He died on December 15, 1894, and his death was widely lamented.

John E. Thomas attended the public schools of his neighborhood, after which he spent some time in Knapp's School for Boys, at Plymouth, Mass. He then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated at the age of twenty years, and received the degree of A. B. In the year following his graduation he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, but never practiced law, as he had pursued this course of professional study merely to fit himself for the management of his father's extensive estate. Of this he assumed charge, and thus continued until his father's death. In 1889, Mr. Thomas bought a half interest in the Belleville "Advocate," which was established in 1839, and he is still a partner in the enterprise. The "Advocate," always a highly reputable and popular journal, is now, under his joint direction, one of the most vigorous and reliable newspapers in this section of the State. Mr. Thomas was united in marriage September 8, 1889, with Anna Knobloch, a daughter of George Knobloch, one of the most favorably known citizens of Belleville. Of their three children, one survives—John Theron—aged seven years.

Politically, Mr. Thomas is known throughout the State as an earnest and active Republican. In his early manhood he was appointed, through Senator Cullom's influence, a page in the Legislature at Springfield, and from that period dates his political activity. He was elected to the Legislature in 1897, and during his term was a member of several important committees, among them the Committees on Appropriations and Mines and Mining. He was also Chairman of the Committee on Finance. He was appointed Postmaster of Belleville in 1898, and reappointed in 1902, overcoming strong competition. In the local councils of his party he wields a potent influence. Fraternally, Mr. Thomas is a member of the Masonic order, and belongs also to the B. P. O. E., K. of P. and M. W. A.

THOMAS & HOELTMANN.—The coal, ice and feed business owned and operated by J. H. Thomas and F. T. Hoeltmann is one of the largest and most promising enterprises of the kind in East St. Louis. Established in 1897

by the senior partner, Mr. Hoeltmann became a partner in 1901, since which time he combined efforts of these two resourceful and enterprising men have resulted in a material increase of business.

F. T. Hoeltmann comes of one of the old families of St. Clair County, and his birth occurred in Caseyville, this county, in 1874. His parents, John T. and Charlotte (Peters) Hoeltmann, were born in Germany, and after emigrating to America located in Caseyville, where the elder Hoeltmann was known as a successful general merchant for many years. F. T. Hoeltmann had average opportunities in his youth, was educated in the schools of Caseyville and Teutopolis, Effingham County, Ill., and thereafter entered the employ of the rolling mills of East St. Louis. It was while thus employed that he met J. H. Thomas, between whom and himself there sprang up a warm friendship, resulting in their present association in the coal, ice and feed business. Mr. Hoeltmann is a Republican in politics. In 1903 he married Emma Lange, of East St. Louis.

J. H. Thomas was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1865, and after completing his education in its public schools came to East St. Louis in 1881, soon after becoming identified in a minor capacity with the roller mills of this place. Starting as an apprentice and mastering every detail of the business until he became night Superintendent, he has continued with the mills until the resignation of his position, December 15, 1903, making the twenty-third year in the same service. At the same time he attended to his coal, ice and feed business, but the latter increased so rapidly that he was finally obliged to give it his entire attention. Mr. Thomas is an enthusiastic fraternalist, being identified with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served as Election Commissioner. In 1891 he was united in marriage with Ruth C. Short, of Alton, Ill., and his family consists of four children—Ruth, Grace, Marion and Lelia. Mr. Thomas' absolute faithfulness to the trusts imposed upon him is apparent from his long association with the roller mills of this city. Throughout his long business career he has made many and stanch friends, and has established an enviable reputation for integrity and general worth.

THOMPSON, George W.—It is rare to find a public official who has gained so strong a hold on the popular estimation of his fellow-citizens as did George W. Thompson, during his incumbency of the Sheriffalty of St. Clair County, to which he was elected in 1902. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Pittsburg on the 23d of May, 1856, a son of William K. and Eliza (Balden) Thompson, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. His parents were people of eminent respectability and high character, his father being a contractor by occupation. Of their family of ten children, George W. was the eldest. In early youth the boy attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home, and subsequently learned the glass blower's trade. This he followed for several years, attaining great popularity in labor circles, and becoming an influential leader in the interests of the labor cause. At an early period of his residence in East St. Louis, Mr. Thompson began his intelligent and sagacious participation in public affairs. He soon manifested a strong natural capacity and aptitude for official position, and after creditably discharging the duties of a member of the Library and School Boards, he was elected Sheriff of St. Clair County, as before mentioned, obtaining the largest majority ever received by a candidate for that office in the county.

During nine weeks of the summer of 1894 occurred the noted packing trades strike, the resulting troubles being within his jurisdiction. This was a trying ordeal for Mr. Thompson, and the occasion subjected his discretion, judgment, firmness and administrative capacity to a severe test. From it he emerged with high honor, and was the object of unqualified commendation throughout the county. During the period of the strike 5,000 men connected with the packing houses were out of work, enterprises involving millions of dollars were held in suspension, and the passions of the masses were violently aroused. Notwithstanding the turmoil of these disturbing conditions, the attitude of Sheriff Thompson toward both sides was such that the maintenance of peace and the prevention of destructive rioting were accomplished at an extra public expense of but \$683.

In May, 1876, George W. Thompson was united in marriage with Margaret Schiffer, of Pittsburg, Pa., a daughter of Adam A. and Vir-

ginia (LeBrandt) Schiffer. Four children resulted from this union, of whom but one survives, Mrs. C. M. Horner, of East St. Louis. In fraternal circles, Mr. Thompson is identified with the A. F. & A. M., being a member of the Eastern Star, a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. He is also affiliated with the K. of P., U. R., K. of P., D. O. K. K., B. P. O. E., K. O. T. M., and Eagles. Aside from these connections, he is a member of several labor organizations.

THRESS, Jacob, former Postmaster of Smithton, Ill., was born in Mandel, Prussia, October 28, 1838, son of Jacob and Catherine (Jung) Thress, both of whom were also natives of that kingdom. In 1848 Jacob came to the United States with his parents, who located in St. Clair County, where the father purchased a farm in Prairie Du Long Township. There he lived until 1864, when he disposed of his property and bought a business block in Smithton, to which city he removed. On February 3, 1865, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, Company K, with which he served until August 3, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Returning to Smithton, he was employed in a flour mill until he was seriously injured by being caught in a shaft. In religion, he is a follower of the Evangelical faith, and in politics has always supported the Republican party. On December 1, 1874, he was appointed Postmaster of Smithton, and held that position until January 1, 1901, when he turned the office over to his son William, who is the present incumbent. Mr. Thress was Village Trustee for one term and Village Treasurer for three terms. He is now retired from active life. Socially, he is a member of the Hecker Post, G. A. R., and the Turnverein.

On May 10, 1868, Jacob Thress was married to Anna M. S. Jergens, a native of Monroe County, Ill., and the following children were born to them: William, who now resides in Smithton; Gustaf, Rudolph, August, Charles and Edward, deceased; Bertha, Anna and Louisa, who are living in St. Louis, Mo.; and Julia, a resident of Smithton.

THUL, Peter, engaged in the liquor business in Belleville, St. Clair County, was born in Germany in 1854, and the same year was

brought to America by his parents in a sailing vessel. For twenty years he lived in Marys-town and Shakopee, Minn., and in 1873 came to Belleville, where he followed the carpenter's trade until 1887. Since then, with the exception of one and a half years, he has been in the liquor business, in connection with which he represents the Star Brewery Company. He is a Democrat in politics, and socially, is identified with the W. C. U. and the St. Peter's Benevolent Society. In his family are six children: Anna, Elsie, Ferdinand, Delphia, Adaline and Adolf.

TIEDEMANN, Charles A. (deceased), who was formerly engaged as a miller in O'Fallon, St. Clair County, was born in Bremer-Voerde, Hanover, Germany, December 8, 1833. He was a son of Heinrich Tiedemann, and came to this country in 1848. In 1861 he started in the milling business under the style of Charles Tiedemann & Company, his partner being a Mr. Raith. This partnership was dissolved and Charles A. continued the business alone for many years, with much success. He then became associated in the same line with Philip H. Postel, who is now proprietor of the Mascoutah Mill. This venture was also very prosperous. Subsequently, Mr. Tiedemann again conducted the concern alone until his death, December 9, 1890.

In 1891 the widow, Jennie Tiedemann, organized a stock company to carry on the business, which was incorporated with herself as President, and her son, C. E. Tiedemann, who is a Director in the First National Bank of O'Fallon, as Vice-President. The corporation is known as the Charles Tiedemann Milling Company. George W. Tiedemann is Treasurer and Manager, and Louis F. Fischer, Secretary.

Mrs. Tiedemann, widow of Charles A., and head of the concern, was formerly Jennie Tiedemann, a native of Germany. Three daughters and two sons blessed this union—Helene, Louise S., George W., Charles E. and Ernestine.

TIEDEMANN, Charles F., who is identified with the E. Tiedemann Grocery Company, in O'Fallon, this county, was born in that place November 4, 1867. He is a son of E. Tiedemann and Mary (Baumann) Tiedemann, natives of Germany. The concern was established

by the father in 1865, and was successfully conducted by him until his death, June 29, 1902. It was incorporated with Charles F. Tiedemann as President and his brother, Henry E., as Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Tiedemann received his commercial education at Bryant & Stratton's College, St. Louis, and subsequently conducted a jobbing business in that city for eight years. He then returned to O'Fallon and entered into partnership with his father and brother. On August 27, 1890, Mr. Tiedemann was married to Mary Loesch, a native of Belleville. They have three children—Viola, Albertina and Lucile. Socially, Mr. Tiedemann is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and politically, is identified with the Republican party.

TIEDEMANN, Henry E., a merchant of O'Fallon, St. Clair County, was born near Denver, Colo., in 1864, and received his education in the St. Louis schools, obtaining a diploma at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, of that city. His father, E. Tiedemann, and his mother, Mary (Baumann) Tiedemann, were natives of Germany. The former founded what was known as the E. Tiedemann Grocery Company, in 1865, and successfully managed its affairs until his death. In June, 1892, the concern was incorporated, with Ernest Tiedemann as President (later succeeded by Charles Tiedemann) and Henry E. Tiedemann as Secretary and Treasurer. It transacts a general merchandise business. Henry E. Tiedemann is a stockholder in the First National Bank of O'Fallon, in the electric light plant of the town, and in the O'Fallon Building and Loan Association. He is also Vice-President of the O'Fallon Commercial Club. Catherine Schoellkopf, who was born in O'Fallon, became the wife of Mr. Tiedemann, and they have three children—Alfred, Pauline and Ernst. Politically, Mr. Tiedemann is a Republican.

TIEMANN, August, proprietor of the Hotel Tiemann and saloon, 412 East Main Street, Belleville, was born July 19, 1833, in Germany, where he received his education. Coming to the United States in 1850, he engaged in the business of contractor and cabinet-maker. In 1855 he was married to Miss Augusta Henchel, who was born in 1835. One child, Louis, has been born to them. Mr. Tiemann, politically,

affiliates with the Democratic party, and in his religious belief is a member of the St. Paul's German Church. Socially, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

TIRRE, William, Jr., of the Tirre Coal and Mining Company, of East St. Louis, this county, and a coal operator of many years' experience, was born in St. Louis, Mo., September 12, 1865, and is a son of William and Charlotte (Frochwitter) Tirre, natives of Germany. At the age of eighteen Mr. Tirre had not only completed his education in the public schools, but had secured a practical business course in a commercial college. He started his self-supporting career in the coal office of his father as collector, gradually acquiring a general knowledge of the business. In the interest of his father he spent a couple of years in Colorado, and upon returning to St. Louis was sent to Lenzburg, St. Clair County, in charge of the mine and store belonging to the company. About this time he became a member of the Tirre Coal and Mining Company, consisting of father and five sons, the operating field of which is a six-foot vein of coal at Lenzburg. The distributing point of the company is at No. 300 Front Street, East St. Louis, and the firm enjoys a liberal patronage and an enviable public confidence. Mr. Tirre is a Republican in politics. His marriage with Anna Fleischmann, of St. Louis, occurred November 29, 1894, and two children have been born of the union—Walter F. and Esther L. Mr. Tirre's home is at No. 610 Pennsylvania Avenue, East St. Louis.

TIRRE, William, Sr., a prosperous merchant and mine operator of Lenzburg, St. Clair County, was born in 1836, in Germany, son of William and Wilhelmina (Roetger) Tirre, who were also natives of Germany. He was educated in the public schools of Germany, came to this country in 1843 and located in St. Louis, where he completed his schooling. He then engaged in teaming and contracting, operated a coal mine at Ruby Station, between East St. Louis and Belleville, and later sank and operated the coal mine at Wilderman Station known as the Turkey Hill Mine. In 1893 he located at Lenzburg and two years later bought out the general merchandise business of Wildy Brothers. He also organized the Tirre Coal

and Mining Company, and opened what is known as the New Lenzburg Coal Mine, which he is still operating. Mr. Tirre enlisted in the Home Guards of St. Louis in 1862, and remained in the army until the close of the war. He also furnished teams for army service. He is now retired from active business life.

William Tirre, Sr., is a member of the German Presbyterian Church, which he joined when a boy, and in the work of which he has always taken an active part. In politics, he is a stanch Republican, and fraternally, is affiliated with the Knights of Honor. In 1857 he was married, at St. Louis, to Charlotte Frobitter, who was born and educated in Germany. Of this union the following children were born: William, Jr., who is in charge of his father's business in East St. Louis; Edward G., manager of the merchandise store at Lenzburg; Frank F., who is general manager of all his father's business, being Superintendent of the Lenzburg coal mine and in charge of the St. Louis office; Henry, who is Assistant Superintendent of the Lenzburg mines; Frederick W., who is a clerk in the St. Louis office; and Mrs. Emma Mitchell. The Tirre Coal and Mining Company does an extensive business both in St. Louis and East St. Louis.

TOMLINSON, Charles P., Superintendent of the Belleville (Ill.) Brick Company, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1859, and received his education in its public schools. His father and mother, W. P. and Mary A. Tomlinson, were also natives of Pennsylvania. The former, who was a mechanic, served in the Civil War as Captain of Company I, First California Regiment, and was killed near the close of the conflict. He was a soldier in the Mexican War. Charles P. Tomlinson's first business venture was in the building material line. After relinquishing this, he acted for fifteen years in the capacity of President of the Pennsylvania Brick Company, of Philadelphia. At the end of this period he settled in St. Louis and followed railroad work, until July 17, 1892, when he became Superintendent of the Belleville Brick Company. In 1903 Mr. Tomlinson was married to Emma Hirth, a native of Belleville. They have one child—Caroline Marguerite. Mr. Tomlinson's fraternal affiliation is with the A. F. & A. M.

TOWNSEND, John J., Superintendent of the Elliot Frog and Switch Works, of East St.

Louis, this county, is a native of Philadelphia, Pa. He was born February 10, 1858, and is consequently forty-eight years of age. The paternal family of Townsend has been known in Ireland for centuries, and many of Mr. Townsend's immediate ancestors took prominent parts in the fight for liberty made by the natives of the Emerald Isle, sacrificing homes and fortunes for their cause. Both father and grandfather were born in Dublin, Ireland, while the mother, Mary (McDermot) Townsend, was born and reared in Liverpool, England, and the maternal grandparents, John and Mary (Sault) McDermot, were natives of Manchester.

John Townsend was educated in the schools of Philadelphia, Pa., and at the age of eighteen years commenced an apprenticeship with a machinist, and then for a time, followed the trade as a journeyman. Later he became identified with the frog and switch business, in time becoming foreman of the Wharton Switch Company's plant in Philadelphia. He remained in that position for fourteen years, and during that period displayed such a knowledge of mechanics generally as to make his services particularly valuable in any department of the works. Desiring a wider field, however, he accepted the superintendency of the Kansas City Frog and Switch Works, where he remained for six years. It was while handling this plant that he met the officers of the Elliot Frog and Switch Works, of East St. Louis. After examining his work and investigating his ability to handle large forces of men, the company made him a very flattering offer, which he accepted. Mr. Townsend came to East St. Louis in 1892, and now not only enjoys the confidence of his employers, but the esteem and good will of his fellow-citizens. Owing to his great popularity, Mr. Townsend was elected to the office of Alderman of the Second Ward, over a very strong opposition, and by a handsome majority. Mr. Townsend is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the local Tribe of Ben Hur. Through his marriage, in 1882, with Annie McNally, of St. John, N. B., four children have been born—Marion, Geraldine, John, Jr., and Beatrice.

TRABAND, Joseph F., a merchant, of Lebanon, St. Clair County, was born in that village in 1879. His father, L. Traband, was born in St. Louis, and his mother, Augusta (Campe) Traband, in St. Clair County. The former was

engaged, for the four years preceding December, 1903, in the manufacture of cigars. At that period he entered into the general merchandise business, under the firm name of L. Traband & Son. Joseph F. Traband is one of a family of four children. After attending the public schools and pursuing a course in McKendree College, he spent three years in the employ of William Kolb, after which he became associated with his father, as above stated. In 1902 Mr. Traband married Hulda Hoffman, who was born and educated in Lebanon.

TRAUTMANN, William Emil, lawyer, Post-office Building, East St. Louis, was born at Caseyville, St. Clair County, August 16, 1872, a son of Frederick and Dorothea (Deck) Trautmann, natives of Hatten, Alsace, Germany, the former born November, 1838, the latter December, 1835. Frederick Trautmann settled in St. Clair County in 1858, and his wife, Dorothea Deck, in 1855. They were married at Caseyville, December 24, 1860. Mrs. Trautmann died February 7, 1902. Her husband became successful as a farmer and influential as a citizen, serving several years as Township School Trustee.

William E. Trautmann was educated in the Caseyville public school and at McKendree College, taking courses in both the scientific and law departments of that institution. His younger years were spent on the farm. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Ottawa, Ill., in March, 1894, opened a real estate office in East St. Louis, July 1, 1895, and began the practice of his profession there in January, 1897. Politically, he is "a Republican all the time." He was elected Representative, successively, to the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth General Assemblies, from the Forty-ninth District (St. Clair County), in 1898, 1900, 1902 and 1904, and on May 24, 1905, was appointed by President Roosevelt as United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois. He was a candidate for Mayor of East St. Louis in April, 1905, but defeated by Mayor Silas Cook by 249 votes. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, a Modern Woodman and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Tribe of Ben Hur and the Improved Order of Red Men.

"TRENDLEY, John.—Long identified with the interests of East St. Louis, during which time nothing of public moment was started but that had a share of his attention, Capt. John Trendley was looked upon as one of the fathers of the city. To adopt his language, he 'wore out in the service of ferryman five horse-boats.' He was born in the Black Forest, Germany, June 20, 1804. Came to America in 1817, landing first at Alexandria, Va. Two years after he came up the Mississippi from New Orleans, and located here. He was married, March 28, 1828, to Harriet Aberle, a Swiss lady, who died March 21, 1869. Captain Trendley preserved his faculties to a remarkable degree and delighted in living in the past, recounting the incidents of an active and well-spent life. His contributions to the upbuilding of his adopted city were notable." (Brink's History, 1881.)

TRIEB, John, was born in St. Clair County, April 14, 1872, a son of Philip and Anna E. (Lippert) Trieb, natives respectively of Germany and of this county. He received his education in the public schools and when about thirteen years of age began working in the grocery store of J. C. Koska, where he remained for over eleven years. In December, 1896, he established a business of his own, opening a grocery store at No. 408 East Main Street, where he is still located and carries a full line of groceries and provisions.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Trieb belongs to the Republican party, and in his religious belief is a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Church. On September 25, 1898, he was united in marriage to Emma Dittmann, who was born in Belleville, Ill., and there received her common school education. They are the parents of one child, Florence, who was born June 11, 1899.

TURNER, Lucius D., a prominent attorney of Belleville, St. Clair County, was born October 5, 1849, three and a half miles southeast of that city, on the old Turner homestead. He is a son of Lucius D. and Matilda Virginia (Stuntz) Turner. The Turner family originated in Ireland, and settled in Virginia before the Revolutionary War. Trump Turner, grandfather of Lucius D., was a planter and slaveholder, but liberated his slaves in Botetourt County, Va. In 1829, when thirty years old,

his son, Lucius D. Turner, came to Illinois and settled on a farm of 120 acres southeast of Belleville. In 1832 he was married to Matilda Virginia Stuntz, who was born in St. Clair County in 1811. She was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hill) Stuntz, both natives of Pennsylvania. Her grandfather, John Stuntz, was born in Germany, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His son, Capt. John Stuntz, came to Illinois about 1804, and pre-empted land, some of which he afterward donated for educational purposes. He was the father of four children. In politics, he was a Whig, and served in the Legislature. He was Captain of a company in the Black Hawk War. Lucius D. Turner, the father, was a Democrat in politics, and served as Justice of the Peace in Freeburg, Ill. He was a charter member of the Belleville Blue Lodge of Masonry. At the time of his death, he was eighty-one years old, and his wife passed away at the age of eighty-nine. They had seven children, as follows: Frances B., Mrs. Euphrasia Jane Potter, John J., Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hill, Mrs. Nancy S. Costello, Mrs. Mary H. Hill and Lucius D.

Lucius D. Turner attended the public schools of Freeburg, and afterward pursued courses at McKendree College and Washington University, and graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, opened an office at Belleville in June of that year, and has practiced successfully here ever since. From 1891 to 1895 he was Master in Chancery. Mr. Turner was married at Waterloo, Ill., to Josephine Eckert, daughter of Leonard Eckert, a well known and prominent citizen of Monroe County. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are the parents of five children, namely: Waldo, who died at the age of three years; Lucius D., Jr.; Zilphia; Josephine and Mary. Politically, Mr. Turner supports the Democratic party. Socially, he is a member of the Belleville Liederkrantz. Mr. Turner is recognized as an able lawyer, and one in whose faithful efforts in their behalf his clients may repose implicit confidence. He is much respected throughout the community.

TWEED, James Renwick, M. D., who, in the consensus of public opinion in that city, is regarded as the most efficient and successful physician in Marissa, St. Clair County, was born

in Randolph County, Ill. He is a son of David and Amelia J. (Moreland) Tweed, of whom the former was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and the latter was born in Cedarville, Greene County, Ohio. Grandfather Hugh Tweed was of Irish nativity, and Grandfather Moreland was a South Carolinian by birth. David Tweed was reared to the occupation of a weaver in his native country, and on coming to the United States, in 1841, entered land and began farming. He was a man of intelligent mind, sound information, upright character and industrious habits. His wife was a woman of excellent traits, possessing rare discretion, and being endowed with superior domestic qualities. The former died in August, 1898, and the latter passed away in February, 1898, aged eighty-one and seventy-eight years respectively.

In early youth, Dr. Tweed received his primary education in the public schools of his native State, afterward pursuing a course of literary study at West Geneva, Ohio. His later youth was spent in Randolph County, Ill., and in 1883 he went to Chicago, where he matriculated in Hahneman Medical College, being graduated with the class of 1886 and entering upon practice in the same year. In 1887 he located in Marissa, where he has since followed his profession with constantly increasing success, building up a reputation surpassed by that of few physicians in Southern Illinois. On June 8, 1887, Dr. Tweed was united in marriage with Blanche Wilson, who was born in Sparta, Ill., and educated in the local schools. To Dr. Tweed and his wife have been born three children, namely: Gladys Aline and Inez Aldwyth, aged, respectively, nine and six years, who are attending school; and one son, who died in birth. The daughters named are remarkably interesting and promising girls.

In politics, Dr. Tweed is a supporter of the Republican party. In fraternal circles, he is identified with the A. F. & A. M. The Doctor is a man of high moral character, and is greatly esteemed for his conscientious adherence to the dictates of duty, in all the relations of life. On the various questions of public interest and policy which constantly arise, he may always be found on the right side. He is an earnest and liberal friend of schools, churches and benevolent enterprises, and his record is in all

respects that of an exemplary and useful citizen. Having practiced his profession in Marissa for twenty years, his intense devotion to its duties is fully recognized throughout the community. The faithful and considerate attention manifested in his care of the sick has endeared him to all his patients, and his skillful treatment of manifold diseases has won for him a high rank in the medical fraternity.

TWITCHELL, R. A., M. D., East St. Louis, is a son of La Fayette and Harriet A. (Steele) Twitchell. The father, La Fayette Twitchell, born in Hardin County, Ill., in 1829, was the son of a native of Maine, who was one of the early settlers in that county, and was a pioneer miller who has taken his place in local history. In 1849 Lafayette Twitchell was one of an adventurous party who walked to California, occupying five months in making the journey. After three years of satisfactory success as a gold-hunter, he returned via Panama and New York, and bought a tract of land on the Ohio River near Elizabethtown and built a mill in that vicinity. In 1859 he went to the Pike's Peak region in Colorado, but was not as successful there as he had been in California. Returning he enlisted in the Union service as a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Illinois Infantry. He served in that regiment and in the Twenty-ninth Illinois, with which it was consolidated, until the close of the war, rising to a captaincy. He was Circuit Clerk and filled other important offices and became prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, is an Odd Fellow and politically a Republican. His wife (Dr. Twitchell's mother) was a daughter of James Steel, a native of Ireland of Scotch extraction, who came to South Carolina in his boyhood and later to Hardin County, Ill., where he was a farmer.

Doctor Twitchell gained his primary education in the common schools, and at seventeen became clerk in a crockery store in Evansville, Ind., where he took a course in a commercial college. Later, for four years, he was a bookkeeper at Rosiclare, Ill. He read medicine five years under the direction of Dr. R. R. Lacy, and was a student at the Medical College of St. Louis during 1888-90, graduating in June of the latter year with the degree of M. D. He has been in successful practice in East St. Louis for sixteen years. Dr. Twitchell mar-

ried Miss Laura L. Simmons, April 13, 1882. Politically, he is a Republican; is a member of the Eclectic Medical Society of St. Louis, the Eclectic State Association of Illinois, the National Eclectic Association and of the East St. Louis and Southern Illinois Medical Associations, and affiliates with the order of Modern Woodmen, the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and other social and beneficiary orders.

UHL, George P., a contractor and builder of Belleville, this county, was born in that place January 11, 1866, a son of Andrew and Margarete (Weingartner) Uhl, natives of Krohnberg, Nassau, Germany. He was educated in the public and the Press Architectural schools, taking a commercial course and entering the Architectural School when but fifteen years old. At the age of nineteen, he was taken into partnership with his father, who was one of the foremost builders in this part of the State. He built the first sewer in Belleville, as well as most of the fine structures in St. Clair County. George remained with his father for seventeen years, and has conducted the business alone since 1897, retaining many who were his father's customers forty years ago. Andrew Uhl died February 18, 1898, and was buried in Walnut Hill Cemetery.

On November 20, 1890, George P. Uhl was united in marriage to Amelia Medart, who was born in Belleville, and there obtained a public school education. The five children born of this union are Clara, Andrew, George, Amelia and Margaret. Mrs. Uhl died February 18, 1902, and was interred in Walnut Hill Cemetery, Belleville. On June 24, 1903, he was married to Hulda Medart, a native of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Uhl casts his vote with the Republican party, and in his religious belief affiliates with the St. Paul Free Protestant Church. Fraternally, he is associated with the K. P. and Modern Woodmen of America.

VAN DYKE, Thomas.—Through the praiseworthy efforts of Thomas Van Dyke, Chief of the East St. Louis Fire Department, that important municipal adjunct has undergone marked improvement, its life and property-saving devices comparing favorably with those of older and larger communities, and its large band of fire fighters furnishing a standard of unsurpassed bravery and ability. Of old Ken-

tucky stock, Mr. Van Dyke was born in Taylorsville, Spencer County, Ky., October 6, 1862, and was educated in the public schools and at St. Joseph's College. His parents were George and Mattie (Moore) Van Dyke, both natives of Kentucky, and his father spent practically his entire active life in the distilling business. George Van Dyke was equally successful as a land owner and stock and horse raiser, accumulating extensive holdings in the most valuable part of the State.

Notwithstanding his father's prosperity, young Van Dyke was reared to an appreciation of his own responsibilities, and was not encouraged in any dependence upon the paternal purse. From the home fireside he went forth to earn his living on a Mississippi River steamboat as an engineering apprentice, a couple of years later becoming assistant engineer at the Anhauser Busch Brewing Company's plant, St. Louis. After three years of experience in this giant enterprise he became chief engineer in a Kansas City (Mo.) brewery, and two years afterward began a four years' service as assistant engineer of the Lempe Brewery. About fifteen years ago he became identified with the Heim Brewing Company, at East St. Louis, as master mechanic, resigning from this position to accept the large responsibility of Fire Chief of the town. Mr. Van Dyke is fraternally connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Eagles. In 1882 he married Mollie Manning, and four children have been born into his family: Ernest, Mattie, George and Thomas. Mr. Van Dyke is one of the substantial and highly honored men of East St. Louis, is a conscientious and capable manager of the department of which he is chief, and in his private life is a kind husband, an indulgent father and a faithful friend.

VOEGTLE, Jacob, a pioneer resident of Belleville, St. Clair County, where he is engaged in coal mining, was born in Baden, Germany, March 29, 1849. His parents came to this country when he was four years old, and proceeded directly to Belleville. After attending the public school a short time, at a very early age Jacob went to work in the coal mine. In 1870 a stock company was organized for mining, consisting of sixteen members, which number was soon increased to twenty. In this concern, which was called the West Belleville

Mining Company, Mr. Voegtle held an interest. This he sold out three years afterward, and has since continued at work in the mines. On October 24, 1871, Jacob Voegtle was married to Louisa Bilger, who was born and schooled in Germany. The children resulting from this union are as follows: John, William, Jacob, Philip and Annie. Mr. Voegtle is fraternally connected with the I. O. R. M., U. M. W. of A., and K. & L. of H.

VOELLINGER, Michael, a well-known and highly respected farmer of St. Clair Township, was born October 17, 1856, in this county, being a son of Jacob and Anna M. (Meyer) Voellinger, the former a native of Bavaria, and the latter of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany. In 1842 the father emigrated from Germany and located in St. Clair County, where he bought a tract of land in St. Clair Township and there followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1885. Michael Voellinger was educated in the district schools of St. Clair County and remained on the home farm until attaining the age of twenty-two years, when he went to Europe and traveled on the Continent for six months. He then returned to the old homestead in St. Clair Township, where he continued to reside until his marriage, after which he moved to a farm comprising 350 acres on Section 1, northeast corner of St. Clair Township. Here he devotes his time and attention to agriculture, the most of his land being planted in wheat and corn. In his religious views he is a firm believer in the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and politically, supports the Republican party. On May 17, 1881, he was married to Mary E. Gundlach, a native of St. Clair County, where she was educated in the Immaculate Conception Academy. By this marriage the following five children have been born: Ida, Agnes, Margaret, John and Thecla.

VOGT, Frank M., who is the proprietor of a boot and shoe store in O'Fallon, St. Clair County, was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1874. His father, Henry Vogt, and his mother, who was a Miss Beauman, were natives of Germany. The former, on emigrating to this country, settled in St. Louis and entered into the real estate business. After finishing his studies in the public schools in St. Louis, Frank Vogt was employed as a clerk by the Simmons Hard-

ware Co., with which he remained six and a half years. Subsequently, he entered a shoe factory, where he learned the trade of a shoemaker. In April, 1904, he opened a boot and shoe store in O'Fallon, in connection with which he also conducts a repair shop. Mr. Vogt was married at St. Louis, in 1896, to Lily Cornwall, and they have one child, named Ethel.

VOIGT, Franz, brewmaster at the Western Brewery, Belleville, is a native of Germany, born in 1865, and there obtained his education in the public schools. Since leaving school his life story may be briefly told as follows: He was employed in a brewery at Leutenberg, Germany, 1881-83; worked in other breweries 1883-85, served in the German Army, 1885-88; was employed in breweries in Berlin and Hamburg, 1888-90; came to America in 1890; was employed in S. Liebmans Sons' brewery, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1890-93; took a course in the United States Brewers' Academy, New York, 1893; was brewmaster in a brewery at Rhinelander, Wis., 1893-94; was brewmaster for the Minneapolis Brewing Company, Branch No. 2, 1894-96; was brewmaster in a brewery at Pomeroy, Ohio, 1896-99; held a similar position in a brewery at Steubenville, Ohio, 1899-1901; took a course at Hantke's Brewers' School, Milwaukee, 1901; was expert brewer in that institution, 1901-03; went to Germany, visiting schools there, and took a special course at the Berlin Brewers' School, 1903, and became brewmaster at the Western Brewery (his present position) August, 1903. Mr. Voigt is interested in German singing societies and is President of the Barenriege from Belleville Turnverein. In 1893 he married Miss Fannie Stiefel. There are few, if any, brewmasters in America better fitted for their responsible positions than is Mr. Voigt.

WACHSMUTH, Frederick, one of the pioneer farmers of St. Clair County who has achieved success in his chosen vocation, is a native of Prussia, where he was born in 1831, and obtained his early education in the public schools of the kingdom. He served two years in the Prussian army, on January 1, 1854, emigrated to America, and for two years was employed in the copper mines on Lake Superior. In 1857 he came to St. Clair County and engaged in farming, in 1859 purchasing the place on which he

at present resides, consisting of 192 acres of land located about three miles southeast of Lenzburg. Although he has been a hard worker all his life, at the age of seventy-three years, Mr. Wachsmuth is today hale and hearty, possessing that rugged constitution which comes from rightful living and days of youthful labor. Age has deprived him of none of his faculties, and he is spending the later years of his life in the enjoyment of the fruits of his earlier industry and wise foresight. In 1859 Frederick Wachsmuth was married to Paulina Schuler, a native of Prussia, in whose splendid public schools she was educated. Three children were born of this marriage, namely: Mrs. Sirdina Beimfohr, Edward and Mrs. Amanda Schrader. In religion, Mr. Wachsmuth's faith has always been that of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, while politically, he supports the Democratic party.

WACHTEL, Valentine, member of the Saegar Cigar Company, manufacturers and dealers, East St. Louis, this county, is a native of Illinois, born in 1879, and received his early education in the parochial schools of the city named. His parents, Frederick and Catherine (Hertz) Wachtel, were born respectively in Germany and France. When the elder Wachtel settled in St. Clair County, he followed the trade of a carpenter, but subsequently engaged in agricultural pursuits. Valentine Wachtel learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it for two and a half years. He subsequently served for two terms as Deputy Tax Collector in East St. Louis, and then started in the commission business. On relinquishing this he opened a saloon on the corner of Seventh Street and Missouri Avenue, and later entered into partnership with John Saegar, forming the Saegar Cigar Company, whose place of business is No. 110 Collinsville Avenue.

WALLACE, J. A., was born in Lebanon, Ill., in 1866, a son of John and Mary Wallace, the former a native of Germany and educated in the common schools, later assisting his father in the livery business, which he organized in 1880 and conducted until his death, in 1896. The son has carried on the business since, the livery consisting of eleven horses and complete rigs, with a full equipment for funeral service. In 1889 Mr. Wallace was married to

Alvira Grauel, who received her education in the schools of Lebanon, and to them have been born the following children: Eleanor, Ralph, Delphean and Harold.

WANGELIN, George F.—One of the most industrious, as well as most successful business men of Belleville, is George F. Wangelin, owner and proprietor of a confectionery and fruit store at No. 122 East Main Street. Mr. Wangelin believes in doing well whatever is worth doing at all, and thus his store is well kept, his fruit is the best procurable, and his tempting confections are made of wholesome and pure materials. He understands the obligations and amenities of the successful tradesman, is tactful and courteous, and has a reputation for fairness and honesty in both his business and social life. On both the paternal and maternal sides of his house Mr. Wangelin had representatives among the very early settlers of St. Clair County. His paternal grandparents, August and Minnie (Tillie) Wangelin, located here in 1835, soon after their arrival from Germany, while his maternal grandfather, John Eckert, turned up sod in the wilderness as early as 1816. The latter was born in Williamsville, Ky., married Ara Williams, of Butler, Montgomery county, Va., and succeeded to large country lands in St. Clair County, where he was recognized as one of the most prosperous and influential men of his time and place. Charles F. Wangelin, the father of George F., was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and accompanied his parents to Illinois in 1835, in young manhood marrying Lucinda Eckert, born in Waterloo, that State. The youth of George F. Wangelin permitted of little leisure or educational opportunity, for at the age of fourteen he commenced work as a machinist, and two years later went to St. Louis, where he secured a position as clerk in a dry goods store. Five years later he renounced trade in favor of a government claim in South Dakota, but after living on his land a couple of years, he disposed of it and for five years was a postal clerk for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company. He started his present business in Belleville in 1893, locating first at No. 12 East Main Street, and a year later moving to his present store, two blocks distant. Mr. Wangelin is an enthusiastic fraternalist, being identified with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Court of Honor.

WANGELIN, Hugo E., M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Belleville, this county, since 1893, was born in that town March 6, 1868. His father, Richard Wangelin, was a native of St. Clair County, and his mother, Sophia (Evans) Wangelin, was born in the vicinity of Chicago. His grandfather, Col. Hugo A. Wangelin, was of German birth. Dr. Wangelin attended the public schools and was a pupil in the St. Louis Manual Training School, after which he pursued a course of study in the St. Louis Medical College, and the medical department of the University of Minnesota. At the age of twenty years, the Doctor practiced dentistry in Belleville and in Minneapolis, Minn. When twenty-three years old, he began the practice of medicine in Minneapolis and continued there until 1893, when he returned to Belleville. He was appointed County Physician in 1894 and served as such until 1895, and from 1896 to 1897.

In October, 1894, Dr. Wangelin was married to Christine S. Hartmann, who was born and schooled in Belleville. Two children have resulted from their union—Hedwig Wanda and Evans Hubert. In 1895 the Doctor built a comfortable residence on North Church Street, where he has since maintained his office. In politics he is a Democrat, and fraternally, is a member of the A. F. & A. M., R. A., K. T., and Thirty-second Degree Consistory.

WANGELIN, Richard, for more than forty years identified with the Belleville Savings Bank, first as Teller and since 1879 as Cashier, was born in St. Clair County, January 27, 1845. He is the son of Hugo and Bertha (Schubert) Wangelin, natives of Germany, his father having been born in Pforten, and his mother in Dessau, Prussia. Hugo Wangelin came to the United States in 1834, and settled in Ohio, whence he moved to St. Clair County in 1840, where he married a member of a prominent pioneer family. His first occupation here was farming, and he next became a merchant and miller at Lebanon, Ill. In 1861 he entered the Union Army as Major of the Twelfth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, of which he was promoted to be Colonel. He was subsequently made Brigadier General for meritorious service. He participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and in the battle of Ringgold (Ga.) lost his right arm.

After amputation and recovery he took part in the capture of Atlanta. In the spring of 1865 he was honorably discharged, and on returning home was appointed by President Lincoln Postmaster of Belleville. After serving thus four years, he was reappointed by President Grant and served four years longer. He then retired from all active effort, and died in Belleville, February 26, 1883, honored and respected throughout the entire community. His memory is warmly cherished, and thousands still dwell upon his name with reverent affection and admiration. His widow survived him until October 18, 1896. Gen. Wangelin was the father of seven children who are now living, namely: Mrs. Anna Ropiequet, of Belleville, a widow; Louisa; Richard; Edward H., of St. Louis; Otto, of Boulder, Colo.; and Irvin and Walter, both of Belleville. Politically, General Wangelin was accustomed to act independently of party, especially in local affairs.

Richard Wangelin received his early education in the schools of Belleville and at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill. He was deputy Postmaster of Belleville, under Postmaster Tynedale, and next served in the commissary department of the Union army at Vicksburg. He then enlisted and became First Sergeant of Company H, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After receiving an honorable discharge from the army, he entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College, St. Louis, from which he was graduated. On April 1, 1865, he was made Teller of the Belleville Savings Bank, and in 1879 was appointed Cashier, in which capacity he has acted ever since, making a period of forty years of continuous service in this institution.

Richard Wangelin was married in St. Clair County to Sophia Evans, who has borne him seven children as follows: Dr. Hugo E.; Ernest E.; Olive, wife of Frank C. Murven, of St. Louis; Wanda, wife of Walter W. Fuess, of the First National Bank of Belleville; Fred C., of St. Louis; Louis E., who is a Justice of the Peace of Belleville; and Hettie May, who lives at home. Fraternally, Mr. Wangelin is connected with the G. A. R. and B. P. O. E. He is also a member of the Philharmonic and Liederkranz Societies. In every way he is one of the best known and most respected citizens of St. Clair County. In business and social

circles he is regarded with the utmost consideration. As a financier his counsel is often sought, and his phenomenal period of service in the Belleville Savings Bank has made him one of the most conspicuous figures in the community.

WARD, John, liquor dealer of East St. Louis, this county, and a prominent Democrat, was born in Delaware in 1867, and is a son of Daniel Ward, of Ireland. Previous to embarking upon his present occupation, Mr. Ward followed railroading for many years, beginning when he was twenty-four, and continuing through various stages of advancement until 1898. He then started his present store on East Broadway, which has since expanded into a large and prosperous establishment. The wife of Mr. Ward was formerly Ada Mason, of Crystal City, Mo.

WARREN, James E., engaged in teaming for the Terminal Bridge & Railroad Company, and owner of a retail liquor business on the corner of Ninth and Baugh Streets, East St. Louis, is a native of Franklin County, Mo., and was born in 1858. As a small boy Mr. Warren located in this city with his parents, Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Johnson) Warren. His father was a native of Ireland; his mother was born in Richmond, Va., and her parents were also American born. After completing his education in the public schools, Mr. Warren engaged as night foreman for the East St. Louis Packing Company for seventeen years. He then took up the business of grading and hauling, eventually becoming associated with the firm which now has use for his nine teams and several assistants. Mr. Warren is a stanch Democrat, and formerly served as a member of the School Board for two terms, being President of the same for one term. Fraternally, he is connected with the Eagles. The wife of Mr. Warren was formerly Malvina Hallows, of Centerville Township, St. Clair County, and his marriage occurred in 1882.

"WASTFIELD, A. J. (deceased).—A. J. Wastfield, whose death occurred on the 15th of November, 1866, was one of the representative men in the neighborhood of O'Fallon. His father, Walter Wastfield, was born in the city of Bath, England. Part of his early life was spent

in Ireland, and he was married at Fermoy, to Mary Ann Shannon, a young lady of much intelligence, who belonged to an Irish family. Walter Wastfield emigrated to America in the year 1819, and, after spending a few weeks in the city of Baltimore, came to St. Clair County and settled in Section 33 of Township 2 North, Range 7, about two miles southeast of O'Fallon. The journey from Baltimore to St. Louis was made by wagon. He was in comfortable circumstances, and he and his wife brought with them to this country ample supplies of money, and every convenience that could make their life in the new country comfortable. Walter Wastfield died on the 26th of November. Their deaths undoubtedly resulted from the shock occasioned by the sudden death of their son, A. J. Wastfield. They were advanced in years, and after the sad accident they sank into a nervous fever, from which they never recovered.

"A. J. Wastfield was born on the old place, northeast of O'Fallon, where his father settled on coming to the county, on the 6th of September, 1829. He was the youngest son, and the next to the youngest child, of a family of nine children, composed of five daughters and four sons. He was raised in the same part of the county. He attended the public schools at Belleville, and also for a time was a student at the old Rock Spring Seminary. He was married on the 12th of June, 1860, to Miss Elsie Osburn, who was born at Lebanon." (Brink's History, 1881.)

WATSON, Mills W., lawyer and merchant of East St. Louis, this county, was born in 1836, in St. Louis County, Mo., son of Wesley and Sarah (Sumner) Watson, the former being a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Tennessee. After passing through the common schools of St. Louis, M. W. Watson engaged in teaching in Missouri for four years, during which time he occupied his leisure time in studying law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar of Missouri. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, with which he served until mustered out at the close of the war. He then went to Montana Territory and engaged in a general contracting business there for several years, after which he returned to St. Louis. In 1872 he was readmitted to the bar and practiced his profession until 1880, when he en-

gaged in the newspaper business. He moved to East St. Louis in 1886 and there opened a book store and news depot, which he is still successfully conducting. In 1859 he married Elizabeth Thomas, who was born in Boston, Mass., and acquired her education in the public schools of that city and St. Louis. To them have been born the following children: Mrs. Louisa Truitt, a resident of Chicago, Ill.; Selma Watson, of Denver, Colo.; and Mills W., Jr., of East St. Louis. Mr. Watson is a member of the G. A. R.

WEBER, Herman Gustavus (deceased), who was for thirty years one of the most conspicuous and honored citizens of Belleville, St. Clair County, and in whom the people of that city signified their unreserved confidence by choosing him for the fourth time their chief executive, was born in Rockenhausen, near Kaiserslautern, Germany, November 9, 1832. He was a son of William and Henrietta (Volmer) Weber, also natives of Germany. In early youth Herman G. Weber received a thorough course of instruction in the manual training school of Kaiserslautern, and at the age of sixteen years became identified with the Revolutionists of 1848, under the lead of Col. Friedrich Hecker. After the suppression of the liberal element, being the son of a Government official (his father was a Forester), he was compelled to forsake his native land, and took refuge in Switzerland, whence he came to the United States. In 1854 he located in Belleville, and shortly afterward obtained employment in a sawmill near Freeburg. In 1855 he returned to Belleville and declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. Two years later, during the mayoralty of Edward Abend, Sr., who was his friend and fellow-townsmen in Germany, Mr. Weber secured a position as street inspector. Rising rapidly in popular favor, he subsequently filled, in succession, many offices of public trust. In 1861, 1862 and 1863, he was, in turn, City Marshal, Assessor and Treasurer of Belleville. He was elected Sheriff and Collector of St. Clair County in 1874, succeeding himself in that office in 1876 and 1878. In 1873, he was elected Mayor of Belleville. He was again elected Mayor in 1883, and was re-elected in April, 1885. On July 6 of that year he resigned the Mayoralty to accept the appointment, made by President Cleve-

land, of United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois. In 1891 he was, for the fourth time, elected Mayor of Belleville. In all of these important public positions Mr. Weber acquitted himself with signal ability and fidelity, reflecting additional credit throughout the long official succession of thirty years upon an already honored name. When he finally retired to private life he left behind him a record not only unsullied by misdoing, but bright with beneficent accomplishment. During his last term as Mayor he laid the foundation for the public improvements that have since been the pride of Belleville. He established the sanitary department of the city, and appointed the first Board of Health. To his rigorous and constant exertions are largely due the City Hall and Public Library. For twenty years previous to his death, Mr. Weber was a stockholder and Director of the Belleville Savings Bank. He was President of the Belleville Brosius Oil Works and a Director of the Sucker State Drill Works.

On April 3, 1857, Mr. Weber was united in marriage with Anna Schuster, who, with two daughters, Louise W., widow of Curt Heinfeld, and Mrs. Irvin H. Wangelin, survives him. Mr. Weber was a prominent and highly esteemed member of fraternal orders and social organizations. His death occurred at his residence, No. 20 West First Street, Belleville, February 2, 1897. Few of Belleville's honored citizens have left upon the annals of that city a name more deeply impressed than that of Herman Gustavus Weber.

WEHR, Solomon F., M. D.—Since locating in Illinois in 1866, at least two communities have come to appreciate the professional skill and fine personal qualities of Dr. Solomon F. Wehr—Washington County, where he lived until 1885, and Belleville, with its favorable surroundings, and which has since been his home. Dr. Wehr is of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, and was born in Union County, Pa., January 30, 1834, a son of George and Catherine (Faust) Wehr, and grandson of Simeon Wehr, all natives of that State. He was educated in the public schools, at Central Pennsylvania College, and at the University of Philadelphia, completing his professional course at the Medical College of Philadelphia in 1862. His initial practice was conducted in Madisonburg, Center

County, Pa., the Civil War coming as an interruption in an encouraging and promising start. As assistant surgeon he served his country from June 22, 1864, until October 5, of that year, after which he entered the Seminary Hospital, at Covington, Ky., a position which he was obliged to resign owing to the death of his father. Resuming practice in Madisonburg, he came to a realization of the limitations of his surroundings, and decided to join his fortunes with those of less thickly settled Illinois, to which he came in the fall of 1866. Dr. Wehr enjoyed the inestimable assistance of a sympathetic and capable wife, who was formerly Mary S. Tindale, of Georgetown, Del., and to whose economy and encouragement he owes much of his success in life, but who passed away in the year 1900. Two daughters have brightened his home, and are now established in households of their own—Mrs. Annie E. Gibbs and Mrs. Mollie B. Nelson. The Doctor is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a conscientious and painstaking physician and surgeon, a man of high personal honor and largeness of heart, and one who has ever regarded his profession as a stepping-stone to great good in the world.

WEIRBACK, Jacob M., a son of Samuel and Katherine (Mann) Weirback, was born August 2, 1852, in Bucks County, Pa., in whose public and high schools he obtained a thorough education. At the age of fourteen he began working in a planing mill at Bethlehem, Pa., remaining there nine years; then he was employed in various steel works for three years, and in 1877 came to Belleville, where he obtained a position in the Harrison Machine Works, having charge of the wood-working machinery department for four years. For the following two years he engaged in house building and later took up pattern making, which he has since followed and in which capacity he has been connected with Rogers' foundry for the past three years. The marriage of Mr. Weirback occurred March 16, 1871, when he was united to Mary Billiard, who was born and educated in Lehigh County, Pa., and they are the parents of the following children: Edgar Alvin, who died at the age of twenty-eight years; Gertrude G., deceased at the age of twenty-six years, and Robert A., at the age of twenty-one; Nellie A., who married August Weisenborn, and died when

twenty years of age; Minnie Minerva; Emily Christina and William Henry. The paternal and maternal grandparents of Jacob M. were natives of Bucks County, Pa. In religion, Mr. Weirback is an adherent of the Presbyterian Church, in politics, he is a Democrat, and fraternally, he is a member of the Hora Gura and the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union.

WERNER, Jacob, engaged in the retail liquor business in East St. Louis, and formerly connected with railroading for many years, is a native of Joliet, Ill., and was born in 1871. His father, J. Werner, is also a native of that city. At the outset of his independent career Mr. Werner took up railroading, and in 1901 came to East St. Louis, where he established a saloon, soon after starting and operating two others. At present he has one establishment, and is doing an extensive business. Fraternally, Mr. Werner is connected with the Eagles and the Improved Order of Hibernians. In 1896 he married Lollie Leasey, a native of East St. Louis, and has two sons, John Roderick and George.

WEST, Edward William (deceased), one of the oldest of the pioneer settlers of Illinois, within which he lived for more than four-score years, an honored resident of Belleville and its vicinity, was born near Fincastle, the county seat of Botetourt County, Va., September 20, 1815. He was a son of Washington and Frances (Mitchell) West, natives of that State, and a grandson of Benjamin and Virlinda (Hilleary) West, both born in Maryland. John West, the great-grandfather, who was born in Kent County, England, came to the United States at an early period, and located in Maryland, where he owned a plantation, on which he spent the remainder of his life. He had a brother who settled in Virginia. Benjamin West, grandfather of Edward W., was a noted painter in Virginia. He was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War, in which he served until its termination, and was one of the patriotic colonists who endured the hardships and privations of the terrible ordeal at Valley Forge. His marriage to Virlinda Hilleary occurred before the commencement of the war, his wife being the daughter of a Maryland planter, who was of English nativity. Their union resulted in eight children, as follows: Henry, Tillman, Hilleary, Washington, Mrs.

Calhoun, Mrs. Ripley, Fannie and Sarah. In 1818, the parents of this family accompanied four of their children—Henry, Washington, Sarah and Fannie—to St. Clair County, the entire party who made the journey consisting of about sixty-six persons. Benjamin West died at the age of eighty-four years, and his wife was ninety years old at the time of her decease. Both are buried in St. Clair County on the old West homestead in St. Clair Township. During the War of 1812, Washington West, father of Edward W. West, was Captain of a company of troops which marched from Fincastle, Va., to Norfolk, in that State, to defend the latter city against a threatened attack by the British. For several years he held the office of Magistrate, and was a prominent citizen, respected and honored by all. His life-long occupation was that of a farmer, and at one time he was the owner of 650 acres of land. In politics, he was originally a Jackson Democrat, and at a later period a Whig. During the Civil War he was a supporter of the Democratic party. In religious belief, he was an adherent of the Episcopal Church. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Edward Mitchell, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who accompanied the West family to St. Clair County in 1818. She died in 1819, when about thirty years of age, the mother of three children who survived her, namely: Frances, who became the wife of John Flanagan, of Winchester County, Va.; Benjamin H., who was engaged in agricultural pursuits just south of Belleville, and died in that city; and Edward William. A son of Benjamin H., Dr. Washington West, is a well known medical practitioner of Belleville.

On moving from the East to Illinois, then the frontier, the West family brought their eight slaves with them. Some of these were afterward liberated. Others remained with the family until 1842, when they were freed by State legislation. Of the latter number, a part disappeared, but some remained in the vicinity of their former masters, who were their best friends, and cared for them in sickness and death. When they located in St. Clair County the Wests were possessed of ample financial resources and other property, and were made heartily welcome to the new country. They were classed with the well-to-do and influential members of society, were honored and respected, and always left the impress of their

excellent characteristics on the community in which they lived.

Edward W. West obtained his early education in the schools of St. Clair County. For eight years during his early youth, he was the recipient of instruction under the preceptorship of his uncle, John Henry Dennis, a collegiate of superior culture, who taught in the Belleville schools from 1824 until 1860. In early manhood, Mr. West was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Belleville for a period of six years. In 1845 he located on a farm adjoining the town, which was composed largely of woodland and contained 250 acres. A portion of this was converted into city lots and disposed of for building purposes. At the time of his death Mr. West was still the owner of 200 acres adjoining the farm tract, on which he had been engaged as a progressive horticulturist. He acted in the capacity of Corresponding Secretary of the Old Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Association, and was President of that organization for several years.

Mr. West was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was wedded in Belleville, was formerly Mrs. Amanda Cannon (nee Paul), of Philadelphia, who died in 1849. She was the mother of Mrs. General Powell. In 1851, Mr. West was united in marriage with Mrs. Amanda Hyde (nee Gregory), and they became the parents of two children, Edward and Myra. The former is prominently and successfully engaged in the real estate business in Belleville, with offices in the First National Bank Building; and the latter is a resident of Springfield, Mo., having become the wife of Theodore J. Krafft. Mr. West lived a long, upright and useful life, and in the ripeness of his years, was the object of profound respect and veneration, his numerous friends recognizing the sterling worth of his character. He died at his residence, No. 120 Pennsylvania Avenue, on March 29, 1906, and was laid to rest in Green Mount Cemetery, Belleville.

WEST, Washington, Sr., M. D.—Distinction is lent the career of Dr. Washington West, Sr., not only because he is the oldest practicing physician of Belleville, but because he is a man of great personal worth and large capacity for usefulness. Since his permanent settlement here in 1870, he has realized in gratifying measure the expectations of a humane and resource-

ful healer, and his name has become an expression of those professional and general qualities which inspire confidence, affection and good will.

Dr. West was born in Belleville, February 9, 1847, and comes of one of the pioneer families of St. Clair County. His father, Benjamin Hilleary West, was a native of Botetourt County, Va., born in 1817, and his mother, Maria G. (Hill) West, of King and Queen County, that State. His paternal grandparents were Major Washington and Fannie (Mitchell) West, the former born in Hagerstown, Md., and the latter in Virginia; and his paternal great-grandparents were Benjamin and Anna (Hailey) West, natives of Maryland, and the former a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His maternal grandparents, William and Lucy G. (Bailor) Hill, were natives of Virginia. Dr. West's early influences were such as to develop the best traits in his character, and to stimulate an interest in intellectual and practical pursuits. His preliminary education in the public schools of Belleville, accomplished at the age of seventeen, he attended the City University of St. Louis, Mo., until the spring of 1866, and the following fall entered the medical department of the Washington University, from which he was duly graduated in March, 1868.

The professional practice of Dr. West was inaugurated under favorable circumstances, and offered opportunity for varied and valuable experience. The fall of his graduation he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army by General Sherman, who had made a treaty with the Sioux Indians in 1867, and was sent to the Sioux Indian Reservation, in Dakota, under General Harney, where he remained until returning to Belleville in 1870. The same year, June 30th, he was united in marriage to Mary Agnes Wolfe, a native of St. Louis, who was born near Pittsburg, Beaver County, Pa., and who was educated at the Mary Institute, St. Louis, and at Bonham's Seminary. Dr. and Mrs. West are the parents of the following children: Basmath A.; Booth; Mary Agnes, deceased; Dr. Washington, Jr.; Mrs. Maria Katherine Salter; Way; Stephani; Ruth; and Grace Bryan, deceased. Dr. West has paid little attention to affairs outside of his profession, and it is to the persistent concentration upon the subject nearest his heart and

brain that he attributes a large share of his success. He is a Christian gentleman, contrary to the general tendency of the devotees of science, and is a life member of the American Bible Society. While progressive and open to conviction, he represents the conservative and careful element among physicians, and is one of those who lean upon the immutable truths sanctioned by the wisdom and experience of the centuries.

WESTWOOD, Thomas, mine manager for the Consolidated Coal Company, of Belleville, this county, is a native of England, born in 1842. Mr. Westwood came to the United States in 1869, and four years thereafter engaged in mining with the Schuremann Coal Company, whose property was purchased by the Consolidated Coal Company in 1886. Mr. Westwood has been manager of the mine for nearly twenty-six years. He has forty-six men under his charge, and the daily capacity of the mine is 220 tons. The output is shipped to St. Louis, where it is sold. Thomas Westwood was married in 1860 to Hannah Dingley, and they have five children—Albert, Martha, Jane, Hettie H. and Frank.

WETTIG, Victor H., identified with the East St. Louis Terminal Association since 1888 and for a number of years operator of the company's electric signal station at the Relay Depot, was born in Old Illinois Town, now South East St. Louis, in 1852, and is a son of Andrew and Louisa (Neubarth) Wettig, natives of Saxony, Germany. In 1830, Andrew Wettig inaugurated his self-supporting career in America, settling on the farm near Belleville, Ill., whence later he removed to a place near Millstadt. For a number of years he owned land comprising what is now the eastern part of East St. Louis, but the high water of 1851 driving him from this property, he located in Old Illinois Town, now East St. Louis. Here he engaged in a general merchandise business for many years, at the same time taking a prominent part in Democratic politics, and serving as the first Postmaster of East St. Louis, an office to which he was appointed under the Pierce administration, and which he held until the election of President Lincoln.

Profiting by his father's success and its resultant opportunity, Victor H. Wettig completed

his education in the public schools of Old Illinois Town, and eventually took a course in a commercial college in St. Louis proper. In 1869 he entered the law office of Ex-Mayor J. B. Bowman, and in 1871 took charge of the ticket office connected with the St. Louis & Vandalia Railroad. Resigning this position in 1874, he accepted the appointment of Deputy City Clerk, and upon resigning in August, 1875, became telegrapher for the St. Louis Bridge Company. In 1876 he resigned this position to become City Clerk under Mayor Hake, and in 1877 sent in his resignation, which took effect six months later. He has since voted the straight Democratic ticket, but has avoided official honors. His length of service with the East St. Louis Terminal Association is the most fitting guarantee of his stability and faithfulness, and especially is his work to be commended in the responsible position as operator of the electric signal station. In 1876 Mr. Wettig married Annie E. Flynn, who was born in Rhode Island, and who died in 1882, leaving a son, Victor A., now electrician at the Union Station, St. Louis. In 1888, Mr. Wettig married for a second wife, Louisa C. Shriver, born near Quincy, Ill., and of this union two children have been born—Carl L., and Pansy L.

WEYGANDT, Charles L., foreman of the nickel-plating department of the Snyder & Baker Stove Works, Belleville, was born February 18, 1878, in Millstadt, Ill. When he was six years old his parents moved to Belleville, where the father was employed as a brick mason, which trade he still follows. At the age of fourteen, Charles L. started to work, as an apprentice polisher, for the Snyder & Baker Stove Company, and at the end of three years became a journeyman, since which time he has been foreman of the plating department of that concern. In religion, he adheres to the Evangelical Church, and in politics, is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. His parents are Charles and Anna (Oldendorph) Weygandt, the former born in Millstadt, Ill., and the latter in St. Clair County. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Adolph Weygandt, a native of Germany.

WHELAN, James J., who is engaged in the retail liquor business in East St. Louis, this county, and represents the Third Ward in the

City Council, was born in that city, October 13, 1872, and received his early education in the public school. His parents, Thomas and Margaret (Fahey) Whelan, were natives of Ireland, the father being a railroad car inspector.

Mr. Whelan learned the trade of a machinist, which he followed until 1896, and then engaged in the retail liquor business at No. 134 South Main Street. In 1903, he was elected Alderman from the Third Ward on the Independent Municipal ticket, serving two years in that capacity, and having been prominently connected with the present city administration ever since attaining his majority. Fraternally, Mr. Whelan is affiliated with the Eagles.

WHITE, Thomas H., Postmaster at the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, was born at Beekman, Dutchess County, N. Y., July 1, 1849, a son of Leonard T. and Charlotte (Wright) White, both natives of the Empire State. Mrs. Leonard T. White died in 1856, and her husband in 1857. Of their eight children, seven grew to maturity. Thomas H., the second in order of birth, was without father or mother when he was only eight years old. In 1858, when he was nine, he went to Dover, N. Y., to live with his uncle, William A. White. In 1860, he returned to Beekman to learn carriage-making with his uncle, William Wright. After a year and a half there, he went to Westchester County, N. Y., where he worked in a carriage shop two years. Later he was engaged for some time in the shop of his uncle, William Wright, at Beekman. Then he worked in the factory of George Morgan at Amenia, N. Y., the greatest grain cradle manufactory of its time. In 1866 he returned to Beekman, whence, in 1867, he removed to Albany, N. Y., to assist in building the West Albany Stock Yards. Thence he went to Buffalo and helped to rebuild and reopen the cattle-yards there. He was employed again at the yards at Albany and, in 1871, came to East St. Louis to assist in building the National Stock Yards. He was in charge of excavations and grading for two years, until the yards were completed and opened. Then for three years he was yardmaster in the cattle department, a position which he resigned to buy and sell cattle on his own account. Later, as local representative and buyer for Swift & Company and the Michigan Beef and Provision Company, he be-

came known in the cattle trade throughout the United States. About the time of the completion of the National Stock Yards, a suit was brought by Himrod & Ellithorpe against the "Yards Company" for alleged damages to the sum of \$150,000 for rock work. Judge Wilderman was appointed referee to try the case, and before him at that time Mr. White made his first appearance as a witness. The suit was won by the National Stock Yards Company. Politically, Mr. White is a stanch Republican. Records show that he has had much to do officially with the advancement of East St. Louis. He is serving his fourth year as Postmaster at the National Stock Yards. He has always favored the "reform" government and was elected Alderman from the Seventh Ward on the Citizens' ticket. He married Miss Fannie M. Griffin, a native of Connecticut, in February, 1871. His residence is at 816 Baugh Avenue.

WHITESIDE, Thomas A., farmer of St. Clair Township, this county, was born there January 8, 1843, the son of Joseph O. and Margaret (Badgley) Whiteside, natives of Illinois, and grandson of William L. Whiteside, of North Carolina, and Ichabod Badgley, a typical New Englander. Mr. Whiteside received a public school education, and remained with his parents until after the breaking out of the Civil War, on August 12, 1862, enlisting in Company I, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, serving until discharged, on August 5, 1865. Having participated in twelve battles and in thirty-five skirmishes, and being at last wounded in the head by the explosion of a shell, he returned with honor to St. Clair County, and began farming on Section 10, two miles northeast of Belleville. In 1876 he purchased fifty-three acres of land, and later bought an additional forty-six acres, the chief products of his farm being fruits, butter and cream, in which articles he has dealt since 1884. On December 26, 1866, Mr. Whiteside was married to Olive Messenger, of St. Clair Township, a daughter of Matthew Lyon Messenger, and a cousin of General Lyon, the well known Commander in the Civil War. Of this union nine children have been born—Lillian, Maud, Ora, Raymond, Daisy, Donald, Lawrence, Olive and Dorothy. In his political views, Mr. Whiteside is a Republican, and is closely identified with the G. A. R.

WICK, Bernhardt F., for many years a resident of Belleville, this county, and whose death, August 18, 1882, removed a worthy and useful member of the community, was born in Saxony, Germany, April 21, 1827, a son of George F. and Louisa Wick. In 1847, Mr. Wick crossed the Atlantic and settled in Pittsburg, Pa., and in 1849 came to Belleville, where he worked at the trade of a mason. He followed the same until his election to the office of City Clerk, in 1858, which he held four years, afterward serving as County Clerk for eight years. He married Susanna Kersler, of Baden, Germany, in May, 1854, and of the union five children have been born: Louise is the wife of George Daab; Freda is Mrs. Adolph Glacer; Eliza is unmarried; Lena is the wife of Otis Getchel; and one son, Fred G., died November 10, 1889. Mr. Wick was a Democrat in politics, and fraternally, connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

“WIDER, Ernest W. (deceased).—Few men have been more prominently before the attention of the public in East St. Louis than Mr. Wider. Fewer yet have contributed more to promote the general good than he. He may have made mistakes, doubtless did, but they were errors of the head, not of the heart. Many of his public acts may have been prompted by a spirit of rivalry, but most were certainly intended for the promotion of local enterprises. Ernest W. Wider was born on May 7, 1835, at Beerfelden, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, was educated at the University of Heidelberg, served his apprenticeship as a druggist at Erbach, emigrated to America in 1851, and settled in East St. Louis in 1855. His father, Carl Frederick Wider, was born March 23, 1792, and was for a time Chaplain at Reichtheldenheim von Kahn. In 1812 he was installed as Lutheran preacher at Beerfelden, and in 1820 was installed as Oberpfarrer (or chief priest). He was married to Louisa Maria Flach, May 24, 1832. Of this union came the subject of this sketch. In 1856 Ernest W. Wider engaged in the drug business here, for which his education and pronounced ability as a chemist preeminently fitted him. In 1858 he received the appointment as Postmaster for East St. Louis, under Buchanan's administration. The following year he was removed for political reasons, he having identified himself with the Repub-

lican party, in the advocacy of whose principles he was earnest and enthusiastic. In 1861 those principles having been sustained in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, he was again appointed, in April of that year, and held the office for a period of eight years. From his advent in East St. Louis he took an active part in politics. Few Republican conventions were held in which he was not a conspicuous figure. In State, congressional, district and county conventions he represented his fellow citizens, and was persistent in advancing men and measures pleasing to himself. In national politics, he was a Republican of the most pronounced type—one who delighted in the name of Radical with all the party zeal that the name implied. Every city election found him a worker, usually in the interest of others. The only elective office he ever held was that of member of the City Council, to which he was chosen from the First Ward, first in 1876, and re-elected in 1878 and 1880. He was a member of that body during the exciting times that East St. Louis politics passed through, and was by common consent, the recognized leader of the anti-Bowman party. For a time the city had two sets of officers, or, in other words, a dual government, growing out of what was popularly denominated the metropolitan police fight. Since 1867, Mr. Wider has been the champion of the metropolitan police system, deeming it to be the interest of the city to have such a system. Throughout it all Mr. Wider acted the part of a man, sincere in his convictions, and determined in carrying out his policy. He was several times honored by appointment, such as being a delegate to the third annual meeting of the American Board of Transportation and Commerce at Chicago, in 1875, as Notary Public, by Governor Richard J. Oglesby, and a member of the State Central Republican Committee in 1876. It was his nature to be active, and whatever he took hold of he did it with his might. True to his friends, a man of broad culture, of goodness of heart; his demise was mourned by many. A friend of the poor; he never turned them from his door, but attended to their wants with cheerfulness. Many prescriptions were filled by him, free of charge, when brought to him by those who were needy. He was married to Dora Sikking, March 21, 1859, by whom he had four children. His

death occurred July 7, 1881, and was a shock to his family and fellow citizens." (Brink's History, 1881.)

WIDMER, John, the capable and efficient chief engineer of the Star Brewery Company, Belleville, is a native of Switzerland, where he was born in 1859. In 1879 he emigrated to the United States and located at La Salle, Ill., and was there employed as a brewery engineer. A year later (in 1880), he went to St. Louis, Mo., and there worked for the Lemp Brewing Company, later going to the Lafayette Brewing Company, where he remained for six years. He subsequently came to Belleville and has since been employed in the Star Brewery Company, as chief engineer. In his social and trade affiliations, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, the Masonic Order, Foresters, and the Beer Brewers' Association.

WIECHERT, August C., Secretary of the St. Clair Foundry, Belleville, was born July 8, 1857, in Westphalia, Germany, son of Jergen and Fredericka (Kruse) Wiechert, the former a native of Hanover, and the latter also of Westphalia. Mr. Wiechert was educated in the public schools of his native land, and when ten years of age, came to the United States with his parents, who located at Belleville. Four years later he commenced work with a Furniture Company, remaining with that firm for one year and then going to the Reise Flour Mill for seven years. Afterward he engaged in the molding trade, until 1890 when, in company with William Althoff and Frederick Wiechert, he organized the St. Clair Foundry, with Frederick Wiechert as President, August Wiechert as Secretary, and William Althoff, Treasurer. They have a general jobbing house and employ an average of sixty experienced men. In religion, Mr. Wiechert follows the precepts of the Lutheran Church, politically, he supports the Democratic party, and socially, is a member of the Knights of Pythias. On June 21, 1883, he was united in marriage to Bertha Steudle, who was born and educated in Belleville, and to them have been born the following children: Hilda, Ferdinand, Roland, Esther, August F., and Leona.

WIECHERT, Fred, who is President of the St. Clair Foundry Company, Belleville, was born in Germany in 1859, and is a son of G.

H. Wiechert, also a native of Germany, where he was engaged in farming. The family emigrated to the United States in 1867. For a few years Fred Wiechert followed farming, and afterward spent eight years (until 1889) with the Pump and Skein Works, when he entered the St. Clair Foundry Company, of whose affairs he is at the head. This company was incorporated December 21, 1889. It is engaged in the manufacture of general machine castings, and also turns out rocking grate bars. The concern employs a force of sixty men, and does a large and successful business. Besides President Wiechert, its officials are August C. Weichert, Secretary, and William Althoff, Treasurer. Louisa Schmidt became the wife of Mr. Wiechert, and their union has resulted in seven children, as follows: Richard, Mollie, Arthur, Pauline, Frankie, Irvin and Marguride.

WIES, John J., one of the most energetic, successful and popular citizens of East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Ill., who, through his own natural capacity, aided by tenacity of purpose, steadfast persistence and diligent application to whatever duties demanded his attention, has risen from a humble position to be a prominent, influential and affluent member of the community, is a native of East St. Louis, where he was born August 22, 1863. Mr. Wies is a son of Louis and Julia (Flach) Wies, who were born in Germany. Louis Wies was a baker by occupation, and a man of industrious habits and upright character.

In early youth, the subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his vicinity, and fully utilized the opportunities therein afforded for mental training. After his school days were over, he secured employment in the old "Workmen's Bank" (now the Southern Illinois National Bank), where he remained two years. He next secured a position with the National Stock Yards Company, with which he continued for one year. Subsequently, he spent two years in connection with the Relay Depot Association. Then, in 1891, he succeeded N. & G. Ohmer, proprietors of the Depot Restaurant, which he conducted until 1902, enjoying a very remunerative business. In the year last named, he built the Wies Hotel, at No. 101 Missouri Avenue, of which he is now the proprietor and operator. Mr. Wies is widely known to the traveling public through this attractive place of entertainment, and is recognized far and

near as a most courteous, considerate and genial host. Prosperity has attended him in all his undertakings, and he is now accounted one of the most substantial men in the business circles of his native place. Mr. Wies is a stockholder in the Southern Illinois National Bank, and the East St. Louis Trust and Savings Bank, in both of which institutions he is a member of the Board of Directors. He is prominently identified with the East St. Louis Stone Company, and serves its interests in the capacity of President and Treasurer. In other extensive concerns in East St. Louis, he is a holder of stock.

On June 2, 1892, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Mrs. C. Walsh, a native of East St. Louis, and a daughter of Mike Walsh and Mrs. E. Walsh, of East St. Louis. The children resulting from this union are as follows, namely: John J. Wies, Jr., and Irma Wies.

In politics, Mr. Wies is a Republican, and is an active and influential factor in the local councils of his party. He has also served as a member of the Executive Board of the Citizens' party of East St. Louis. He has held the office of Assistant Supervisor, and has recently been elected County Treasurer of St. Clair County. In fraternal circles, Mr. Wies is affiliated with the B. P. O. E. and the K. of P. Religiously, he is an adherent of the Roman Catholic faith.

WIGGINS, J. Leaming, M. D., East St. Louis, was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1855, a son of Louis C. and Anna (Edwards) Wiggins, the former a native of Cape May, N. J., the latter of Philadelphia, Pa. Louis C. Wiggins was by trade a printer, and for a time worked on the "St. Louis Republic," then the "Republican." In 1858, he began farming at O'Fallon, where he died in 1878. He had been a widower since 1863. He was a Baptist (a deacon in his church), and a Republican, and as a citizen wielded an influence for the upbuilding of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins had six children, of whom Dr. Wiggins was the youngest. He was reared on his father's farm and received his early education in the district schools. In 1864 he went to Natchez, Miss., for his health, and for two years was a student at the Normal Institute in that city. Later he attended public school in St. Louis. He read medicine with Dr. C. R. Oatman at Collins-

ville, and in the fall of 1874 entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1877. After being engaged in successful practice at Caseyville until 1884, he took up his residence in East St. Louis, meanwhile (1879) having taken a post-graduate course at the St. Louis Medical College. In 1880 he married Miss Louisa C. Moeller, a native of New Ulm, Minn., but who was reared in St. Louis. His connection with the East St. Louis School Board began in 1888 and continued some years. He was Chairman of the special committee that selected the sites and approved the plans for the Webster and Franklin school buildings, and it was in accordance with a resolution introduced by him on July 1, 1889, that the national flag was placed on the school buildings of the city on each national holiday and one day of each week. This resolution was the first of its kind passed west of the Alleghanies. He has long and influentially advocated the establishment of soldiers' homes, especially in the South, for veterans who cannot endure the rigors of Northern winters. He is a member of the St. Clair County Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical and the American Medical Societies. His office is at 11½ North Main Street, and his residence at 621 North Ninth Street.

WILDERMAN, Albert E. (deceased), farmer of Turkey Hill, this county, was born October 25, 1829, in the same place where he now resides, the son of George and Nancy (Stuntz) Wilderman, natives of Pennsylvania and Illinois, respectively. Both parents are now deceased, the father's death occurring June 27, 1866, and the mother's, on August 15, 1866. Mr. Wilderman was the youngest of nine children, received a common school education and early began to work on the homestead. At his father's death he received 240 acres of land, to which he has added until he became the owner of 340 acres in one body on Turkey Hill, two farms of 160 and 147 47-100 acres in Athens Township, and another tract in Freeburg Township consisting of sixty-one acres of land, making a total of 709 acres.

On January 19, 1854, Mr. Wilderman was married to Saphrolla, daughter of Elijah and Mary (Charles) Hill, and of this union three children were born—George Reily; Ada Dora, who married Louis Sheets, and is deceased;

and Mary Ellen, who married Julius Wilderman. Mr. Wilderman lost his first wife by death. On May 1, 1873, Mr. Wilderman was united to Melissa, daughter of Abel and Delia (Charles) Thompson. Mrs. Thompson was a native of Illinois, and was born in Cairo, that State, in 1820, having the reputation of being the first white child born in that section. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilderman were born five children: Lovell C., Hattie R., who married Dr. D. W. LeGrand; Calvin Abel, Carrie Isabelle and Leroy A. In his political affiliations, the deceased was a Democrat. For a number of years he served as School Director and was also Supervisor of Roads. He was a member of the Baptist Church at the time of his death, February 8, 1905.

WILDERMAN, Alonzo St. Clair. (Written by James H. Thomas).—The Wilderman family in America is descended from German ancestry, and a part of its Illinois branch constitutes one of the oldest, largest, and wealthiest families in St. Clair County. As a family, it has been established in that county during more than one hundred years; and throughout that period, it has been esteemed for probity, morality, industry, good citizenship, and for all those attributes which make for the betterment of the individual, of society, and of the State. Alonzo St. Clair Wilderman came of this stock, with all of those splendid qualities inherent in him.

George Wilderman, the Illinois pioneer, was born in Washington County, Md., and in the year 1805 migrated with his family of ten sons and three daughters to that part of "the Territory north of the River Ohio," now known as St. Clair County, Ill. He located near the present site of the thriving town of Freeburg, where he made a habitation and where he and his descendants did their part in developing a wild territory into a great and powerful commonwealth. In the vicinity of this pioneer's early homestead, his descendants are numerous today, and maintain the family pre-eminence as firmly as in generations past.

Dorsey Wilderman, one of the sons of George Wilderman, married Phoebe Carr, daughter of Joseph Carr, who was a Virginia soldier in the War for American Independence, and an early settler in St. Clair County. From their marriage were born eight children, four sons and

four daughters. Michael Jacob Wilderman, eldest of the sons, was born in 1814. In 1838, he married Theresa Patterson, daughter of Green B. Patterson—born in 1776, of Scotch ancestry—and Rebecca Charles, daughter of Elijah Charles. Mr. Charles, also, was a soldier in the War for American Independence, serving from North Carolina. Michael Jacob Wilderman was the father of seven children, four of whom grew to maturity: Alonzo, Mrs. Emma Eyman, James, of Benton, Ill., and Walter, of St. Louis. M. J. Wilderman is still living with his daughter at Benton, aged ninety-one years.

On the first day of December, 1839, Alonzo St. Clair Wilderman, the eldest son, was born on his father's farm, near Freeburg, where he grew to maturity. During the years of his minority, as a dutiful son he performed the various labors incident to farm life, faithfully discharging every duty incumbent upon him with that conscientiousness which characterized him throughout his after life. In his early boyhood, Alonzo Wilderman began to develop his mind in a direction that would lead to higher things and greater usefulness. He early learned, and ever held in memory, that, above all else, success in life is built upon a foundation of true manliness supported by the best obtainable education—a pure heart reinforced by wisdom. He was without special educational advantages, having none other than those offered by the neighborhood common country schools of the day; but, like many another true American in similar environment, he made the best of his opportunities and never despised the day of small things. His mind was an active, eager one, by the energy of which he completely mastered the rudimentary and very limited course of study prescribed in those schools; and his "schooling" was never extended beyond country institutions. He was an educated scholar, nevertheless. To the elementary courses taught him—perhaps during a few of his winter months—he added a self-taught system of reading, and, piloted by an innate keen judgment, he was enabled to select only the best out of the limited number of authorities at hand. Notwithstanding the narrowness of his range, by diligent search he found, read and re-read much that was best in English literature, ancient and modern history, biography, science, ethics, philosophy, political economy, and other branches. He seemed to

know intuitively the worth of a book without waste of time. If it were not of the best, he would have none of it; and, on the other hand, were it good, he mastered its contents thoroughly. To the knowledge he thus patiently acquired in his earlier years, he added year after year, building course upon course, until by the time he reached the age termed middle life, he was reputed and known as a man whose fund of useful and practical information was broader than many whose advantages were much greater. By this method of reading and study he became highly and broadly educated.

At about the age of twenty-four Mr. Wilderman went to California, and thence to Oregon, but remained there only a short time. Thence he went to Belleville, where he resumed the study of the law, which he had begun before he went West; and, having finished the required course, in 1866 was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois. On his admission to the bar, he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Spencer M. Kase, which relation continued for a number of years, and was dissolved by consent. Shortly after this dissolution (in 1872) he joined in practice with James M. Hamill, forming the law firm of Wilderman & Hamill, than which no firm in Illinois enjoyed a better reputation for ability and trustworthiness. This firm as dissolved in 1891, after an existence of about twenty years, by the election of Mr. Wilderman to the bench of the Third Judicial Circuit of Illinois, in which position he served six years, the peer of the best in every qualification required for a Judge. At the expiration of the term of this office, he resumed the practice of the law, associating with Hon. James M. Dill at Belleville, and this partnership was terminated by his death, November 20, 1904. In 1876, he was elected from St. Clair County as a member of the House of Representatives of the Thirtieth General Assembly, in which position he proved an able legislator and a true representative of the people. He served on several committees here, among which was the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill originating and creating Appellate Courts and giving them concurrent jurisdiction. He was Chairman of the sub-committee from the House, and had charge of the bill and all matters pertaining to it; managed it on the floor and secured its passage through the lower body.

In 1885, he was appointed Master in Chancery for St. Clair County, which appointment he held over four years; and his administration of that exacting office stands pre-eminent for efficiency, accuracy and integrity. Among other public position of fidelity and trust to which he was elected or appointed, were President of the Board of Education of Belleville, which office he held for two terms; a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Reformatory at Pontiac, and President of the Board of Trustees of McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill. Education had always in Judge Wilderman a warm friend and loyal supporter.

Alonzo St. Clair Wilderman was married, in 1871, to Amanda Affleck, daughter of the late James Affleck. Of this union were born five children: Arthur, who died in infancy; Hester, Augusta and Eunice; and Blanche, who died in early womanhood. For a period covering many years terminated only by his death, Judge Wilderman was an active and honored member of the Masonic fraternity. He was made a Mason in Freeburg Lodge, but on becoming a resident of Belleville, affiliated with St. Clair Lodge, No. 24; became a Royal Arch Mason in Belleville Chapter, No. 106; was a charter member of Belleville Council, Royal and Select Masters, and was the first Postulant in Tancred Commandery, No. 50, wherein he received the orders of Masonic Knighthood. In all of these bodies he was repeatedly elected to office, and to the presiding chair he was re-elected for several terms in succession. His extensive and accurate knowledge of Masonic law, usage, tradition and custom, gave him a high standing among students of mystical lore and the esoteric work of Masonry. He was also a member of Consistory Scottish Rite at Chicago. He was a member of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Illinois, being elected to and promoted through the several subordinate offices until, in 1903, he was elected Right Eminent Grand Commander of that body—the highest office in the suffrage of the Templars of the State of Illinois. In 1902, he joined the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

As a member of the legal profession, Alonzo St. Clair Wilderman held a most enviable position. By reason of his great assiduity, aided by his tenacious memory, he mastered the law contained in the texts and in the "horn books."

He was recognized by the court and the bar as one of the best informed attorneys in the Middle West in regard to adjudicate principles. His power of mental concentration gave him quick grasp of the scope and intent of reported decisions, of the facts governing and the points decided. The bar generally and the several courts in which he practiced regarded his ability as of the highest order, esteemed him for his gentlemanly and uniform professional courtesy, and respected and honored him for his integrity. But his greatest attainment was his purity of life. He was a man of pure heart, of undefiled thought; a man with clean hands and without acts of wrong or injustice to his discredit. In the discharge of his public and private duties, he had ever the love of God before his eyes, with never a fear of the consequence of adverse criticism. He was never influenced by the glitter of glory, nor by the power of wealth, nor by threats of harm, nor by promises of the unscrupulous. The straight path of rectitude to his final end was the only road in which he set his feet. He was a believer in the faith and Christian religion, although he never affiliated with any church. Lifting up, helping, aiding and assisting his fellow men was, to him, the purpose of this life; and that he accomplished those good purposes is attested by many living witnesses. The world was bettered by his having lived in it, in a greater measure than can be estimated by mortal mind.

"The evils of ambition righteously be spurned
As hated things—they were to his soul abhorrent—

Greed and avarice, twin serpents, to him unknown,

Save as wicked enemies to his race;
And so knowing, he smote their slimy hands
With his strong lance, ere the foul things
Hissed their venom 'gainst his white shield.
To power and wealth he gave no thought
But to wisely use them for the bett'ring
Of the weak and poor; or uplifting
The fallen, whose needs were sore.

"A broader love to fellow man
No man hath than was his;
None better knew, nor better did
Than he, to lead men up from dank darkness,
Turning their faces to greater light

And 'stablishing their feet, by gentleness,
In the path that leads to God."

WILDERMAN, Millard F., was born January 4, 1861, in Freeburg Township, St. Clair County, son of Francis A. and Martha (Pitts) Wilderman, both of whom were natives of the county named. His paternal grandparents were Dossy and Phoebe (Carr) Wilderman, the birth of the former occurring near Baltimore, Md., and of the latter, near Petersburg, Va. Both migrated to Illinois in the year 1794. On the maternal side the grandfather was Kintchen Pitts, a native of Tennessee. Millard F. Wilderman remained on the homestead with his parents until his marriage, when he removed to his farm of forty acres on Section 18, Smith-ton Township, which he inherited from his uncle, James D. Wilderman. He moved to his present place in the fall of 1881, and here most of his land is planted to wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. In religion, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, politically, supports the Democratic party, and has been a School Trustee since 1897. He was married October 18, 1881, to Emma M. Herman, who was born and educated in New Athens Township, and they are the parents of the following children: James Francis Herman, born November 6, 1882, died August 31, 1883; Loren Edwin, born January 9, 1884; Cornelia Louisa, born May 6, 1892.

WILHELMJ, C. F., M. D., East St. Louis, was born in Nashville, Washington County, Ill., a son of Dr. Charles A. and Sophia (Bollet) Wilhelmj. His father was born in Nassau, Germany, of which duchy his father, the grandfather of C. F. Wilhelmj, was Councillor of Finances, and, later, upon the recommendation of the Prince of Metternich, became a member of the Aulic Council of Austria. Charles A. Wilhelmj was educated at Heidelberg and at Munich. He took an active part in the German revolution of 1848, and, in consequence, was obliged to seek refuge in America. He located at Cincinnati, Ohio, whence he removed to Maeystown, Monroe County, Ill., where he died at the age of seventy-six years. Sophia Bollet, who became the wife of this patriot and emigrant, was a daughter of Dr. Frederick Bollet, of Waterloo, Ill., a pioneer physician there. The immediate subject of this sketch was the only child of this worthy cou-

ple. After the death of his mother in 1860, he was sent to school at St. Louis, later living with an aunt at St. Joseph, Mo., where he attended the public school. He began his medical studies under his father's preceptorship in 1876, and was graduated from St. Louis Medical College with the degree of M. D. in 1880. He practiced his profession in Monroe County in association with his father until 1885, when he entered upon his career as a physician in East St. Louis. He is a member of the American, the Illinois and the St. Clair County Medical Associations and the East St. Louis Medical Society. In politics, he is strenuously Republican, and his interest in everything that affects the welfare of the people of his city, county, State and Nation is deep and abiding. His office is at 405 Collinsville Avenue, his residence, at 1744 St. Louis Avenue.

WILLI, August, whose business is that of an insurance agent in Lebanon, this county, is a native of that place, having been born in 1872. His father, Christian Willi, was born in Switzerland. His mother, Mary (Seiford) Willi, was of German birth. Christ. Willi came to Lebanon as early as 1848, and was connected with what is now the Pfeffer Milling Company for twenty years. He was subsequently engaged in the merchandise business until 1896, when he retired from active life. He is the father of eight children, six of whom are living. August Willi received his early education in the public schools. In 1888, he was employed by the Pfeffer Milling Company, where he remained two years and learned the trade of an iron molder. This he afterward followed for two years in St. Louis, and since then he has been engaged in the life insurance business here.

In 1902, Mr. Willi was married to Katie L. Wildy, a native of Pinckneyville, Ill., and they have one child, Mildred.

WILLIAMS, Dan W., lessor and manager of the McCasland Opera House, in East St. Louis, was born in 1867, at Lebanon, Ill., and there pursued his early studies in the public schools. His father and mother, Thomas J. and Mary (Patterson) Williams, were Virginians by birth. At an early day, Thomas J. Williams moved from Virginia to Illinois, where he was engaged in the practice of law at Lebanon, and

served as Justice of the Peace. He was also prominent in the local councils of the Democratic party. For a number of years, Dan W. Williams followed the hotel business, and sometimes devoted his attention to the work of a solicitor. He came into control of the McCasland Opera House in 1891, and has since conducted that establishment. He is also the operator of a troop of thirty-five colored minstrels, and his ventures in these lines have met with success. Mr. Williams was married, in 1901, to Ethel Abner, a native of Washington, Ind.

WILLIAMS, Thomas J.—Thomas J. Williams, elected Clerk of East St. Louis in 1902, on the Independent Municipal Party ticket, was born in Lebanon, this county, February 12, 1860, and has been engaged in the printing and publishing business for practically his entire active life. Primarily, he was educated in the public schools, later attending McKendree College at Lebanon for five years, and the Normal School at Normal, Ill., for one year. His father, Thomas Williams, was born in Virginia, a son of Thomas and Vernasdal Williams, natives of Virginia and France respectively; and his mother, whom his father married after removing to Illinois in the early days, was Maria (Peterson) Williams, daughter of Joshua and Susan (Johnson) Peterson, representing old Tennessee and Illinois families. To an excellent general education Thomas J. Williams has added a course in medicine at the Chicago Medical College, but soon after graduating drifted into the newspaper business. He has published papers in Lebanon, Belleville, Champaign, and Eldorado, Ill., and has lived in St. Louis proper, Chicago, Ill., and Buffalo, N. Y., having been a resident of East St. Louis for the past twelve years. For many years he has taken an active interest in Democratic politics, holding various offices previous to his election to the City Clerkship in 1902. The breadth of his fraternal connections would indicate an appreciation of the social and ethical side of life, he being identified among others with the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen, and the Redmen. Mr. Williams was married in Missouri, to Lura Price, a native of Neosho, Newton County, Mo., and of this union two children have been born, Fannie May and Grover C.

WILLOUGHBY, James Amos, a very prominent citizen of Belleville, this county, and President of the Belleville Advocate Company (Incorporated), was born in St. Clair County, May 2, 1855. He is the son of William E. and Mary (Moore) Willoughby. William E. Willoughby came to Illinois with his parents when he was about twelve years old. The family settled in Caseyville, where the father pursued the occupation of a farmer, in which he was very successful, prospering to such an extent that he was enabled to give each of his children a quarter section of land. He was a man of strong character, and exercised considerable influence in his vicinity. Politically, he was a Republican, but sought no office. His religious connection was with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he officiated as Trustee. William E. Willoughby married Mary, a daughter of Hon. William Moore, an honored pioneer settler, and the children born to them were William H., James Amos, Mary J. (Mrs. Keith), and Ida M. (Mrs. Starr). The father of the family died at the age of seventy-six, and the mother, aged seventy-two years.

James A. Willoughby was educated at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., graduating from the scientific department, and also completed a course at the law department of the Michigan State University. He was admitted to the bar in Michigan and Illinois, but never practiced law. On his return from college, he was engaged for four years in the drug business in Lebanon. In June, 1885, Mr. Willoughby purchased a half interest in the Belleville "Advocate," which was established in 1839, and incorporated December 10, 1894, Mr. Willoughby being made President, with J. E. Thomas as Secretary and Treasurer. The paper has been influential in local and State politics, and holds an honored place among its contemporaries. The wife of Mr. Willoughby was formerly Elizabeth V. Hughes, a daughter of James Hughes, ex-Sheriff of St. Clair County. They had three daughters, all of whom died in infancy, and are rearing a child, Eugenia May Hughes.

Mr. Willoughby is an earnest Republican. When he gave up the drug business in Lebanon he was elected County Recorder and served in this office four years. He was defeated for reelection, despite the fact that he ran 1,700 votes ahead of his ticket. In 1894, Mr. Willoughby

was elected State Senator, and during his four years in the Upper House, served acceptably on many committees. On April 12, 1904, Mr. Willoughby was appointed, by the United States Comptroller of the Currency, receiver for two banks—one at Guthrie, Okla., and the other at Holdenville, I. T., a position of much responsibility. On August 1, 1905, he was appointed a member of the Illinois State Civil Service Commission, in which capacity he is now serving. Fraternally, Mr. Willoughby is a member of the Masonic Chapter, and the K. T., in which he is Past Eminent Commander.

WILSON, Christopher E., was born in 1854, in Hamilton County, Ind., and was there educated in the public schools. He was apprenticed to the machinist's trade, and after leaving home went to Chicago, where he was employed by the City Street Railway Company for three years. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was engaged as chief engineer with the Cass, Warren & Fair Grounds Power House, and in February, 1904, went to East St. Louis as chief engineer of the great East Side Railway Company's Power House, having charge of an engine room 190 by 100 feet, containing twenty-four large boilers and a large number of powerful electric machines, and had twenty-two men working under him. The power house is the best equipped plant in the country.

WILSON, David, who, for the past three years, has filled the responsible position of hoisting engineer for the Ruby Mine Company, was born in Belleville, Ill., in 1864, and received a common school education. His parents, John and Anna (Lozier) Wilson, were both natives of Germany. His father came to this country after his marriage and engaged in coal mining at Belleville. After leaving school, the subject of this sketch also took up coal mining as his vocation in life, and worked his way up to the position he now holds with the Ruby Mine Company. In 1884, Mr. Wilson was married to Florence Fonny, who was born in St. Clair County, and they are the parents of six children, named, respectively, Anna, Lottie, Jessie, Genevieve, David and Estelle.

WILSON, James R., was born in Randolph County, Ill., October 12, 1854, a son of Peter R. and Mary Jane (Day) Wilson, the former

of whom was a native of New York and the latter of Ohio. James R. was educated in the public schools of Randolph County, and at the age of twenty-one years started to work at farming on his own account in Vernon County, Mo., continuing in that line of industry for seven years. He then went to Coulterville, Ill., where for seventeen years he conducted a general store. Later he traded this for property in East St. Louis, to which city he moved and engaged in the real estate business and now owns several houses. In church affiliations he is a Presbyterian, and in politics, is a Republican. Mr. Wilson was married June 1, 1882, to Isabella Dunlop, who is a native of Randolph County, Ill., where she was educated in the public schools. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born three children, as follows: Marietta, James Cameron and Tracy Day.

WIMMER, W. L., General Superintendent of the Southern Illinois Construction Company, with headquarters in East St. Louis, was born in Munich, Germany, in 1875, came to this county in 1881 and settled in Milwaukee, Wis., where he received his scholastic training. After completing his studies he adopted architecture as his profession. In 1896, when the Southern Illinois Construction Company was organized and incorporated, he came to East St. Louis and became connected with it. The officials of the company are: W. J. Edlinger, President; C. L. Gray, Secretary and General Manager; and W. L. Wimmer, General Superintendent. The company has a planing mill for the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, and other varieties of construction work. It constructs all classes of buildings, and its operations are not confined to any territory. It builds trestles, does street paving and deals in lumber, in these several lines furnishing employment to 100 men. The mill and local office are situated at the intersection of the Belt Railroad and St. Louis Avenue. The St. Louis office is in the Panama Building. Mr. Wimmer was married in 1901 to Mary O. Yarrowick, a native of East St. Louis, and they have two children—Gladys and Kenneth. Mr. Wimmer is affiliated fraternally with the Order of Elks.

WINKELMANN, William, since October, 1863, a practicing attorney in Belleville, and owner of seventeen farms of 160 acres each,

in St. Clair, Monroe, and Clinton Counties; proprietor of the Belleville Fair Grounds; owner of valuable town property, including his own residence, which is one of the finest in St. Clair County, and the possessor of the finest law library in Southern Illinois, is one of the most striking examples available of the value of grit, determination, capacity for hard work, and ability to see and grasp surrounding opportunities. Mr. Winkelmann had not a cent which he might call his own when he started out on his self-supporting career. Born in Destel, Germany, February 8, 1829, he is a son of Christian and Wilhelmina (Swetman) Winkelmann.

Arriving in St. Louis, by way of New Orleans, in 1849, Mr. Winkelmann found employment as a teamster for two and a half years; then went to Jefferson County where he worked in a saw-mill for a year. With his small earnings he entered the Iron Mountain district, purchased a team of horses, and engaged in freighting from Iron Mountain to St. Genevieve for two years. Soon afterward he began reading law in Washington County, Mo., six months later removing to Monroe County, Ill., where he combined the study of law with the operation of a saloon for six years. In 1862 he came to Belleville, entered the office of J. B. Underwood, and received his license in October, 1863. As evidencing his faith in the future of this part of the Middle West, he began investing his earnings in country property, with the result that he is one of the largest farm owners in the State from the standpoint of numbers, all of his real estate being under a high state of cultivation. He has taken an active part in all undertakings for the advancement of the county, has ever been a generous contributor to worthy demands upon his purse, and has fostered education, morality, religion and good government. He is a Democrat in politics, fraternally is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On December 5, 1883, he married Lucretia A. Wooters, who was born in Monroe County, Ill., and was educated in the public schools of her native State.

WINKLER, Edward F., Deputy County Clerk of St. Clair County, who resides at No. 502 Fulton street, Belleville, was born March 27, 1857, in that town, where he received his scholastic training. He is of Swiss descent, his par-

ents, John and Magdalena Winkler, having been born in Canton Berne, Switzerland. Edward F. Winkler has figured quite conspicuously in local politics, as an earnest Republican. He has represented the Seventh Ward of Belleville for two terms in the City Council, from 1892 to 1896; served as Mayor of Belleville for one term, 1898-9; was appointed Assessor by the City Council in 1900, to fill a vacancy; and has officiated for four years as Deputy County Clerk under G. K. Thomas. Mr. Winkler was married, August 3, 1882, to Nancy A. Bartels, who was born in Freeburg Township, St. Clair County, and received a thorough education at Freeburg and in Greenville Seminary. Religiously, Mr. Winkler is connected with the Lutheran denomination, and fraternally, is a member of the M. W. A. and K. of P.

WINKLER, Ferdinand, soda water manufacturer, is a native of Belleville, born February 7, 1860, and has been self-supporting since his fourteenth year. His parents, John and Magdaline (Eggen) Winkler, were natives of Switzerland, and were early settlers of St. Clair County, as were also a number of his relatives on both sides of the family. Mr. Winkler's first employment was in the soda works of his uncle, Joseph Fisher, with whom he remained for three years. He then found employment in the flour mill of Russell & Hinkley, after which he engaged in the soda manufacturing business with his brother John for twelve years. August Koob had by that time worked up a large soda water business, and this Mr. Winkler purchased, and since has conducted it with gratifying results, manufacturing all kinds of soda waters, ginger ale, and also bottling mineral waters. His plant is equipped with modern machinery, and, both in extent and kind, has no superior in the town of Belleville. Mr. Winkler is public spirited and generous, a staunch Republican, and an honored member of the Knights of Pythias, Industrial Aid, Modern Woodmen, and Workingman's Society. On March 18, 1896, he married Margaret Buchert, of Belleville, and the union has been blessed with four children: Dorothy M., Wilfred John, Cornelia P., and Minerva M.

WINKLER, John, was born in Switzerland, November 15, 1846, a son of John and Andeline M. (Eggen) Winkler, both natives of Switzerland. The father came to the United States

when John was but seven years of age, and settled in New Philadelphia, Ohio, where he remained one year, afterward moving to Belleville, Ill., where John received his education. After completing his schooling, at about seventeen years of age, he was employed in a brick yard, where he remained three years, and then entered the soda factory of Joseph Fischer, being employed there until 1882, when he purchased the establishment of Mr. Fischer and has since conducted it with the assistance of his son Fred. They manufacture all kinds of soft drinks and are agents for the Sheboygan (Wis.) mineral water.

In his political belief Mr. Winkler is a Republican, and in religious affiliations is a member of the Free Protestant Church. He belongs to the following fraternal organizations: Knights of Pythias, D. O. H. and U. O. T. B. On May 10, 1874, Mr. Winkler was united in marriage to Elizabeth Huellbusch, who was born near Coblenz, Germany, and received her education in the public schools of Belleville. Eight children have been born of this union, as follows: Frederick J., Johanna, Bertha, Adolf, Richard, Edward, Elizabeth and Adeline.

WINTER, Frederick, Democratic politician, Alderman of the Second Ward, and dealer in malt liquors in Belleville since 1887, was born in that town February 8, 1857, and was educated in its public schools. His parents, John and Mary (Wamser) Winter, were born in Germany, and soon after coming to the United States settled in Belleville, where they spent the balance of their lives. At the age of seventeen Mr. Winter became a wage earner in the woolen mills of Belleville, remained there for ten years, and then operated a coal mine near the town for five years. For the following three years he was employed in a clerical capacity, after which he entered the saloon business on North Illinois Street, continuing thus since 1887. He is now serving his third term as Alderman of the Second Ward, his terms of office extending through the administrations of Mayors Henry J. Frederick, J. B. Hay, and Fred J. Kern. The marriage of Mr. Winter and Elizabeth Settler, of Belleville, occurred September 14, 1881, and of the union four children have been born: Lulu, Cecelia, Edward, and Frederick, Jr. Mr. Winter is fraternally connected with the Hora Gura, and in religion is a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Church.

WISKAMP BROTHERS are proprietors of the St. Clair Laundry at Nos. 8 and 10 South Spring Street, with office on the northwest corner public square, Belleville, Ill. Louis C. Wiskamp was born in Prairie du Long Township, St. Clair County, in 1876, and Walter F., in 1879, the sons of Fred and Mary (Knebelkamp) Wiskamp. They established the St. Clair Laundry December, 1902, and by square dealing and strict attention to business have made it one of the leading industries of its kind in this part of the State. Their large plant is equipped with the most modern machinery, and by the employment of ample skilled help, they are able to keep pace with a large and constantly growing patronage.

WOELK, Robert D.—Among the dental surgeons of St. Clair County, Dr. Robert D. Woelk, of Belleville, takes high rank, his intelligent and conscientious practice having established a large and profitable trade, and gained him extended influence in matters pertaining to dental science. Born in Springfield, Greene County, Mo., in 1872, the Doctor was educated in the public schools primarily, and through his professional efforts was able to augment his previous training by a course at Washington University, from which he was duly graduated in the class of 1896. In all he has practiced dentistry for sixteen years, having begun at an unusually early age. Dr. Woelk is Past Chancellor and First Lieutenant of Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen. He is a son of Edward A. Woelk.

WOLF, Philip, Sr., was born in Germany in 1841 and was educated in the public schools of that country. Coming to the United States in 1866, he located in St. Louis and worked at the baker's trade. For several years he had charge of a large ice plant in East St. Louis. From 1868 to 1871 he followed farming, which he abandoned to engage in the grocery business, continuing in that line of work for a number of years, but finally turning his store over to his son, who is now successfully conducting it. He built his present home, at No. 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, in 1894, besides which he owns several other houses in the business and residence part of the city.

Politically, Mr. Wolf is a Republican and active in the interest of his party. For two years, 1890 to 1892, he held the office of City Treasurer, and in 1902 was elected County Treasurer of St. Clair County. In 1868 Mr. Wolf was united in marriage to Emma Plappert, a native of East St. Louis. The following children have been born to them: Anna (Mrs. A. J. Mote); Rosa (Mrs. Reimold), deceased; Valentine Wolf, deceased; Emma (Mrs. Rhodes); Lillian (Mrs. Boyer); Anna, Philip, Jr., Walter A. and Olivet.

Fraternally, Mr. Wolf is a member of the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

WOLFORT, Louis, was born in 1876, in Belleville, Ill., a son of Philip Wolfort. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, of St. Louis, and is a member of the firm of L. Wolfort & Co., who carry on an extensive business in the buying and selling of horses and mules all through the North, South and East. They have an extensive sales-stable in Belleville and another in Little Rock, Ark. The business first established by Neuburger & Wolfort in 1872, and in 1886, was known as the firm of Wolfort & Wohlgemuth. In 1894 Philip Wolfort died, and Louis Wolfort was taken into partnership, and in 1896 Mr. Wohlgemuth retired, after which the firm was known as L. Wolfort & Co. It is today one of the best known in its line in the State of Illinois. The firm does a wholesale and retail business, supplying the neighborhood as well as foreign markets.

Louis Wolfort is a member of two fraternal orders, the Knights of Pythias and T. P. Association.

WOLLESON, Anton M., Librarian, Public Library, Belleville, was born in Denmark, May 10, 1853, and was educated partly in Germany and partly in America. His childhood was passed amid the scenes of country life, and, in early manhood, he was engaged in teaching school in Germany. In 1872, when nineteen years of age, he emigrated to the United States, where for several years, he followed various occupations until 1878, when he obtained a position as teacher near New Haven, Mo. In 1879 he was chosen as teacher in the Belleville public

schools, where he has acted as such almost continuously for twenty-three years. In 1903 he resigned as Principal of the Franklin School, having been elected Librarian to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his predecessor, Fred J. Haufenbiel. Mr. Wolleson was married, at New Haven, Mo., September 29, 1880, to Hannah C. Hempelmann, and they have two sons: Herbert, an architectural engineer, of Indianapolis, Ind.; and Edwin, an officer in the United States navy, stationed in China. Mr. Wolleson is a Mason and a member of the Liederkrantz Singing Society.

WOMBACHER, (Hon.) George F., who is engaged in the practice of law in Mascoutah, this county, was born in Mascoutah Township November 3, 1869. He is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Wetzer) Wombacher, born respectively in Byron, Germany, and Lorraine, France. His paternal grandfather, Peter Wombacher, and his grandfather on the maternal side, Jacob Wetzer, were born in Lorraine, which was also the birthplace of his maternal grandmother, whose name was Pfiefer. His maternal great-grandfather was one of the brave volunteers who left France with Marquis de Lafayette in 1777, and came to the assistance of George Washington and his army in their great struggle for American Independence, serving at Brandywine, Monmouth and Yorktown, and while in action receiving a serious wound. After the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, he returned to France, where he died. His maternal grandfather was one of the life-guard or body-guard of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte throughout the historic Napoleonic wars, and was with the great Frenchman during his land campaigns through Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Russia, Egypt, Syria and also in his naval expeditions. He emigrated to America in 1836, coming direct to this county and locating near Belleville, where he lived on a farm and died there at a ripe old age.

George F. Wombacher received his early education in the Mizpah School, and between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four years, worked on the home farm. At the latter period he entered the Sprague Law School, Detroit, Mich., and in November, 1896, was admitted to the bar. He spent much time in private study, and acquired most of his education by strenuous ap-

plication. He was a member of the Longfellow Literary Society, and of the Social Socratic Society, always took an active part in all literary work and has an established reputation as a public speaker. He has always maintained his office at Mascoutah. Mr. Wombacher was married in September, 1897, to Annie K. Glatz, who was born and schooled in Nashville, Ill. They have two children—Alma F., born September 19, 1898, and Laura M., born August 10, 1901.

In politics, Mr. Wombacher is a Democrat. He has been a member of the Democratic Central Committee since he was twenty-one years old. In 1896, he was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. In 1900 he was elected by a large plurality, as Representative of the Forty-ninth Senatorial District in the Forty-second General Assembly, and served on eight of the most important committees of the House, namely: Appropriations, Elections, Judiciary, Public Buildings and Grounds, Revenue, Roads and Bridges, Statutory Revision and To Visit Educational Institutions.

Mr. Wombacher is a member of the Catholic Church, and is a charter member of Belleville Council 1028, Knights of Columbus.

WOOD, Walter R., was born March 22, 1874, in New Orleans, La., and there received his education, upon the completion of which he was employed in a hotel until 1900, when he opened a saloon in Belleville, to which city he first came in 1897. In 1896, he was married to Martha J. Dobbin, a native of St. Louis. Socially, he is a member of the Elks, Red Men, and Hunting and Fishing Clubs.

WOODRUFF, Jacob Lyon, Librarian, East St. Louis Public Library, was born in New York City April 6, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of New York until he was nine years old, when his father, who had business interests in Germany, took him to Frankfort, where he spent three years in German schools. Later he attended schools in New York about a year. Of a genial disposition, not much given to outdoor sports but inclined to study, he was an omniverous reader, greatly interested in travel and the graphic arts. He entered active life as a student in the engraving department of a lithographing house, where he remained about a year. At the age of fifteen he

enlisted as naval apprentice in the United States Navy, on the receiving ship "Minnesota," at New York. After one year's service in European waters on the training ship "Saratoga," he was transferred to the cruiser "Ossipee," and served three years on that vessel on the China station. He was considered the best signal boy in the fleet. Upon his return to New York he was transferred to the flagship "Trenton," serving two years as ship's writer. He was on this vessel in Apia Harbor, Samoa, during the hurricane of March, 1889. After the wreck he remained at Apia three months, then was sent to New York via San Francisco and Panama, and was honorably discharged August 13, 1889. He was employed by the Wagner Palace Car Company as ticket agent at the Grand Central Station, New York, six years, and resigned to become office secretary of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, New York, from which position he was called to become Secretary of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, at East St. Louis, Ill. He resigned after six years' service in the latter position to engage in the insurance business. He was elected Librarian of East St. Louis Public Library in July, 1904. He became a member of East St. Louis Lodge, No. 504, A. F. & A. M., December, 1900, was elected Senior Warden the following year and Master a year later, and was appointed Deputy Grand Lecturer in 1904. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, East St. Louis, a member of the official board, and teacher of the largest Sunday School class (young ladies) in East St. Louis. A ready speaker, he is frequently called upon to occupy pulpits, deliver lectures, etc. Politically, Mr. Woodruff was a Democrat until the advent of Bryanism in 1896, but has since been a Republican. He was married in New York City, June 1, 1892, to Sophie Hall Woodruff (no relation), and they have had three children born to them: Lyon Julius Woodruff, born March 7, 1893 (living); Ruth Hettie Woodruff, born January 23, 1895 (died June 19, 1900, of membranous croup); Ralph Terry Woodruff, born July 7, 1899 (living). Mr. Woodruff has contributed occasional articles to the magazines. He is not much given to social functions, but is interested in everything that tends to the development of personal and civic character. During his administration at the li-

brary, the circulation of books has increased more than 100 per cent., and he has been successful in popularizing the library among all classes of readers in East St. Louis.

WRIGHT, Abraham Lincoln, was born June 12, 1865, in Belleville, St. Clair County, son of Robert and Thoy (Blower) Wright, both of whom were natives of Lancashire, England. At the age of eleven years Abraham L. Wright began working in a coal mine for Mr. Branderberg, and has continued to follow that vocation in this State ever since, with the exception of one year, when he was employed as fireman and construction foreman on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. In his church affiliations he is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal faith, while in politics he upholds the cause of labor. Socially, Mr. Wright is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the K. & L. of H., and the United Mine Workers of America. With the last named organization he has been connected since its inception, has been Vice-President of No. 99 for one term and President since 1900, and in 1903 was elected a member of the board of sub-districts Nos. 5 and 9. Mr. Wright was married July 4, 1883, to Augusta Landolt, who was born and educated in Belleville, and they are the parents of the following children: John, Anderson, William and Mabel.

WYLIE, James A., a prominent and well-to-do farmer of St. Clair County, was born January 1, 1854, in Randolph County, Ill., and educated in the public schools of the former county. His parents were Alexander and Nancy A. (Wilson) Wylie, the father a native of Scotland, the latter's birth occurring in South Carolina. The paternal grandfather was Adam Wylie, also a native of Scotland, the maternal grandparents being James W. and Mary (Hamilton) Wilson, whose birthplace was South Carolina. James A. Wylie was left an orphan when seven years old, his mother having passed away when he was two years old, and his father, who was a Federal soldier in the Civil War, having died of inflammation in 1861. After the death of the latter Mr. Wylie resided with his uncle, R. H. Wilson, until 1874, when he ventured on an independent career. Renting a farm of 170 acres, all under excellent cultivation (which he purchased in 1881), he has since conducted this property in

a most successful manner and is one of those wide awake and popular citizens of St. Clair County.

By birth and through marriage Mr. Wylie is connected with some of the oldest families in St. Clair and Randolph Counties. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Sarah C. White, who was born January 4, 1855, in St. Clair County, and there educated in the public schools. Of this union six children were born, three of whom died in infancy, those surviving being: John W., Nancy A. and James French. Mrs. Wylie died in 1887. In politics, Mr. Wylie is a Prohibitionist.

Yoch, J. Edward, President of the International Coal and Mining Co., at O'Fallon, St. Clair County, was born at Belleville, in this county, March 12, 1882. He is a son of Bernhardt and Agnes (Acker) Yoch, natives of Germany. On coming to the United States, Bernhardt Yoch engaged in the coal business near Belleville. In 1898, after finishing his school studies, J. Edward Yoch became associated with the Southern Illinois National Bank, at East St. Louis, for about two years. In September, 1900, he became identified with the Lebanon Coal Machine Association, incorporated in 1891. Mr. Yoch was Secretary for about three years, when, in 1903, he was made President. The officers of the company now are: J. E. Yoch, President; Jacob B. Yoch, Vice-President; and Walter Henicke, Secretary. In June, 1905, the name of the old company above referred to was absorbed by the International Coal and Mining Company, with the same officers as the Lebanon Coal and Machine Association. This company operates the Bennett Mine, which was started in 1875. It employs 125 men, and has a capacity of 500 tons per day. It also conducts the Carbon Mine, where about 200 men are employed, the output being 1,000 tons daily. The product is shipped to points in Nebraska and Iowa, and to St. Louis.

Mr. Yoch was married in 1902, to Catherine L. Karr, who was born in Belleville. They have one child, Martha.

YOUNGBLOOD, Ransom A.—The German-American Bank of Freeburg (Ill.) was started on its monetary course in November, 1903, by Ransom A. Youngblood, a banker of extended experience and more than average financial acumen. A son of Francis F. Youngblood, of Carbondale, Jackson County, Ill., Mr. Youngblood is an Illinoisan, born February 15, 1861. He received both a common school and collegiate education. For twenty years he was connected with the bank at Benton, Colo., later becoming identified with a bank at Ward, Ark., where he remained for three years, and of which he still owns a controlling interest. From Ward, Ark., he came to Freeburg, and the success already achieved by the German-American Bank indicates a firm standing among the substantial financial concerns of St. Clair County. Mr. Youngblood is a member of the Illinois and American Banking Associations. He married Nannie Hubbard, daughter of Captain George F. Hubbard, the latter of whom won his rank under General Logan in the Civil War. There are three children in the Youngblood home—Blanch, Fay and Cannon. George F., the third child, is deceased. Mr. Youngblood has created an agreeable impression in Freeburg, being genial and kindly disposed, as well as inclined to make the interests of the town his own.

YUNG, George, who follows the trade of brick-layer in Belleville, this county, was born in that place July 2, 1864. His father, Joseph Yung, was a stone-mason after coming to this country, and from him the son learned the trade, after his pupilage in St. Peter's School was ended. Mr. Yung takes an active interest in the affairs of the city, and represents the Fifth Ward in the City Council.

On January 20, 1887, George Yung was married to Annie M. Starck, and their union has resulted in nine children, as follows: Elenora, Lillian, George, Jacob, Frank, Edwin, Marcellus, Eva and Emily. The parents are strict attendants at St. Peter's Cathedral. Socially, Mr. Yung is a member of the C. K. of I.

